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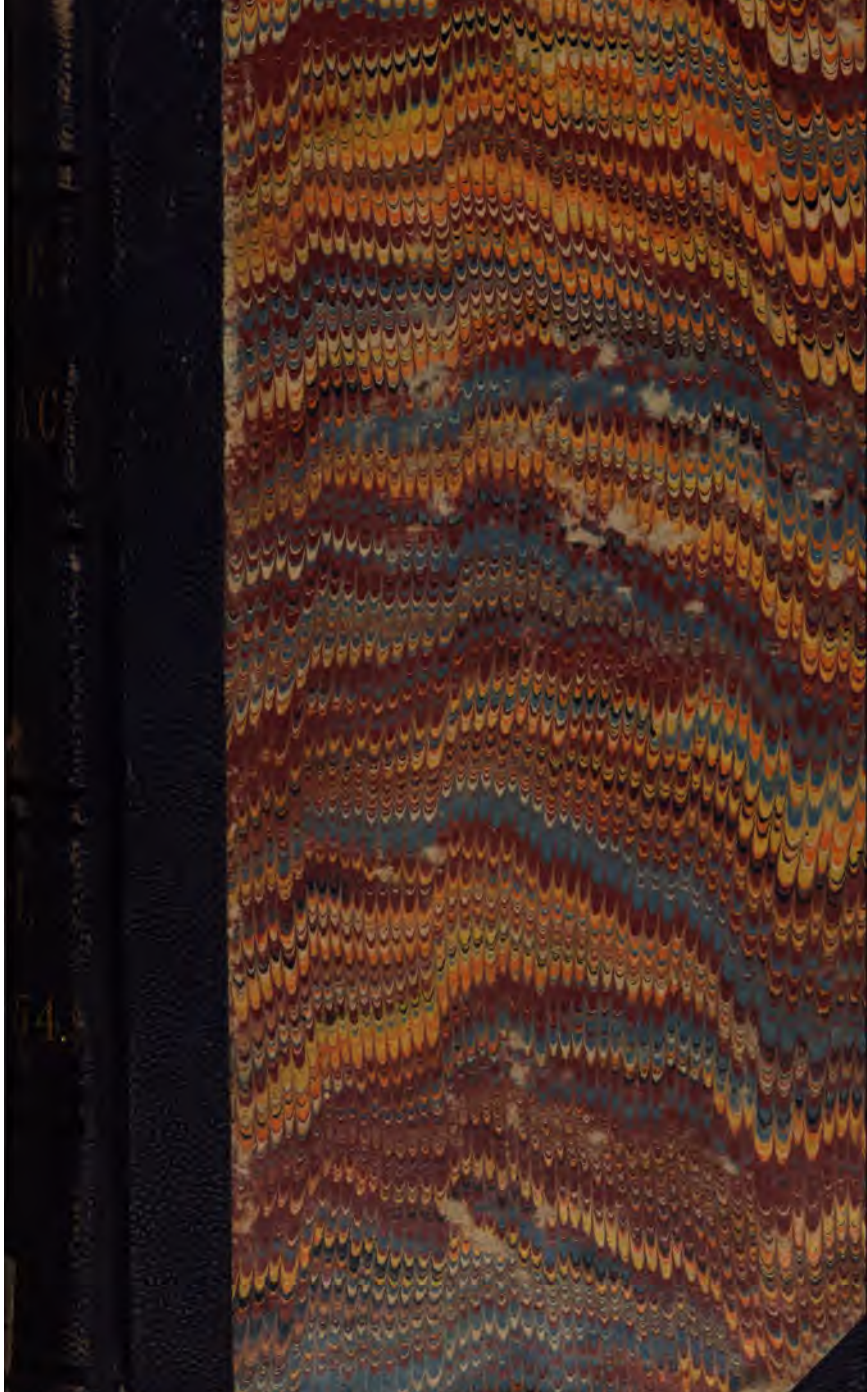
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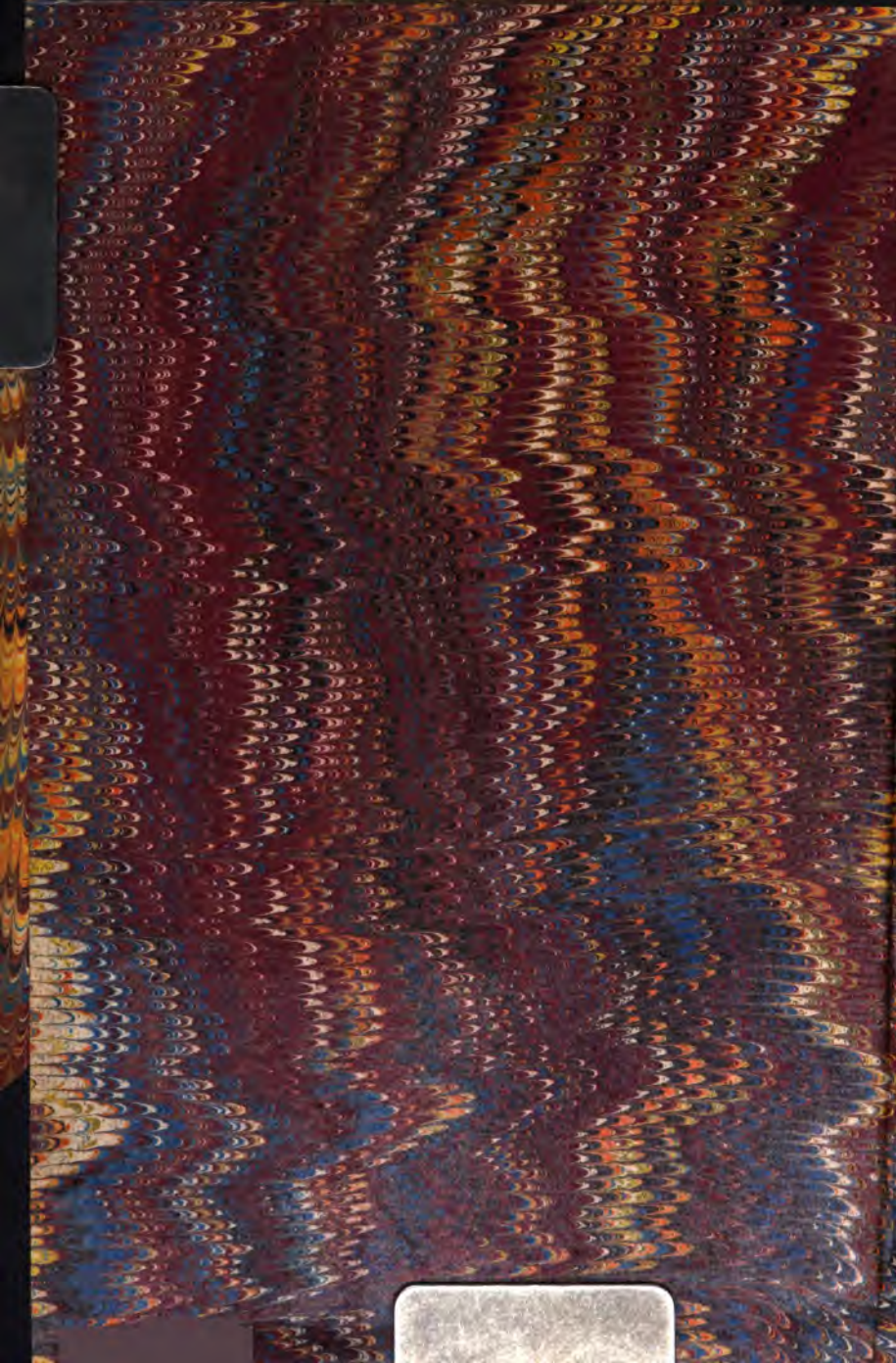
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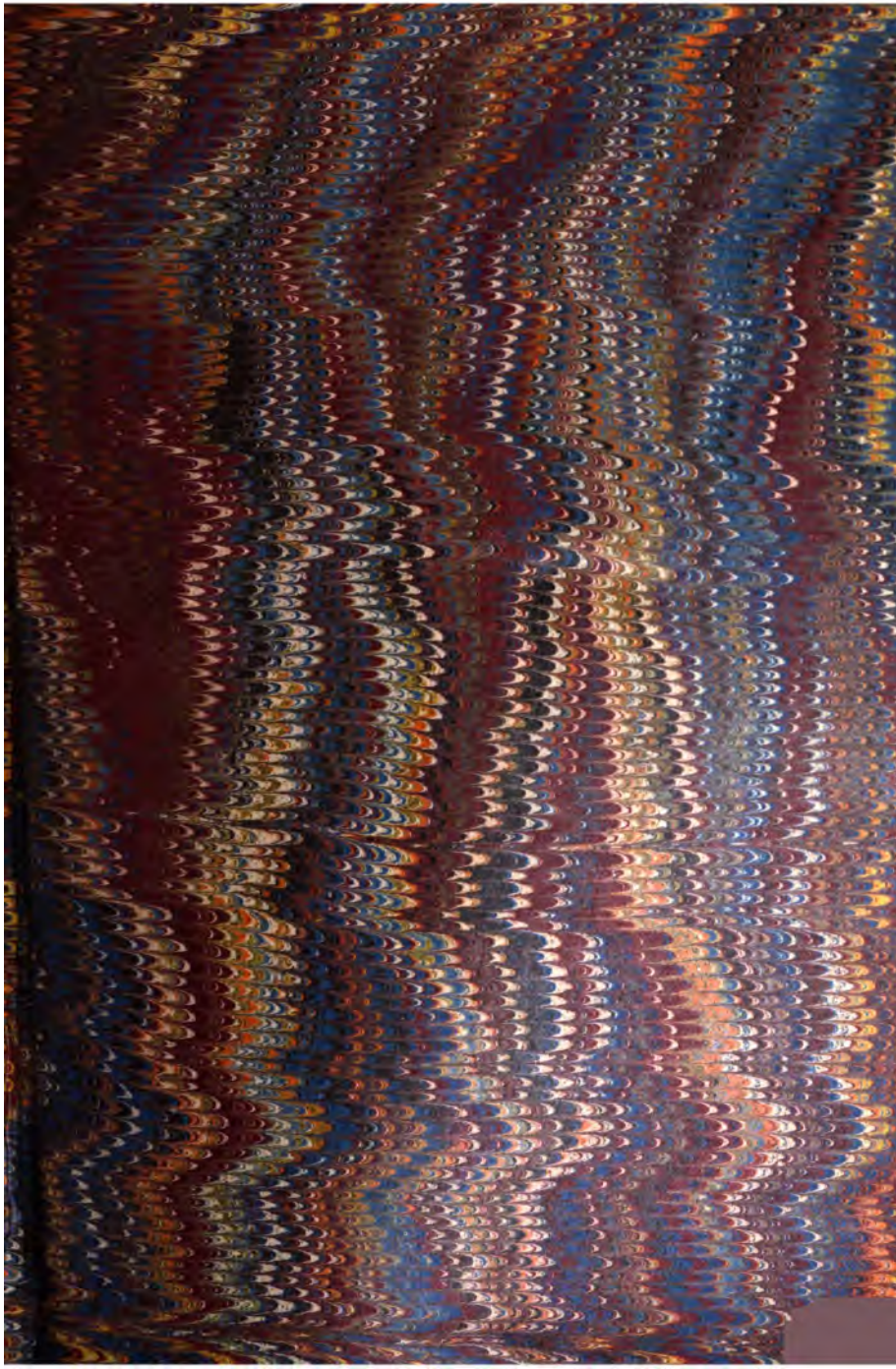
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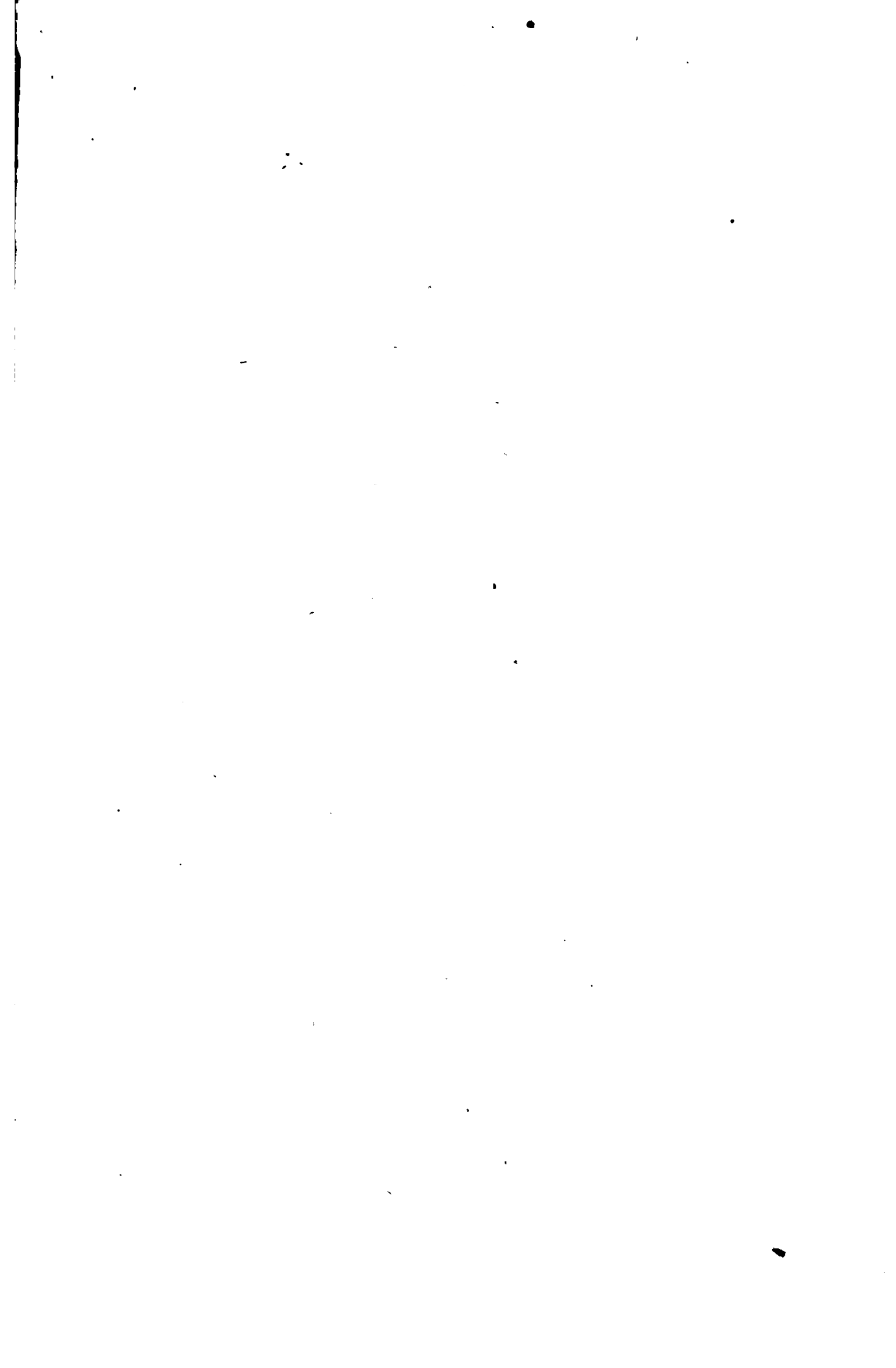


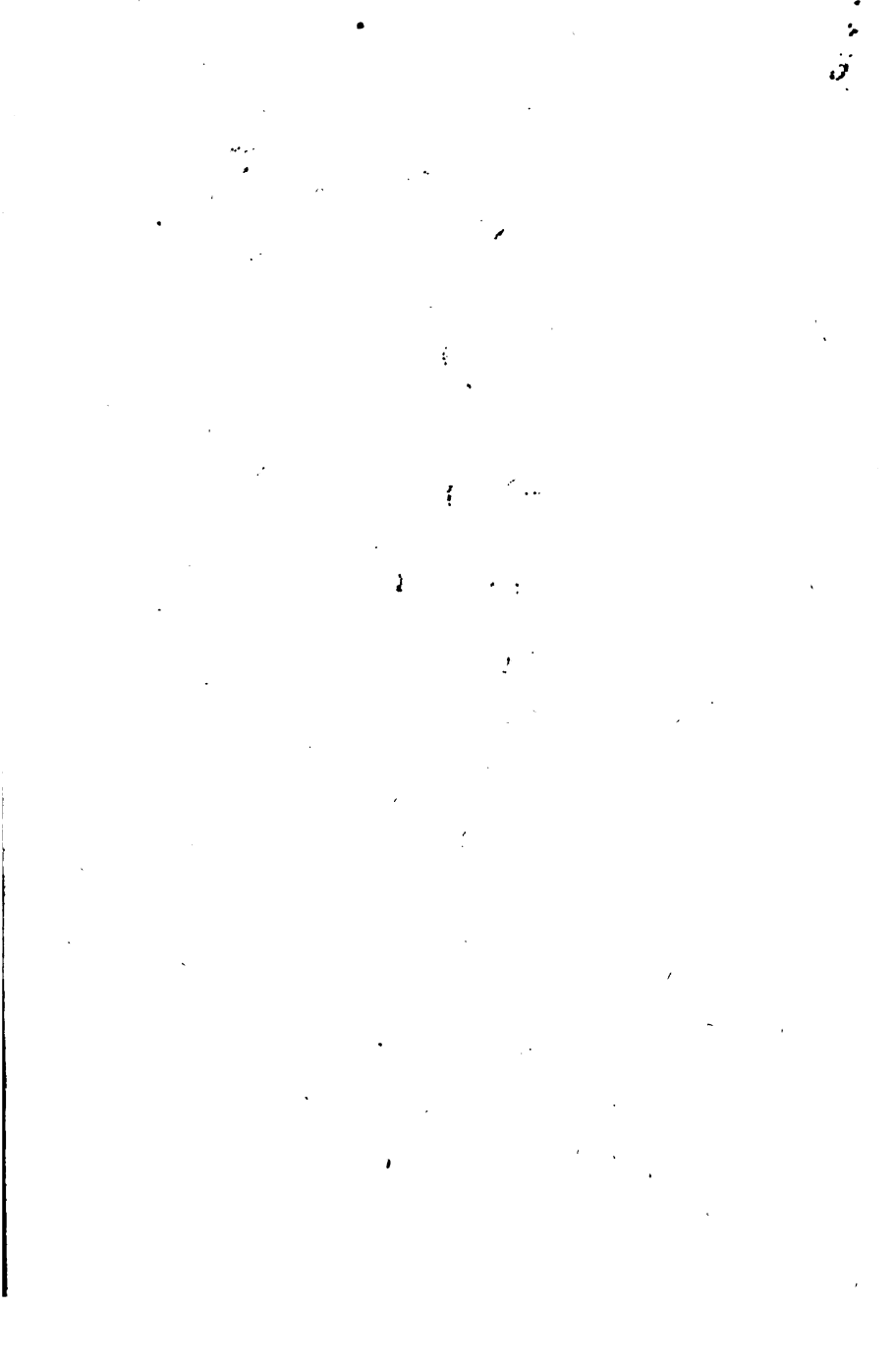


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THE
TRIBUNE ALMANAC

FOR THE YEARS

1838 TO 1868,

INCLUSIVE;

COMPREHENDING

THE POLITICIAN'S REGISTER
AND
THE WHIG ALMANAC,

CONTAINING

ANNUAL ELECTION RETURNS BY STATES AND COUNTIES,

LISTS OF PRESIDENTS, CABINETS, JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, FOREIGN
MINISTERS, GOVERNORS OF STATES, &c., WITH SUMMARIES OF ACTS
OF CONGRESS, AND OTHER POLITICAL STATISTICS.

TOGETHER WITH

POLITICAL ESSAYS, ADDRESSES, PARTY PLATFORMS, &c.
MAKING A CONNECTED POLITICAL HISTORY FOR THIRTY YEARS.

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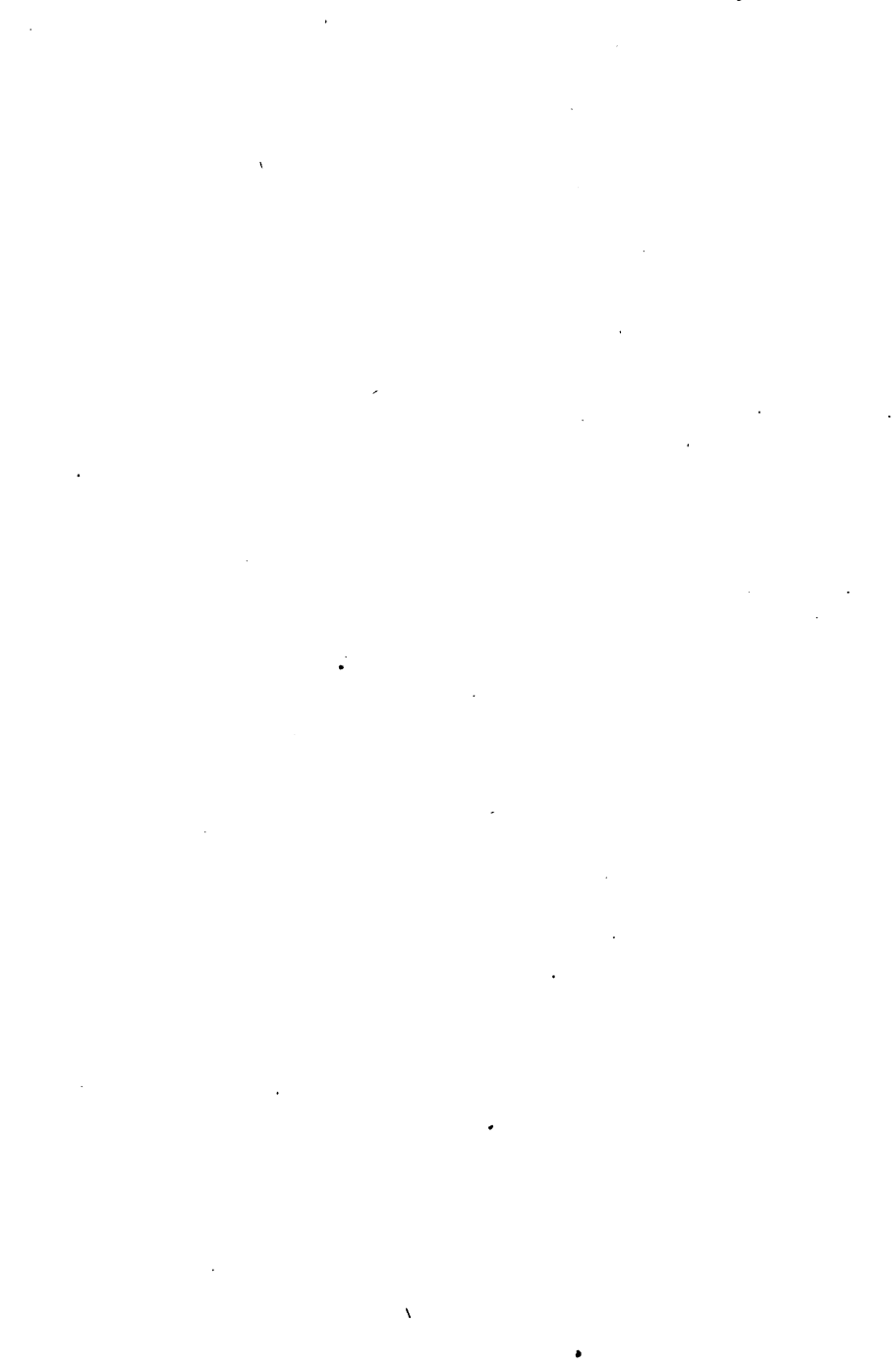
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New-Hampshire.....	40
Connecticut.....	40
New-York State.....	41
New-York City.....	41, 51
Pennsylvania.....	42
New-Jersey.....	42
Maryland.....	43
Virginia.....	43
North Carolina.....	44
Alabama.....	45
South Carolina.....	45
Georgia.....	46
Delaware.....	46
Kentucky.....	47
Mississippi.....	48
Arkansas.....	48
Louisiana.....	48
Tennessee.....	49
Ohio.....	49
Iowa.....	50
Wisconsin.....	50
Indiana.....	50
Illinois.....	50
Missouri.....	50
Michigan.....	51
California.....	51
Florida.....	51
Texas.....	51
Oregon.....	51
Minnesota.....	51
Nebraska.....	51
New-Mexico.....	51
Utah.....	51



Advertisement.

In the fall of 1837 - 38 was before the
establishment of the Tribune - the Detroit
Electors having developed a paper (no in-
scription) against the party on the part of
Grosvenor which both for the year 1837
and 1838 - I was induced to issue a
Political Register for 1838, intended
mainly to remedy the Election Returns
of that year, and to compare them with
those of some preceding years. The
reception of that little journal
was such as to justify its re-publication
for 1839 - each succeeding year - that of
1842 only excepted - until the year
1848 will complete a series of
thirty annual registers of Election
returns, with other useful politi-
cal and statistical matter, affor-
ded for a trifling weekly rental.
The publication of each volume now
involves a total outlay of more than
\$1,000. This annual has been known
successively as the Political,
Register, Whig, and Liberal, and Tri-
bune of Liberalism, under which
last name it has been issued for 20
years past. The steady sale
of these various issues having been con-
tinued in the city which destroyed
the Tribune building in 1847, it
has for many years been un-
likely to become full of the

at any rate, and the same fact is, from
time to time thrown up in the market
have commended by various bodies.

At last, the view out of Photo-
graphy is ~~being~~ ^{being} set in its infancy
but giving promise of great results
in a future by no means distant.
has rendered it possible to reproduce
the old views at a moderate cost, and
it was resolved that a limited number
of full sets of the work - at least
for its contents - or ^{the} ~~the~~ plates
shall be published and
offered to the public. Of that
subject the work here we have sent
is the point. As it would be wholly
unique and of great interest to
his country and to all nations, I trust
that most of these sets may be bought
by secured for Public Libraries,
where they may be preserved and
remain generally accessible. Those
who fail to obtain a set directly
will probably miss their golden
opportunity. Howard Crosby

New York, Jan. 4, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.

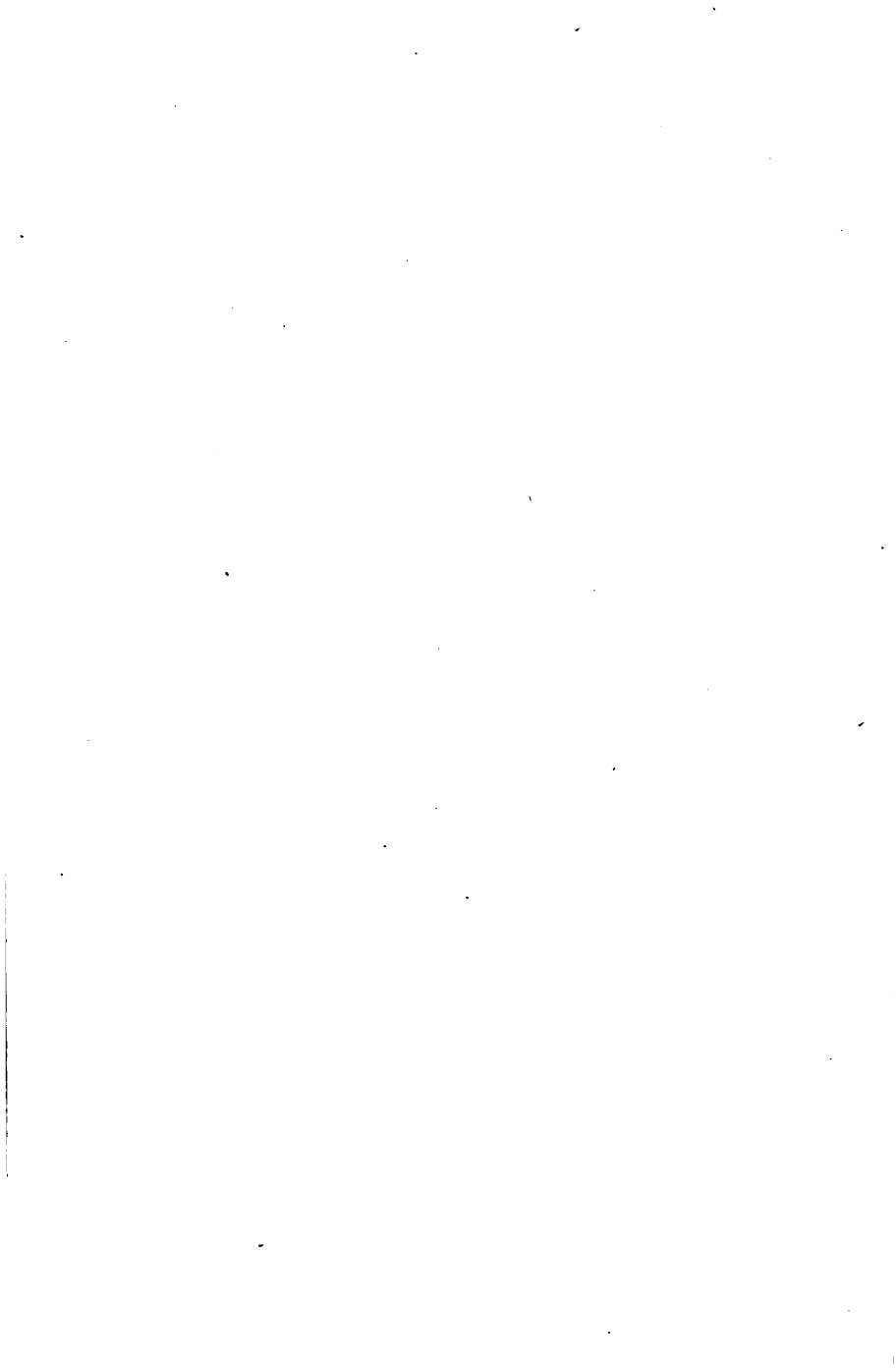
In the Fall of 1837—years before the establishment of THE TRIBUNE—the October Elections having developed a popular uprising against the Jackson-Van Buren dynasty which had for ten years seemed invincible—I was moved to issue a POLITICIAN'S REGISTER for 1838, intended mainly to embody the Election Returns of that year, and compare them with those of some preceding year. The reception of that little annual was such as to justify its reproduction for each succeeding year—that of 1842 only excepted—until the issue for 1868 will complete a series of *thirty* annual registers of Election Returns, with other useful political and statistical matter, afforded for a trifle to each reader, though the preparation of each issue now involves a total cost of more than \$1,000. This annual has been known successively as *The Politician's Register*, *Whig Almanac*, and *Tribune Almanac*, under which last name it has been issued for several years past. The stereotype plates of the earlier issues having been consumed in the fire which destroyed THE TRIBUNE building in 1845, it has for some years past been impossible to procure full sets of the work at any rate; and the imperfect sets from time to time thrown upon the market have commanded fabulous prices.

At last, the new art of PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY—as yet in its infancy, but giving promise of great results in a future by no means distant—has rendered it possible to reproduce the old issues at a moderate cost; and it was resolved that a limited number of full sets of the work—at least, so far as its contents were not ephemeral—should be photo-lithographed and offered to the public. Of that resolve, the work herewith presented is the fruit.* As it will be wholly unique, and of great interest to historians and politicians, I trust that most of the sets may be promptly secured for Public Libraries, where they may be preserved and remain generally accessible. Those who fail to obtain a set directly will probably miss their only opportunity.

HORACE GREELEY.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1868.

* Some of the issues are printed from office copies, wherein footings, additions, subtractions, &c., were made with a pen and ink, for the purpose of making therefrom an article for publication in THE TRIBUNE. These marks will be found in the present copy, and are another evidence of the accuracy of the Art of Photo-Lithography.



THE
WHIG ALMANAC,
AND
POLITICIAN'S REGISTER,
FOR
1838;

CONTAINING
FULL TABLES OF THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT
IN THE SEVERAL STATES BY COUNTIES,
COMPARED WITH THE
VOTES CAST IN THE SAME STATES AND COUNTIES
DURING THE LAST YEAR.

WITH A
LIST OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

AND THE
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

WITH AN
APPENDIX
CONTAINING FULL RETURNS OF THE NEW YORK AND OTHER
NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

New York.
PUBLISHED BY H. GREELEY,
And for sale at the New Yorker Office, 127 Nassau-street.
Stereotyped by F. F. Ripley.

1838.

Reproduced by the AMERICAN PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC Co. (Osborne Process.)

1867.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES!

THE compiler respectfully submits this little Manual as a first attempt to disseminate, in the cheapest and most eligible form for extensive circulation, a few of the more important and interesting facts touching the great political struggle of the times. If this effort shall be approved, it will be followed up hereafter in the same spirit, but with different materials. The primary purpose of this is to exhibit in the clearest manner the great accessions to the Whig cause which the past year has witnessed, and the succession of brilliant triumphs it has rapidly achieved. To effect this object, nothing further than a fair comparison of the votes of the last and present years has been found necessary. If the Whig party is not now 'THE DEMOCRACY OF NUMBERS,' then there is no truth in figures, or reliance on official returns. Let this glorious truth be every where proclaimed, until it shall be firmly imprinted on the public mind, and the effect will be most salutary.

The tables of popular votes have been compiled with care from the best attainable sources, and may in most cases be implicitly relied on. Some imperfections were unavoidable, especially in the returns of the more recent elections. These are in all cases acknowledged on the face of the statement. The labor required has been much greater than would be imagined, and errors in transcribing are possible; but the general correctness and fairness of our exhibit will not be questioned.

Whigs of New York—of the North—of the Union! If our humble effort shall seem worthy of your countenance, we ask your aid in disseminating this little messenger through every town and village of the country. We ask this with a confidence that the good cause will be strengthened by your compliance, and that we shall not solicit in vain.

New York, November 1, 1837.

THE AMERICAN WHIG PARTY

3

Was formed in the spring of 1834, by a union, so far as their common objects and views seemed imperatively to dictate, of all those who condemned the most arbitrary and unconstitutional Removal of the Deposits or Public Treasure by General Jackson, from the one safe, advantageous, and proper depository designated by law, into forty or fifty State Banks. That reckless and most indefensible measure—which lies at the foundation of all our subsequent commercial, financial, and general calamities—necessarily gave rise to an intense political excitement, and to a new organization of parties, in which was partially merged all former distinctions. The Whig party comprised,

1. Most of those who, under the name of National Republicans, had previously been known as supporters of Adams and Clay, and advocates of 'the American System.'

2. Most of those who, acting in defence of what they deemed the assailed or threatened rights of the States, had been stigmatized as Nullifiers, or the less virulent, State Rights men, who were thrown into a position of armed neutrality towards the Administration by the doctrines of the Proclamation of 1833 against South Carolina.

3. A majority of those before known as Anti-Masons.

4. Many who had up to that time been known as Jackson men, but who united in condemning the high-handed conduct of the Executive, the immolation of Duane, and the subserviency of Taney

5. Numbers who had not before taken any part in politics; but who were now awakened from their apathy by the palpable usurpations of the Executive, and the imminent peril of our whole fabric of constitutional liberty and national prosperity.

Such was the origin and constitution of the Whig party. The name was chosen as expressing briefly and pointedly the great object and basis of the party—Resistance to usurpation, misrule, and despotism.

The Whig party is neither *the* nor *a* Bank party. Most of its members are indeed friendly to honestly conducted banks, and a well regulated Banking System. A majority of them probably deem a National Bank, or some other national issue, or regulation of the issue, of paper money, highly desirable to ensure a sound currency, equalize exchanges, and restore prosperity. There are Whigs, however, who deny all this, as well as Van Buren men who concur in it. The subject of Banking affords such a scope for contrariety of opinions, that scarcely a dozen persons, who are thoroughly acquainted with it, can be found to agree exactly on every point. Whigs differ among themselves, as do members of other parties. But whoever asserts that the Whigs as a party are wedded to the present system of Banking, or that they are defenders of abuses in Banking or any thing else, is a reckless calumniator.

The Whig party has never really comprised less than one half the qualified electors of the United States. In the first year of its existence, without a national organization, or any definite plan of action, it polled 650,000 votes—exceeding by thousands the votes of its adversaries. In the late Presidential Election, it polled 730,203 votes, exclusive of South Carolina and Michigan. The elections of 1837 have already demonstrated that the Whigs are THE DEMOCRACY OF NUMBERS by 50,000 majority.

The Whigs will continue to contend for the Reform of existing abuses in Government, and the dismissal of incompetent public servants from the trusts which they have abused; the Retrenchment of the expenses of the Government, which have swelled from twelve millions per annum under Adams, to thirty-two millions under Jackson, and still more under Van Buren; the limitation of the powers of the Executive, now practically despotic; and the restoration of the era of good feeling, of contentment, of constitutional liberty, and of national prosperity. Freemen of America! these are our principles and objects—are they also yours? If Yea, evince it at the polls!

Elections to June, 1838.

NEW YORK CITY—Charter Elections.									
April, 1838.					April, 1837.				
Wards.	Total Vote.	Clark.	Varian.	Riker.	Total Vote.	Clark.	Morgan.	Jacobs.	
I.....	1600	1189	448	21.....	1564	1125	402	37	
II.....	1227	882	321	19.....	1235	905	252	78	
III.....	1774	1176	561	37.....	1618	1129	404	85	
IV.....	2256	1165	1052	17.....	2387	1270	917	200	
V.....	2584	1399	1143	42.....	2247	1220	853	164	
VI.....	2022	912	1078	32.....	2007	776	1107	124	
VII.....	3585	1773	1784	28.....	3186	1631	1205	350	
VIII.....	4090	2037	1987	63.....	3508	1660	1355	433	
IX.....	3319	1452	1839	25.....	2849	1240	1328	281	
X.....	2992	1292	1692	15.....	2623	995	686	742	
XI.....	1970	621	1316	1.....	1939	606	918	415	
XII.....	873	301	563	9.....	610	182	423	5	
XIII.....	2469	1108	1347	3.....	2265	1003	861	401	
XIV.....	2483	1212	1253	16.....	2108	976	860	272	
XV.....	1819	1206	610	30.....	1562	1039	422	101	
XVI.....	1819	848	956	14.....	1341	474	731	166	
XVII.....	2375	1130	1227	18.....	1920	803	788	329	
Total,		39,347	19,723	19,200	395	34,999	17,044	13,712	4,243

Clark over Varian, 519; over all, 124. Clark over Morgan, 3,322; M. & J. over Clark, 911.

COMMON COUNCIL—1838.

Wards.	Aldermen. (Whig.)	Assistants.	Aldermen. (Adm.)	Assistants.
I.	Phoenix* ..1182	C. Balis* ..1176	J. Hillyer .. 452	Harris ... 456
II.	E. Taylor* ..889	Woodh'ill* ..885	A. Cargill .. 317	Valentine 320
III.	E. Benson* ..1142	E. Potter* ..1171	Bleecker... 550	Crooke ... 562
IV.	Wm. Hall* ..1183	Sparks* ..1173	E. Morrill.. 1041	Guion ... 1054
V.	R. Smith* ..1119	Anderson* ..1413	Livingston ..1152	Sears ... 1155
VI.	J. Lynch* .. 947	Crolius* .. 917	T. S. Brady 876	Oakley ... 676
			H. Erben .. 164	J. Foote .. 180
			W. Shaler 225	
VII.	Franklin ..1757	Carnley ..1757	S. J. Willis* 1834	Connor* 1817
VIII.	De Forest* ..2019	Barnes* ..2000	Chamberl'n 1991	Vanderv't 1995
IX.	S. Potter ..1493	Spear ... 1457	Tallmadge* 1811	Campbell* 1836
X.	Snedecor ..1259	Deffin'gh 1263	E. F. Purdy* 1705	Howe* .. 1700
XI.	J. Bell ... 620	Valentine 680	Waterbury* 1320	Hart* ... 1343
XII.	Sherman .. 304	Sidell 292	Williams* .. 557	Jarvis* ... 571
XIII.	A. Tappan ..1135	Mead ... 1190	J. H. Coob* .. 1323	Timpson* 1339
XIV.	Taylor* ... 1235	Bunting* .. 1244	S. N chols 1228	Hasbr'ck 1218
XV.	Lawrence* 1231	Graham* .. 1227	McCarty ... 578	Livingst'n 585
XVI.	G. B. Thorp 874	M. Cox, Jr. 863	Holly* 941	Tiemann* 929
XVII.	P. Palmer 1119	Freeland 1113	Jeremiah* .. 1246	Nash* ... 1243
Total		19,808	19,757	19,036

Whig majority on Aldermen, 772; on Assistants, 543.
* Elected. † Conservative ticket, 42 votes.

NEW YORK SPRING ELECTIONS—Supervisors chosen.

Counties.	Whig.	Adm.	Counties.	Whig.	Adm.	Counties.	Whig.	Adm.
Albany	10	4	Kings	5	2*	Saratoga	10	10
Allegany	12	10	Lewis	5	6	St. Lawrence	5	15*
Broome	6	4	Livingston	9	3	Schenectady	4	4*
Cattaraugus	10	16	Madison	4	9*	Schoharie	5	6*
Cayuga	11	11	Monroe	19	2	Seneca	7	4*
Chautauque	20	4	Montgomery	6	12	Steuben	7	13
Chenango	10	9	New York	18	16	Suffolk	1	4*
Clinton	4	4*	Niagara	10	2	Sullivan	5	5*
Cheung	2	4*	Oneida	11	15	Tioga	3	3*

NEW YORK—Continued.

5

Counties.	Whig.	Adm.	Counties.	Whig.	Adm.	Counties.	Whig.	Adm.
Columbia	12	8	Onondaga	8	10*	Tompkins	6	4
Cortland	8	2	Ontario	12	3	Ulster	7	7
Delaware	6	12*	Orange	7	7	Warren	1	4*
Dutchess	7	11	Orleans	6	3*	Washington	15	2
Eric	12	2*	Oswego	10	10	Wayne	4	7
Essez	13	2	Otsego	10	12	Westchester	10	10
Franklin	9	4	Putnam	1	3*	Yates	7	3
Genesee	15	5	Queens	3	2*			
Greene	6	7	Rensselaer	8	5	Total	445	368
Herkimer	4	7*	Richmond	3	1			
Jefferson	15	4	Rockland	1	4*			

* Not certain.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	GOVERNOR—April, 1838.			GOVERNOR—1837.		PRESIDENT—1836.	
	Ellsworth.	Beers.	Phelps.	Edwards.	Ellsworth.	Van Buren.	Harrison.
Hartford	5214	3522	728	4396	4395	3768	3976
New Haven	4482	3574	154	4044	3635	3420	3494
New London	3359	2425	69	2542	2256	2059	1680
Fairfield	4304	3395	100	3619	3249	2711	2317
Windham	2412	1759	85	1972	1736	1568	1669
Litchfield	3886	3388	105	3513	3410	2957	3035
Middlesex	2076	2110	29	2158	1410	1618	1187
Tolland	1560	1383	204	1561	1378	1190	1191
Total	27,293	21,626	1,494	23,805	21,508	19,291	18,749
Majority	5,667			2,297		542	

1838. OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

Whig.	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
	Conservative.	Administration.
Charles Hawley, 27,076	Thomas Clark, 1,501	John Stewart, 21,449
	TREASURER.	
Hiram Rider	26,826	Jeremiah Brown, 23,082
	SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Royal R. Hinman	28,377	Jabez L. White, 21,171
	COMPTROLLER.	
Henry Kilbourn, 27,002	Joseph Barber, 1,507	William Field, 21,466
Senate—20 Whig, 1 Adm.	House—146 Whig, 39 Adm.	

RHODE ISLAND.—April, 1836.

Whig.	FOR GOVERNOR.		
	Conservative.	Administration.	
William Sprague	3,984	John B. Francis, 3,504	
Scattering, (Whig.) 99.	Sprague over Francis, 480; over all, 381.		
	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		
Joseph Childs	4,133	Benj. B. Thurston, 3,461	
Scattering, 16.	Childs over all, 663.		
	TREASURER.		
Nichols	3,993	Sterne, 3,505	
Scat.		233	
	SENATORS.		
I. King	4296	Bullock	3361
II. Bosworth	4295	D'Wolf	3421
III. Reynolds	4298	Spink	3406
IV. Shaw	4292	Tompkins	3420
V. Holden	4288	Spencer	3417
VI. Fowler	4318	Weatherhead	3417
VII. Browning	4299	Taylor	3421
VIII. Whipple	4292	Wilbur	3419
IX. Aldrich	4303	Arnold	3415
X. Smith	4156	Mansfield	3348

The whole Whig ticket elected by an average majority of 872. In the House the Whigs have 45; Adm. 27. Whig majority on joint ballot, (including the Lieutenant Governor, who presides in the Senate and votes,) 29. Adm. majority last year, 41.

Counties.	1838—POPULAR VOTE.		DELEGATES '38—PRESIDENT '37—DELEGATES.		
	Whig.	Adm.	Whig. Adm.	V. Baron. Whig. Adm.	
Albemarle	604	504	2	0.....676 524.....0	2
Accomac.....no opposition.....			2	0.....30 617.....1	1
Augusta.....do.....			2	0.....302 821.....2	0
Alleghany.....27	83	0	1	0.....153 30.....0	1
Amelia.....164	206	1	0	0.....120 82.....0	1
Amherst.....maj. 150		1	0	0.....255 946.....0	1
Bath.....		0	1	0.....206 114.....0	1
Bedford.....no opposition.....			2	0.....482 511.....2	0
Berkeley.....do.....		2	0	0.....266 380.....2	0
Botetourt.....		0	2*	0.....799 181.....0	2
Brooke.....163	295	0	1	0.....413 181.....0	1
Brunswick.....244	234	1	1	0.....258 177.....0	2
Buckingham.....485	393	2*	0	0.....468 297.....0	2
Cabell.....362	434	0	1	0.....206 192.....0	1
Campbell.....480	332	2	0	0.....477 478.....0	2
Caroline.....80 maj.		1	0	0.....317 219.....1	0 maj.
Charles City, & } New Kent }	426 (2 Whigs run)	1	0	0.....31 108.....1	0
Charlotte.....335	314	1	0	0.....332 245.....0	1
Chesterfield.....252	349	0	1	0.....353 242.....0	1
Culpepper.....366	314	1	0	0.....342 251.....0	1
Cumberland.....no opposition.....		1	0	0.....216 241.....1	0
Clark and Warren.....		0	1	0.....301 158.....0	1
Dinwiddie.....275	286	0	1	0.....161 168.....0	1
James City, &c. no oppos'n.....		1	0	0.....11 234.....1	0
Essex.....do.....		1	0	0.....87 130.....1	0
Fairfax.....30 maj.		1	0	0.....176 230.....0	1
Fauquier.....506	406	2	0	0.....363 429.....2	0
Fluvanna.....33	178	0	1	0.....300 56.....0	1
Floyd.....		0	1	0.....309 16.....0	1
Franklin.....463	342	2	0	0.....530 348.....0	2
Frederick.....		1	1*	0.....518 281.....0	2
Gloucester.....208	129	1	0	0.....126 177.....1	0
Goochland.....17	65	0	1	0.....282 67.....0	1
Grayson.....(three Adm.).....		0	1	0.....377 59.....0	1
Greenbrier.....219(4 Whigs run)		1	0	0.....212 371.....1	0
Greensville.....no opposition.....		1	0	0.....171 102.....0	1
Halifax.....308	535	0	2	0.....732 183.....0	2
Hampshire.....347	321	1	1*	0.....407 396.....1	1
Hanover.....337	314	0	1	0.....386 268.....0	1
Hardy.....(two Whigs run)		1	0	0.....137 265.....1	0
Harrison.....(all Adm.).....		0	2	0.....601 246.....0	2
Henrico.....346	305	1	0	0.....246 227.....1	0
Henry.....82 maj.		1	0	0.....213 228.....1	0
Isle of Wight.....1	31	0	1	0.....253 49.....0	1
Jefferson.....412	302	2	0	0.....269 400.....1	1
Kanawha.....366	253	1	0	0.....228 427.....1	0
King and Queen.....234	317	0	1	0.....275 199.....0	1
King George.....119	127	0	0†	0.....52 148.....1	0
King William.....196	100	0	1	0.....185 61.....0	1
Lancaster and } Richmond (Co.) }	(two Whigs run)	1	0	0.....76 93.....1	0
Lee.....(two Adm. run)		0	1	0.....330 62.....0	1
Lewis and.....} 630 Brixton.....} 261		1	0	0.....243 42.....1	0
Logan.....		1	0	0.....157 87.....0	1
Loudoun.....538	381	3	0	0.....254 938.....3	0
Louisa.....132	422	0	1*	0.....458 116.....0	1

VIRGINIA—Continued.

	Whig.	Adm.	Whig.	Adm.	V. Buren.	Whig.	Whig.	Adm.
Lunenburg.....			0		1	202	132	0
Madison.....	Cons.	2 maj.	0		1*	307	32	0
Matthews and Middlesex }		maj.	207	0	1	131	61	0
Mason and Jackson }	261	161	1	0	170	204	0	1*
Jackson }	207	108			152	113		
Giles and Mercer			0	1	254	159	0	1
Fayette and Nicholas }	165	164	1†	0	136	120	1	0
Nicholas }	122	51			53	119		
Mecklenberg	358	279	1	1*	420	206	0	2
Monongalia	664	621	1	1‡	968	309	0	2
Marshall	229	265	1	0	297	229	0	1
Monroe	383	374	1	0	558	223	0	1
Montgomery			0	1*	329	163	0	1
Morgan				1‡	100	46	0	1
Nansemond	170	71	1	0	76	185	1	0
Nelson			0	1	219	118	0	1
Norfolk (Co.)			2	0	163	320	2	0
Norfolk (Borough)			1	0	98	234	1	0
Northampton (two Whigs run)			1	0	6	284	1	0
Northumberland	maj.	68	0	1	185	77	0	1
Nottoway			0	1	174	70	0	1
Ohio	no opp.		1	0	239	536	1	0
Orange and Green			0	1	386	217	0	1
Page (4 candidates, all Adm.)			0	1	247	18	0	1
Patrick			0	1*	294	177	0	1
Pendleton	no opp.		0	1	322	217	0	1
Petersburg	no opp.		1	0	125	183	1	0
Pittsylvania	615	472	2	0	529	641	2	0
Pocahontas	no opp.	196	0	1	145	28	0	1
Powhatan	14 maj.		1	0	176	161	0	1
Preston			0	1	300	156	0	1
Prince Edward	122	168	0	1	273	216	0	1
Princess Anne	187	79	1	0	56	195	1	0
Prince George	147	157	0	1	154	71	0	1
Prince William			0	1	232	96	0	1
Randolph			0	1	160	293	0	1
Rappahannock	271	174	1	0	196	171	1	0
Rockbridge	407	291	2	0	379	408	1	1
Richmond City	no opp.		1	0	138	455	1	0
Rockingham	477	664	0	2	792	129	0	2
Russell	maj.	160	0	1	365	9	0	1
Scott			1	0	316	10	0	1
Shenandoah	133	440	0	2	735	52	0	2
Smyth			0	1	229	76	0	1
Southampton	263	192	1	0	192	185	0	1
Spotsylvania	341	227		1*	283	207	0	1
Stafford	142	178	0	1	178	148	1	0
Surry			0	1	108	41	0	1
Sussex			0	1	213	46	0	1
Tyler	302	230	1	0	222	143	0	1
Tazewell	no opp.		0	1	259	2	0	1
Washington	no opp.		0	1	608	70	0	1
Westmoreland	no opp.		1	0	52	150	1	0
Wood	no opp.		1	0	249	315	1	0
Wythe	68 maj.		1	0	369	112	0	1
Elizabeth City and Warwick			1	0	43	120	1	0
Total			72	61	30,261	23,468	45	89

* Conservative. † Contested. ‡ Doubtful. § One of them dead.

Counties.	April, 1836.				July, 1837.			1836.
	Prentiss.	Word.	Claiborne.	Davis.	Prentiss.	Claib'ns.	Van Buren.	
Adams	693	665	299	281	577	210	342	556
Amite	335	322	265	266	240	203	274	307
Atala	145	142	172	172	27	164	87	111
Bolivar	32	32	8	8	no election	16	21	21
Carroll	500	488	368	362	252	350	218	292
Chickasaw ..	45	43	82	82	16	86	58	24
Choctaw	161	150	277	261	74	274	74	91
Claiborne	410	378	350	320	276	173	258	350
Clark	53	29	114	98	26	126	102	11
Copiah	278	255	313	298	91	458	464	258
Covington	43	33	197	176	32	193	237	52
De Soto	11 maj.	11 maj.			81	165	76	67
Franklin	109	103	147	140	no election	189	75	75
Greene	70	60	30	20	00	41	38	87
Hinds	1103	1007	402	410	837	595	559	876
Holmes	357	345	235	220	266	241	254	309
Hancock	63	62	14	14	22	49	105	27
Itawamba	27	30	194	193	00	201	131	16
Jackson	10	3	56	44	no election.	returns	invalid.	
Jasper	159	125	177	148	78	228	361	75
Jefferson	429	417	121	120	238	112	202	297
Jones	22	17	114	111	17	101	25	6
Kemper	209	184	370	362	106	259	196	197
Koahoma	34	32	58	58	16	11	no return.	
Lafayette	251	246	282	278	112	229	93	151
Lawrence	81	76	432	426	38	332	429	47
Leake	150	143	162	155	no election.	68	45	45
Lowndes	604	569	532	494	367	544	572	435
Madison	597	578	276	264	540	361	282	714
Marion	63	61	139	136	45	57	178	66
Marshall	571	554	720	707	286	742	352	436
Monroe	327	282	410	402	111	509	477	162
Neshoba	33	19	121	113	8	87	59	14
Newton	65	57	137	135	1	112	103	21
Noxubee	351	336	406	386	254	323	312	269
*Oktibbeha ..	111	104	142	138	45	133	108	72
Perry	61	60	39	30	32	36	no election.	
Pike	138	127	226	220	62	294	348	92
Pontotoc	191	186	154	142	116	156	217	256
Ponola	00	00	30	30	33	228	returns	invalid.
Rankin	277	265	228	222	194	188	133	248
Scott	48	46	102	96	24	87	71	24
Simpson	72	64	148	155	46	188	148	81
Smith	39	29	109	95	18	96	81	14
Tallahatchee	40 maj.	40 maj.			92	115	80	171
Tippah	204	213	327	317	38	380	245	168
Tishomingo ..	57	61	279	262	3	7	149	63
Tunica	11	9	34	34	no election.			
Warren	773	760	264	266	403	181	265	525
Washington ..	87	86	29	28	67	12	no returns.	
Wayne	32	16	45	37	40	89	75	24
Wilkinson	518	511	123	128	380	105	143	429
*Winston	126	121	273	271	27	238	185	75
Yallobusha ..	507	483	446	447	182	456	411	436
Yazoo	523	510	118	123	309	177	187	520
Total	12,249	11,581	11,308	10,921	7,161	11,198	9,979	9,688

* Not complete.

Word's majority over Claiborne, 273 (not official.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—(Not official.)
1838. 1838. 1836. 9

Counties.	Hill.	Wilson.	Jackson.	Clay.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Rockingham	3968	4292	3769	3123	Total.... 18,722	6,228
Strafford	5500	4766	5374	3605	Majority, 12,494	
Hillsborough	4543	3844	3827	2746		
Merrimack	4520	2838	4090	2095		
Cheshire	2427	3604	1722	2991		
Sullivan	1820	1907	1921	1641		
Grafton	4129	3568	3817	2515		
Coos	1071	412	923	265		
Total	27,678	25,221	25,448	18,961		

BALTIMORE SPECIAL ELECTION—April, 1838.

	1838. Kennedy, Whig.	Marriott Adm.	1837. Kennedy, M'Kim
Baltimore City	5957	5337	5794
Ann Arundel Co.	1052	820	1027
Annapolis	144	134	131
Total	7,153	6,291	6,952
Kennedy's majority 862; M'Kim's last year, 182.			

LINCOLN DISTRICT, MAINE.

For Edward Robinson, (Whig,) 4203 For John D. M'Crane, (Adm.) 3528
 " Wm. J. Farley, (do.) 204 " Joseph Sewall, (do) 134
 " Edwin Smith, (Conservative,) 77 Scattering, (principally Adm.) 91
 Mr. Robinson has thus 169 votes over all others, and 575 over M'Crane.
 The entire Whig vote is 4407; Adm., 3753; Conservative, 77. Whig majority over Administration vote, 654.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION—June 1, 1838.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Nov., 1836.			VOTE AT THE LAST STATE ELECTION.		
States.	Adm.	Opposition.	Voted last.	Adm.	Oppos'n.
Maine	22,900	15,239	Sept. 1837,	33,879	31,358
New Hampshire	18,722	6,228	March, 1838, nearly	27,678	25,221
Vermont	14,039	20,990	Sept., 1837,	17,730	22,260
Massachusetts	33,238	41,099	Nov., 1837,	32,987	59,595
Rhode Island	2,964	2,710	April, 1838,	3,504	3,984
(Connecticut	19,284	18,719	April, 1838,	24,626	27,293
New York	166,815	138,543	Nov., 1837,	140,460	155,883
New Jersey	25,592	26,137	Oct., 1837,	25,856	27,368
Pennsylvania	91,475	87,111	Oct., 1837,	91,182	85,690
Maryland	22,168	25,852	Oct., 1837, about	23,000	25,000
North Carolina	26,910	21,368	August, 1837,	30,000	35,000
Georgia	22,104	21,786	Oct., 1837,	33,417	34,179
Kentucky	33,435	36,955	August, 1837,	23,955	47,415
Indiana	32,478	41,281	August, 1837,	28,125	53,867
Tennessee	26,120	35,962	August, 1837,	33,606	53,479
Alabama	20,506	15,612	August, 1837,	21,600	17,753
Mississippi	9,979	9,688	April, 1838,	11,208	12,249
Arkansas	2,400	1,238	Nov., 1837,	2,745	1,788
Virginia	30,261	23,468	April, 1838, about	28,000	30,000
Total in 19 states,	621,389	591,986		630,614	743,195

Van Buren majority in 1836, 26,403. Whig maj. last elect'n, 112,581.
 Whig gain, 138,984.

[NOTE.—The Whig majorities in Indiana and Kentucky for 1837, appear too high by this table, owing to the fact that no Van Buren candidates were run in many Congressional districts, and no Van Buren Governor in Indiana. The Whig apparent majority in Vermont and Rhode Island is somewhat too low, but not enough to counterbalance the above. The actual Whig majority in these nineteen States is probably just about 100,000, and the Whig gain from 1836, 126,000. The seven remaining States are about equally divided between the two parties.]

UNITED STATES CALENDAR—1838.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

<i>President,</i>	MARTIN VAN BUREN, New-York.	
<i>Vice-President,</i>	RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Kentucky.	
<i>Secretary of State,</i>	John Forsyth,	Georgia.
<i>Sec'y of the Treasury,</i>	Levi Woodbury,	New-Hampshire.
<i>Secretary of War,</i>	Joel R. Poinsett,	South Carolina.
<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	Mahlon Dickerson,	New-Jersey.
<i>Postmaster General,</i>	Amos Kendall,	Kentucky.
<i>Attorney General,</i>	Benjamin F. Butler,	New-York.

SUPREME COURT.

<i>Chief Justice,</i>	ROGER B. TANEY,	Baltimore. Md.
<i>Associates,</i>	Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.
	Smith Thompson,	New-York, N. Y.
	John M'Lean,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
	Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
	James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.
	Philip P. Barbour,	Gordonsville, Va.
	William Catron,	Nashville, Ten.
	John M'Kinley,	Florence, Ala.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

	Elected.	Salary.
<i>Maine,*</i>	Edward Kent,* 1837.	\$1,600
<i>New Hampshire,</i>	Isaac Hill,	1,000
<i>Vermont,*</i>	Silas H. Jenison,* do.	750
<i>Massachusetts,*</i>	Edward Everett,* do.	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
<i>Rhode Island,*</i>	John Brown Francis, do.	400
<i>Connecticut,</i>	Henry W. Edwards, do.	1,100
<i>New-York,</i>	William L. Marcy, 1836.	4,000
<i>New Jersey,*</i>	William S. Pennington,* 1837.	2,000
<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Joseph Ritner,* 1835.	4,000
<i>Delaware,*</i>	Cornel's P. Comegys,* 1836.	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
<i>Maryland,*</i>	Thomas W. Veazey,* 1837.	2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
<i>Virginia,</i>	David Campbell, do.	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
<i>North Carolina,*</i>	Edward B. Dudley,* 1836.	2,000
<i>South Carolina,*</i>	Pierce M. Butler,* do.	5,500
<i>Georgia,*</i>	George R. Gilmer,* 1837.	3,000
<i>Alabama,</i>	Arthur P. Bagby, do.	2,000
<i>Mississippi,</i>	Alex. G. M'Nutt, 1837.	2,500
<i>Louisiana,</i>	Edward D. White,* 1834.	7,500
<i>Tennessee,*</i>	Newton Cannon,* 1837.	2,000

<i>Kentucky,*</i>	James Clark,*	1836.	2,500
<i>Ohio,*</i>	Joseph Vance,*	do.	1,200
<i>Indiana,*</i>	David Wallace,*	1837.	1,000
<i>Illinois,</i>	Joseph Duncan,*	1834.	1,000
<i>Missouri,</i>	Lilburn W. Boggs,	1836.	1,500
<i>Arkansas,</i>	James S. Conway,	do.	
<i>Michigan,</i>	Stevens T. Mason,	do.	

TERRITORIES.

<i>Florida,</i>	Richard K. Call,
<i>Wisconsin,</i>	Henry Dodge.

* Opposed to Mr. Van Buren's Administration, seventeen of the twenty-six Governors of States. Mississippi and Michigan have not yet elected; the old Governors.

MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Maine	John Ruggles,	Reuel Williams.
New Hampshire	Henry Hubbard,	Franklin Pierce.
Vermont	<i>Samuel Prentiss,</i>	<i>Benjamin Swift.</i>
Massachusetts	<i>Daniel Webster,</i>	<i>John Davis.</i>
Rhode Island	<i>Ashur Robbins,</i>	<i>Nehemiah R. Knight.</i>
Connecticut	John M. Niles,	Perry Smith.
New-York	Silas Wright,	N. P. TALLMADGE.
New Jersey	<i>Samuel L. Southard,</i>	Garret D. Wall.
Pennsylvania	James Buchanan,	<i>Samuel McKean.</i>
Delaware	<i>Richard A. Bayard,</i>	<i>Thomas Clayton.</i>
Maryland	<i>Joseph Kent,</i>	<i>John S. Spence.</i>
Virginia	WM. C. RIVES,	William H. Roane.
North Carolina	Bedford Brown,	Robert Strange.
South Carolina	<i>John C. Calhoun,</i>	<i>William C. Preston</i>
Georgia	JOHN P. KING,	Alfred Cuthbert.
Alabama	William R. King,	Clement C. Clay.
Mississippi	<i>John Black,</i>	Robert J. Walker.
Louisiana	Robert C. Nicholas,	Alexander Mouton.
Tennessee	<i>Hugh L. White,</i>	Felix Grundy.
Kentucky	<i>Henry Clay,</i>	<i>John J. Crittenden.</i>
Ohio	Thomas Morris,	William Allen.
Indiana	JOHN TIPTON,	<i>Oliner H. Smith.</i>
Illinois	John M. Robinson,	Richard M. Young.
Missouri	Thomas H. Benton,	Lewis F. Linn.
Michigan	Lucius Lyon,	John Norvell.
Arkansas	William S. Fulton,	Ambrose H. Sevier.

Total, 29 Administration men, 18 Whigs, 4 Van Buren Conservatives, 1 Whig Loco-Foco (John C. Calhoun.)

MAINE.

George Evans,
John Fairfield,
Timothy J. Carter,
F. O. J. Smith,
Thomas Davee,
Jonathan Cilley,
Joseph C. Noyes,
Hugh J. Anderson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Samuel Cushman,
James Farrington,
Charles G. Atherton,
Joseph Weeks,
Jared W. Williams.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Richard Fletcher,
Stephen C. Phillips,
Caleb Cushing,
William Parmenter,
Levi Lincoln,
George Grennell,
George N. Briggs,
Wm. B. Calhoun,
 NATH'L B. BORDEN,
John Q. Adams,
John Reed,
Wm. S. Hastings.

RHODE ISLAND.
Jos. L. Tillinghast,
Wm. B. Cranston.

CONNECTICUT.
Isaac Toucey,
Samuel Ingham,
Elisha Haley,
Thos. T. Whittlesey,
Launcelot Phelps,
Orrin Holt.

VERMONT.
Hiland Hall,
William Slade,
Heman Allen,
Isaac Fletcher,
Horace Everett.

NEW-YORK.

Thomas B. Jackson,
Abra'm Vanderveer,
C. C. Cambreleng,
Ely Moore,
Edward Curtis,
Ogden Hoffman,
Gouverneur Kemble,
Obadiah Titus,
Nathaniel Jones,
John C. Brodhead,
Zadoc Pratt,
Robert M'Clellan,
Henry Vail,
Albert Gallup,
John I. DeGraff,
David Russell,
John Palmer,
James B. Spencer,
John Edwards,
Arphaxed Loomis,
Henry A. Foster,
Abraham P. Grant,
Isaac H. Bronson,
John H. Prentiss,
Amasa J. Parker,
 JOHN C. CLARK,
A. D. W. Bruyn,
Hiram Gray,
William Taylor,
Bennett Bicknell,
Wm. H. Noble,
Samuel Birdsall,
Mark H. Sibley,
John T. Andrews,
Timothy Childs,
Wm. Patterson,
Luther C. Peck,
Richard P. Marvin,
Millard Fillmore,
Charles F. Mitchell.

NEW-JERSEY.

John B. Ayerig,
J. P. B. Maxwell,
Wm. Halsted,
Jos. F. Randolph,

Charles G. Stratton,
Thos. J. Yorke.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lemuel Painter,
John Sergeant,
George W. Toland,
Charles Naylor,
Edward Davies,
David Potts,
Edw'd Darlington,
Jacob Fry, jr.
Matthias Morris,
David D. Wagener,
Edward B. Hubley,
H'y A. Muhlenberg,
Luther Reily,
Henry Logan,
Daniel Sheffer,
Charles M'Clure,
William W. Potter,
David Petriken,
Robt. H. Hammond,
Sam'l W. Morris,
Charles Ogle,
John Klingensmith,
Andrew Buchanan,
T. M. T. M'Kenna,
Richard Biddle,
William Beatty,
Thomas Henry,
Arnold Plummer,

DELAWARE.

John J. Milligan,

MARYLAND.

John Dennis,
James A. Pearce,
J. T. H. Worthington,
Benj. C. Howard,
Isaac M'Kim,
Wm. C. Johnson,
Francis Thomas,
Daniel Jenifer.

VIRGINIA.

Henry A. Wise,
Francis Mallory.

John Robertson,
Charles F. Mercer,
John Taliaferro,
R. T. M. Hunter,
 JAMES GARLAND,
 FRANCIS E. RIVES,
 Walter Coles,
 Geo. C. Dromgoole,
 James W. Bouldin,
 JOHN M. PATTON,
 JAMES M. MASON,
 I. S. Pennybacker,
 Andrew Beirne,
 ARCH'D STUART,
 John W. Jones,
 Robert Craig,
 GEO. W. HOPKINS,
 Joseph Johnson,
 William S. Morgan,

NORTH CAROLINA.
Samuel T. Sawyer,
 Jesse A. Bydum,
Edward D. Stanley,
Charles Shepard,
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 James M'Kay,
Edmund Deberry,
Abraham Rencher,
 Wm. Montgomery,
 A. H. Shepperd,
 James Graham,
 Henry Connor,
 Lewis Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
 HUGH S. LEGARE,
Waddy Thompson,
Francis W. Pickens,
 Wm. K. Clowney,
 F. H. Elmore,
 John K. Griffin,
 Robert B. Smith,
 John Campbell,
 J. P. RICHARDSON.

GEORGIA.

Thomas Glascock,
 DELEGATES—*Florida,* Chs. Downing—*Wisconsin,* G. W. Jones.

John F. Cleveland,
 Seaton Grantland,
 Charles E. Haynes,
 Hopkins H. Holsey,
 Jabez Jackson,
 George W. Owens,
 Geo. W. B. Townes,
 Wm. C. Dawson,

ALABAMA.

Francis S. Lyon,
Dixon H. Lewis,
Joab Lawler,
 J. L. Martin,
 R. H. Chapman.

LOUISIANA.

Henry Johnson,
 Eleazer W. Ripley,
Rice Garland,
 MISSISSIPPI.

J. F. H. Claiborne,
 Sam'l J. Gholson.

TENNESSEE.

William B. Carter,
 Abraham M'Clellan
Joseph Williams,
William D. Stone,
 Hopkins L. Turney,
 Wm. B. Campbell,
 John Bell,
 Abraham P. Maury,
 James K. Polk,
 Ebenezer J. Shields,
 Richard Cheatham,
 John W. Crockett,
 C. H. Williams.

KENTUCKY.

John L. Murray,
Edward Rumsey,
Jos. R. Underwood,
Sherrod Williams,
James Harlan,
John Calhoon,
John Pope,
William J. Graves,
John White,
Richard Hawes,

Richard H. Menifee,
John Chambers,
 Wm. W. Southgate.

ARKANSAS.

Archibald Yell.
 MISSOURI.
 Albert G. Harrison,
 John Miller.

ILLINOIS.

A. W. SNYDER,
 ZADOC CASEY,
 WILLIAM L. MAY.
 INDIANA.

Ratliff Boon,
John Ewing,
William Graham,
George H. Dunn,
James Rariden,
William Herrod,
Albert S. White.

OHIO.

Alexander Duncan,
 Taylor Webster,
 Patrick G. Goode,
Thomas Corwin,
 Thomas L. Hamer,
Calvary Morris,
William Key Bond.
John Ridgway,
 John Chaney,
 Samson Mason,
John Alexander, jr.
Alexander Harper,
 D. P. Leadbetter,
 William H. Hunter,
John W. Allen,
Elisha Whittlesey,
 A. W. Loomis,
 Mathias Shepler,
 DANIEL KILGORE.
 MICHIGAN.
 Isaac E. Crary.

[Van Buren men in Roman, Whigs in Italics, avowed V. Buren Conservatives in small capitals; several others are at heart Conservatives, but have not yet dared to act openly as such.]

POPULAR VOTES AT ELECTIONS---MAINLY 1836-37.

MAINE.

Counties.	1834.		1836.		1837.	
	Sprague.	Dunlap.	Van Buren.	Harrison.	Parks.	Kent.
York.....	3660	4795	3393	1913	4034	3486
Cumberland.....	5423	6040	4812	3606	5067	5067
Kennebec.....	5665	3747	1791	1667	3539	6203
Somerset.....	3295	3293	1658	1521	2567	3208
Lincoln.....	4904	4240	2527	2264	3578	4730
Penobscot.....	3415	4875	2425	1483	4496	4323
Waldo.....	1451	3711	1611	305	2950	1535
Hancock.....	1666	1904	1005	634	2136	1861
Washington.....	1749	1831	1530	792	1979	1876
Oxford.....	2355	3740	2150	852	3626	2230
Total.....	33,885	38,276	22,990	15,239	33,971	34,513
Majority.....	4391		7751		542	WHIG!

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	PRESIDENT.		1836.		GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOVERNOR.	
	Webster.	Van Buren.	Everett.	Morton.	Hill.	Foster.		
Suffolk.....	4842	2978	4730	2931	4784	2038		
Essex.....	6294	5261	6068	5493	6296	5404		
Middlesex.....	5009	5753	5240	6027	5199	6064		
Worcester.....	7717	4419	7717	4419	7668	4405		
Hampshire.....	2561	1106	2598	1190	2546	1148		
Hampden.....	2262	2370	2323	2448	2321	2448		
Franklin.....	2405	1051	2140	1101	2127	1164		
Berkshire.....	2764	2838	2764	2838	2771	2854		
Norfolk.....	2177	2350	2405	2693	2386	2686		
Bristol.....	1732	2568	1810	2796	1818	2795		
Plymouth.....	2843	2668	2797	2800	2834	2791		
Barnstable.....	1187	862	1224	1061	1138	964		
Dukes.....	171	138	134	139	135	138		
Nantucket.....	283	92	348	94	348	94		
Total.....	42,247	34,474	42,297	36,030	42,371	35,923		
Majority.....	7773		6267		6,448			

Annual election in this State in November.

VERMONT.

Counties.	1836.		1837.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Jenison.	Bralley.
Bennington.....	1260	1098	1346	1305
Windham.....	2242	1460	1684	1318*
Windsor.....	3886	1450	3101	1461*
Rutland.....	2769	1272	2362	1203*
Addison.....	1684	939	1390	715*
Orange.....	2003	1541	2054	2304
Washington.....	1913	1927	1570	2190
Chittenden.....	1360	1062	1497	1178
Franklin.....	944	970	934	678*
Orleans.....	1081	873		*
Caledonia.....	1410	1028	1569	1558
Essex.....	164	193	124	115*
Grand Isle.....	239	149		*
Total.....	20,996	14,039	22,260	17,730
Majority.....	6951		4530	

* The returns of 1837 from these counties are imperfect, but the total is officially correct.

☞ The Van Buren party have gained nothing in Vermont this year. The real test last year was the vote for Governor. Jenison—20,471. Bralley—16,124. Majority—4347. At the Presidential election 2000 Van Buren voters staid at home.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

15

Counties.	1833.	Jackson.	Clay.	Van Buren.	1836.	Whig.
Rockingham.....	3769		3123	Total, 18,723.....		6236
Strafford.....	5374		3605	Majority,.....	12,494.	
Merrimack.....	4090		2095			
Hillsborough.....	3527		2756			
Cheshire.....	1722		2091			
Sullivan.....	1921		1641			
Grafton.....	3817		2515			
Coos.....	966		284			
Total.....	25,466		19,010			

[There has been no serious contest since 1832. Isaac Hill has been three times elected Governor by about half the votes in the state. The Whigs will try next March.]

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	1836. PRESIDENT.		1837. GOVERNOR.	
	Van Buren.	Harrison.	Edwards.	Ellsworth.
Hartford.....	3768	3976	4396	4395
New-Haven.....	3420	3494	4044	3635
New-London.....	2059	1880	2542	2256
Fairfield.....	2711	2317	3619	3249
Windham.....	1568	1669	1972	1736
Litchfield.....	2957	3035	3513	3410
Middlesex.....	1618	1187	2158	1410
Tolland.....	1190	1191	1561	1378
Total.....	19,291	18,749	23,805	21,508
Majority.....	542		2297.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Towns.	1836. PRESIDENT.		1837. CONGRESS.		Howard.	Scot.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Cranston.	Tillinghast.			Pearce.
Providence.....	703	279	954	963	210	201	39
N. Providence.....	71	60	108	108	49	48	4
Smithfield.....	84	164	193	194	133	135	6
Cumberland.....	117	90	159	159	112	112	
Johnston.....		no return.	121	120	86	90	1
Cranston.....	36	88	89	88	106	120	
Barrillville.....	33	100	94	94	100	101	1
Gloucester.....	44	156	74	76	130	134	6
Scituate.....	42	167	99	100	210	214	2
Foster.....	66	143	84	83	209	201	1
Newport.....	302	187	404	413	164	144	
Portsmouth.....	95	58	109	109	89	87	1
Middletown.....	56	16	69	71	22	19	1
Little Compton.....	65	42	78	83	62	42	26
Tiverton.....	30	89	85	87	154	152	
Jamestown.....	19	23	28	28	21	21	
New Shoreham.....	1	90	22	27	135	129	
Bristol.....	142	95	167	167	84	89	9
Warren.....	45	59	141	144	25	21	9
Barrington.....	31	29	48	48	25	26	1
E. Greenwich.....	81	42	101	103	61	58	3
W. Greenwich.....	29	79	60	60	83	83	
Warwick.....	104	147	227	231	109	106	
Coventry.....	107	158	160	160	113	114	
N. Kingstown.....	30	115	63	66	182	177	
S. Kingstown.....	158	153	207	217	148	137	3
Exeter.....	9	71	99	30	147	147	
Richmond.....	34	41	40	41	68	66	1
Hopkinton.....	62	109	79	84	106	101	4
Westerly.....	75	59	83	83	73	73	
Charlestown.....	42	49	46	46	54	54	2
Total.....	2710	2964	4221	4223	3261	3201	121
Majority.....	254	Van Buren.....	1020—1021,	Whig!			

Counties.	Van Buren.	Harrison.	Marcy.	Buel.	Smith.	Marcy.	Seward.
Albany.....	4947	4261.....	4828	4233	175.....	4917	4888
Allegany.....	2615	2696.....	2656	2637	2634	2767
Broome.....	1642	1465.....	1702	1426	1584	1798
Cattaraugus..	1868	1489.....	1884	1470	1884	2054
Cayuga.....	4284	3724.....	4367	3678	4687	3957
Chautauque... 3095	3695.....	3153	3655	3.....	2942	4533	
Chenango..... 3612	2734.....	3712	2647	.....	2932	3340
Clinton..... 1331	854.....	1336	848	.....	1535	1201
Chemung..... 1724	1000.....	1718	945	8.....	(new county)		
Columbia..... 3767	3051.....	3743	3086	9.....	4150	3864	
Cortland..... 1724	2017.....	1748	1992	.....	2022	2163
Delaware..... 2923	800.....	2815	799	.....	3462	1690
Dutchess..... 3973	2366.....	3063	2947	159.....	4984	3971	
Eric..... 2661	4882.....	2659	4834	42.....	2254	5046	
Essex..... 1603	1855.....	1636	1822	.....	1474	2112
Franklin..... 862	910.....	855	918	.....	790	867
Genesee..... 3971	5060.....	3123	5142	131.....	3769	6502	
Greene..... 2976	1883.....	2983	1880	.....	2121	2392
Herkimer..... 3036	1184.....	3026	1210	.....	2846	2356
Jefferson..... 4526	3761.....	4622	3721	.....	4558	4423
Kings..... 2321	1688.....	2316	1864	19.....	2040	1428	
Lewis..... 1094	411.....	1101	400	.....	1330	850
Livingston... 1902	2842.....	2040	2826	.....	3712	3334
Madison..... 2909	1703.....	2867	1286	337.....	1962	3218	
Monroe..... 2922	4687.....	4029	4724	60.....	4137	5122	
Montgomery. 4202	3170.....	2900	3561	4.....	4842	4006	
New-York.. 17417	16248.....	16562	15971	1398.....	19015	16622	
Niagara..... 2142	2267.....	2160	2222	26.....	1828	2365	
Oneida..... 5477	3621.....	5512	3267	244.....	6522	5941	
Onondaga... 4776	2981.....	4786	2986	6.....	5624	4762	
Ontario..... 2731	3425.....	2786	3404	.....	2950	4245
Orange..... 3541	2242.....	3542	2244	.....	4288	2424
Orleans..... 1826	1852.....	1862	1826	.....	1918	1822
Oswego..... 3105	1948.....	3146	1922	1.....	3122	2602	
Otsego..... 4627	2422.....	4542	2422	135.....	5152	3716	
Putnam..... 817	226.....	865	225	.....	1061	582
Queens..... 1654	1292.....	1652	1401	.....	1895	1772
Rensselaer... 4961	4624.....	4814	4425	434.....	4961	4922	
Richmond... 642	642.....	641	642	.....	620	678
Rockland... 1044	371.....	1045	357	.....	1272	470
Saratoga..... 3322	2012.....	3274	2056	29.....	3200	2640	
St. Lawrence 2022	2225.....	2022	2212	.....	3224	2657
Schenectady 1420	1142.....	1501	1022	102.....	1265	1220	
Schoharie... 2427	1422.....	2462	1222	.....	2825	1945
Seneca..... 2026	1501.....	2042	1462	25.....	2106	1875	
Steuben..... 2650	2224.....	2602	2225	.....	4065	2225
Suffolk..... 2071	1027.....	2078	1006	2.....	2557	1420	
Sullivan..... 1227	822.....	1222	820	.....	1422	1071
Tioga..... 1625	1252.....	1644	1222	.....	2267	2444
Tompkins... 2225	2726.....	2227	2712	13.....	3511	2077	
Ulster..... 2658	2167.....	2675	2177	.....	4160	2412
Warren..... 1216	570.....	1224	522	.....	1260	722
Washington 2522	2522.....	2516	2574	.....	2702	4224
Wayne..... 2968	2652.....	2966	2622	1.....	2075	2226	
Westchester. 2022	1742.....	2000	1674	73.....	2420	2766	
Yates..... 1626	1472.....	1712	1126	.....	1902	1678
Total.....	166,815	138,542	166,122	126,642	3,426	181,200	169,008
Majority.....	28,272	29,472	12,622

John Tracy...166,641. G. H. Barstow...135,121. Moses Jaques...2,532.

FOR SENATORS.	
I. Morgan L. Smith.....18,992	*Fred. A. Tallmadge.....20,173
II. *Henry H. Vandyck.....20,824	S. W. Fullerton.....12,040
III. *Alonzo C. Paige.....23,243	Elisha Jenkins.....16,819
" *Noadiah Johnson.....23,218	Amos Briggs.....15,906
IV. *Samuel Young.....23,575	Gerritt Wendell.....14,707
" *John M'Lean.....20,616	Anthony C. Brown.....14,251
V. *David Wager.....17,851	Samuel Comstock.....17,241
VI. *D. S. Dickinson.....21,497	Peter Robinson.....17,813
VII. *Samuel L. Edwards.....20,316	James R. Lawrence.....17,227
VIII. Alexis Ward.....15,894	*Samuel Works.....22,346

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Elected.		Whig.	
Van Buren.	Van Buren	Van Buren	Whig.
Albany.....3	Orleans.....1	Chautauque.....3	
Allegany.....2	Oswego.....2	Cortland.....2	
Broome.....1	Otsego.....3	Erie.....3	
Cattaraugus.....2	Putnam.....1	Essex.....1	
Cayuga.....3	Queens.....1	Franklin.....1	
Chenango.....3	Rensselaer.....3	Genesee.....4	
Chemung.....1	Rockland.....1	Livingston.....2	
Clinton.....1	Saratoga.....2	Monroe.....3	
Columbia.....3	Schenectady.....1	New-York.....7	
Dela ware.....2	Schoharie.....1	Niagara.....2	
Dutchess.....3	Seneca.....1	Ontario.....3	
Greene.....2	Steuben.....2	Richmond.....1	
Herkimer.....2	St. Lawrence.....2	Washington.....2	
Jefferson.....3	Suffolk.....2		
Kings.....2	Sullivan.....1		
Lewis.....1	Tioga.....1		
Madison.....3	Tompkins.....2		
Montgomery.....3	Ulster.....2		
New-York.....6	Warren.....1		
Oneida.....4	Wayne.....2		
Onondaga.....4	Westchester.....2		
Orange.....3	Yates.....1		
Total.....94			34

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties.	1837.—Whig.		Van Buren.		1836.—Harris.		Van Bur.
	Vote.	Coun.	Assem.	Vote.	Coun.	Assem.	
Bergen.....	1386	0	0	1532	1	3	1716 1949
Passaic.....	1184	1	2	935	0	0	new county.
Essex.....	(4343)	1	5	(3334)	0	0	4343 3334
Middlesex.....	2134	1	4	1677	0	0	2002 1719
Somerset.....	1592	1	3	1301	0	0	1436 1343
Monmouth.....	2690	1	4	2689	0	0	2344 2649
Morris.....	2180	1	4	2026	0	0	1801 1774
Hunterdon.....	2412	0	1	2485	1	4	2114 2349
Warren.....	814	0	0	1202	1	3	1041 1604
Sussex.....	723	0	0	1941	1	3	910 2389
Gloucester.....	1666	1	4	1129	0	0	2377 2203
Atlantic.....	384	0	0	527	1	1	new county.
Burlington.....	2935	1	5	2512	0	0	3032 2423
Cumberland.....	1036	0	0	1162	1	3	1193 993
Salem.....	1200	1	3	1170	0	0	1334 1036
Cape May.....	(489)	1	1	(234)	0	0	489 234
Total.....	27,368	10	36	25,856	6	17	26,137 26,592
Majority.....	1512						545

18	PENNSYLVANIA.			1837.
Committee. 1838. Jackson.	Opp. 1836. V. Buren.	Harrison.	V. B.	Whig.
Adams.....1071	1362.....1186	1580.....1345	1345	1861
Alleghany.....3321	2926.....3074	3623.....3398	3398	4008
Armstrong.....1437	429.....1528	1014.....(1528)	(1528)	(1014)
Beaver.....1360	1368.....1075	2077.....1362	1362	1590
Berks.....4472	1150.....4967	1584.....3983	3983	2616
Bedford.....1970	647.....1587	1920.....1937	1937	1681
Bradford.....1598	1221.....1462	1521.....1647	1647	1926
Backs.....2681	3011.....3081	3989.....3312	3312	3320
Butler.....1078	641.....1098	1166.....(1008)	(1008)	(1166)
Cambria.....444	94.....450	554.....(450)	(450)	(554)
Centre.....1961	725.....1809	924.....1441	1441	527
Chester.....2733	4286.....3277	3981.....3755	3755	4079
Clearfield.....520	207.....499	284.....423	423	641
Colombia.....1658	404.....1560	544.....1337	1337	1267
Crawford.....1470	1130.....1614	1232.....1619	1619	1468
Gumbrland.....2150	1337.....1904	1696.....2497	2497	2003
Dauphin.....1395	1348.....1372	1993.....1643	1643	1986
Delaware.....955	1423.....1030	1224.....1199	1199	1291
Erie.....1049	1494.....1312	2134.....1072	1072	2067
Fayette.....2647	1176.....2016	1669.....1905	1905	1461
Franklin.....1979	2176.....2155	2575.....1857	1857	2108
Greene.....1443	338.....1138	915.....1378	1378	837
Huntingdon.....1510	1441.....1240	2628.....1844	1844	2058
Indiana.....654	583.....692	1169.....913	913	926
Jefferson.....175	105.....244	229.....(244)	(244)	(229)
Juniata.....579	268.....627	596.....764	764	491
Lancaster.....4061	5140.....4144	6250.....3523	3523	4815
Lebanon.....1094	882.....1168	1487.....1308	1308	1543
Lehigh.....1544	923.....1987	1784.....1772	1772	1720
Luzerne.....1745	1325.....2008	1415.....1567	1567	1280
Lycoming.....1546	669.....1705	928.....1115	1115	512
Mercer.....1366	1214.....1253	1991.....1479	1479	1559
Monroe.....(new county)	796	166.....829	829	518
Mifflin.....784	454.....917	748.....925	925	759
Montgomery.....3315	2507.....3446	2409.....3241	3241	2607
Northampton.....2786	1692.....2378	1426.....2007	2007	1664
Northumberland.....1464	411.....1421	712.....500	500	maj.
Perry.....1621	346.....1107	472.....1011	1011	372
Philadelphia City.....3267	5476.....3028	5747.....2595	2595	5300
Philadel. County.....2760	6423.....7957	6536.....7664	7664	7317
Pike.....566	143.....358	42.....405	405	48
Potter & M'Kean.....253	131.....319	145.....(312)	(312)	(145)
Schuylkill.....1270	492.....1380	687.....1372	1372	1266
Somerset.....778	814.....511	1905.....1051	1051	1926
Susquehanna.....1082	868.....1145	856.....952	952	725
Tioga.....1025	197.....1027	400.....1040	1040	352
Union.....1067	864.....1143	1328.....1289	1289	1665
Venango.....1117	294.....967	600.....1088	1088	669
Warren.....490	194.....498	254.....(492)	(492)	(254)
Washington.....3125	1888.....2445	2205.....3089	3089	2220
Wayne.....633	367.....724	340.....701	701	346
Westmoreland.....3419	861.....2878	1725.....3486	3486	1628
York.....3152	1452.....2756	2205.....2469	2469	1691
Total.....90,983	66,713.....91,475	87,111.....91,182	91,182	85,800
Majority.....24,270	.....4,364	.....5,292	.....5,292	

There is a slight apparent, but no real Van Buren gain, as compared with the Presidential Election, and a signal Whig gain as compared with the October, and every preceding election.

DELAWARE.

19

Counties.	1836.—Harrison.		Van Buren.		1833.—Clay, Jackson.			
	Electors.	Gov.	Con.	Electors.	Gov.	Con.		
Newcastle	1671	1672	1668	1814	1823	1881	1336	1715
Kent	1205	1205	1185	1039	1057	1058	1167	1012
Sussex	1857	1816	1852	1300	1396	1358	1774	1383
Total	4733	4693	4705	4153	4277	4247	4276	4110
Majority	560						166.	

[No election in 1837.]

MARYLAND.

Counties.	1836.—Harrison.	Van Buren.	1837.—Whig.	Van Buren.
Allegany	926	705	881	915
Annapolis	156	129	154	129
Anne Arundel	1092	882	1157	1194
Baltimore City	5630	5740	5452	5503
Baltimore County	1069	2482	1242	1996
Calvert	363	284	402	393
Caroline	576	492	Whig no opp.	
Carroll	(new county)		1361	1535
Cecil	1020	1092	1170	1185
Charles	514	356	Whig no opp.	
Dorchester	966	604	do. do.	
Frederick	3130	2015	2126	2303
Harford	1080	920	1104	1223
Kent	569	367	Whig no opp.	
Montgomery	936	515	do. do.	
Prince George's	728	450	do. do.	
Queen Anne's	637	517	641	640
Somerset	1030	523	Whig no opp.	
St. Mary's	643	190	do. do.	
Talbot	656	479	658	599
Washington	2079	1995	1856	1970
Worcester	1032	541		
Total	25,852	22,168		

Harrison's majority.....3684.

[The Van Buren party have gained comparatively in some counties, owing to the operation of a local question—that of constitutional reform; the small counties, all Whig, being supposed averse to giving a much larger representation to Baltimore, Frederick, &c., in the State Legislature. The Whigs, however, have still 50 to 33 in the Assembly, the entire Senate, the Governor—in short, every thing, including a heavy popular majority. Where the National question overruled, as in Baltimore city, there is a gain to the Whig side.]

VIRGINIA.—1836.

Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Accomac	30	617	Buckingham	468	297
Albemarle	676	524	Braxton	42	15
Alleghany	153	30	Cabell	206	192
Amelia	180	83	Campbell	477	478
Amherst	255	246	Caroline	317	219
Angusta	302	821	Charles City	31	103
Bath	206	114	Charlotte	322	245
Bedford	482	511	Chesterfield	353	243
Berkeley	260	380	Culpepper	242	251
Botetourt	799	181	Cumberland	216	241
Brooke	413	181	Clarke	138	102
Brunswick	258	177	Dinwiddie	161	168

Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Elizabeth City	38	79	Norfolk county.....	163	320
Essex	87	130	Norfolk borough	98	234
Fairfax	176	230	New Kent.....	57	108
Fauquier.....	363	429	Northampton	6	284
Fayette.....	136	120	Northumberland	185	77
Fluvanna.....	300	56	Nottoway.....	174	70
Floyd.... (informal.)			Nicholas.....	53	119
Franklin.....	530	348	Ohio.....	239	536
Frederick.....	518	281	Orange.....	396	217
Giles.....	254	159	Page.....	247	18
Gloucester.....	126	177	Patrick.....	294	177
Goochland.....	282	67	Pendleton.....	382	217
Grayson.....	377	50	Petersburg.....	125	183
Greenbrier.....	212	371	Pittsylvania.....	529	641
Greensville.....	171	102	Pocahontas.....	85	28
Halifax.....	732	183	Powhatan.....	176	161
Hampshire.....	407	396	Preston.....	300	156
Hanover.....	386	268	Prince Edward.....	273	216
Hardy.....	137	285	Princess Anne.....	56	195
Harrison.....	601	246	Prince George.....	154	71
Henrico.....	246	287	Prince William.....	232	96
Henry.....	213	238	Randolph.....	160	293
Isle of Wight.....	253	49	Rappahannock.....	196	171
James City.....	4	109	Rockbridge.....	379	408
Jefferson.....	269	400	Richmond.....	108	115
Jackson.....	152	113	Richmond City.....	138	455
Kenawha.....	228	497	Rockingham.....	792	129
King and Queen.....	275	199	Russell.....	385	9
King George.....	52	148	Scott.....	316	10
King William.....	185	61	Shenandoah.....	735	52
Lancaster.....	76	93	Smyth.....	229	76
Lee.....	330	62	Southampton.....	192	185
Lewis.....	243	144	Spotsylvania.....	282	207
Logan.....	157	57	Stafford.....	178	148
Loudoun.....	254	935	Surrey.....	108	41
Louisa.....	458	116	Sussex.....	213	46
Lunenburg.....	202	132	Tazewell.....	259	2
Madison.....	307	32	Tyler.....	223	143
Mathews.....	131	61	Washington.....	608	70
Mason.....	170	201	Westmoreland.....	52	150
Mecklenburg.....	420	206	Wood.....	249	315
Middlesex.....	96	62	Wythe.....	369	112
Monongalia.....	681	309	Warwick.....	5	41
Marshall.....	297	229	Warren.....	163	56
Monroe.....	358	223	Williamsburg.....	4	68
Montgomery.....	389	163	York.....	3	57
Morgan.....	100	46			
Nansemond.....	76	185	Total.....	30,261	23,468
Neilson.....	219	118			

Van Buren's majority.....6,893.

[The following votes were excluded on account of their informality: 60 in Pocahontas, 316 in Floyd, 252 in Monongalia, total 688—viz. 584 for Van Buren—44 for the Whig ticket.]

[State election in April. That of 1837 was but partially contested. The Van Buren party maintained its ascendancy in Congress and the Legislature.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

21

Dist.	Counties.	August, 1836.		November, 1836.		Concessa. 1837.	
		Dudley, W.	Spaight, V. B.	V. B.	V. Bur.	White.	Whig.	Van Buren.
I.	Pasquotank	491	369	155	200	317	266
	Currituck	70	419	424	33	79	471
	Perquimons	479	49	50	166	466	76
	Camden	425	49	88	157	380	108
	Chowan	(no returns)		140	203	317	145
	Gates	(no returns)		281	103	280	362
II.	Hertford	376	264	214	253	272	270
	Halifax	565	465	330	495	607	371
	Northampton	604	234	183	359 [Bynum, V. B., was		
	Bertie	336	439	442	312 elected in the District		
III.	Martin	251	519	559	179 by 70 majority]		
	Beaufort	755	236	180	616	868	317
	Pitt	482	510	368	377	654	451
	Hyde	450	158	74	169	494	126
	Edgecombe	71	1191	1175	90	78	1167
	Tyrrel	339	26	35	189	343	54
IV.	Washington	377	34	48	193	405	61
	Craven	268	669	323	187 [C. Shepard, Whig,		
	Carteret	372	243	152	123 elected in this District		
	Greene	171	275	178	143 by 489 majority; here-		
	Johnston	364	672	448	306 tofore Van Buren by		
	Jones	228	121	90	155 1,200 to 1,500!]		
	Lenoir	122	385	281	172		
	Wayne	180	716	551	162		
V.	New Hanover	224	730	735	150	13	640
	Onslow	252	518	446	140	17	570
	Duplin	300	754	682	197	422	331
	Sampson	419	666	559	257	140	678
	Bladen	324	345	263	195	11	368
	Columbus	210	185	159	112	54	277
	Brunswick	359	124	88	123	11	170
VI.	Warren	22	673	661	86 [Two Van Buren can-		
	Granville	977	391	494	664 didates, one Whig.		
	Franklin	309	564	584	283 Hawkins, V. Buren,		
	Nash	102	679	481	95 re-elected.]		
VII.	Cumberland	499	800	657	418	300	868
	Anson	1012	274	299	689	1029	220
	Moore	342	543	496	181		maj. 350
	Montgomery	1048	93	106	644	878	122
	Robeson	409	508	472	293	342	548
	Richmond	617	60	57	438	528	140
VIII.	Orange	1237	1132	1103	965	1236	1354
	Wake	864	891	813	665	849	792
	Person	230	498	507	160	315	445
IX.	Guilford	1145	475	335	798	1782	382
	Rockingham	300	816	860	223	520	791
	Caswell	116	1067	1055	167	224	897
	Stokes	828	802	978	684	883	1169
X.	Chatham	932	627	599	718	900	90
	Randolph	1000	112	180	349	806	76
	Rowan	1642	117	108	1131 [Whig. maj. in this		
	Davidson	1289	69	109	593 district, 2900.]		
XI.	Lincoln	695	1674	1386	591 [No Whig candidate.		
	Mecklenburg	869	1095	935	712 Conner, V. B., re-elec.		
	Cabarrus	643	227	231	440		
XII.	Ashe	376	431	343	297 [Williams, Whig No		
	Wilkes	1126	158	209	741 V. B. candidate.]		

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Dist.	Counties.	Dudley	W. Spaight	V. E. V. Bur.	White.	Whig.	Van Bu. en.
	Surry	883	1035	865	617		
	Iredell	1281	226	337	772		
XIII	Buncombe	1194	533	350	724	[Graham, Whig, had no opposition.]	
	Burke	(no returns)		332	744		
	Rutherford	1478	588	449	529		
	Macon	275	450	288	182		
	Haywood	143	459	205	136		
	Yancey	105	542	267	138		
	Total	33,993	29,950	26,910	23,626		
	Majority	4,043		3,284			

[Eight Whig and five Van Buren members of Congress elected in 1837.
Whig aggregate majority about 5,000!]

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED—1837.

Dist.	Whig.	maj.	Dist.	Van Buren.	maj.
I.	Samuel T. Sawyer	406	II.	Jesse A. Bynum	70
III.	Edward Stanley	666	V.	Micajah T. Hawkins	1005
IV.	Charles Shepard	488	VI.	John J. M'Kay	2093
VI.	Edmund Deberry	800	VIII.	William Montgomery	191
IX.	Augustus H. Sheppard	180	XI.	Henry W. Conner	791
X.	Abram Rencher	2900	Total		4,148
XII.	Lewis Williams	1491	Whig majorities		9,865
XIII.	James Graham	2880	Clear Whig majority		5,717

1837.—GEORGIA.—1836.

Counties.	Gilmer.	Schley.	White.	Van Bur.	Dougherty.	Schley.	1835.
Appling	98	163	22	34	59	115	
Baker	108	maj.			45	194	
Baldwin	327	305	499	502	291	313	
Bibb	653	629	654	625	370	495	
Bryan	79	70	45	29	73	60	
Bulloch	11	283	0	217	2	339	
Burke	595	206	316	136	581	313	
Butts	245	379	210	259	179	337	
Camden	146	221	101	113	142	177	
Campbell		maj. 256	146	996	137	445	
Carroll	233	470	121	402	139	436	
Cass	341	527	205	328	162	252	
Chatham	411	573	351	527	388	580	
Cherokee	159	384	140	494	163	194	
Clark	557	390	461	313	634	387	
Cobb	251	480	119	197	137	265	
Columbia	418	275	281	106	405	285	
Coweta		maj. 103	417	407	407	644	
Crawford	311	510	246	373	324	453	
Decatur	317	254	254	146	323	243	
De Kalb	549	718	387	467	344	680	
Dooly		maj. 168	116	162	72	256	
Early		maj. 186	46	151	43	288	
Effingham	160	130	132	81	170	134	
Elbert	964	105	549	77	830	130	
Emanuel	125	221	5	56	91	190	
Fayette		maj. 199	190	307	235	503	
Floyd	192	303	87	136	66	140	
Forsyth		maj. 173	132	258	202	317	
Franklin	445	681	209	484	227	623	
Gilmer	29	170	48	78	19	100	
Glynn	76	47	52	31	85	48	
Greene	787	57	551	51	728	29	
Gwinnett	762	732	543	632	783	867	

GEORGIA—Continued.

Counties.	Gilmer.	Schley.	White.	Van Bur.	Dougherty.	Seale.	28
Habersham	339	681	241	576	336	657	657
Hall	453	537	291	473	407	714	714
Hancock	446	272	343	243	449	375	375
Harris	776	493	606	330	733	509	509
Heard		maj. 118	204	244	167	346	346
Henry	730	863	584	392	522	797	797
Houston	693	732	560	450	477	657	657
Irwin	20	236	4	77	3	220	220
Jackson	504	571	297	484	367	596	596
Jasper	619	503	596	406	627	500	500
Jefferson	432	116	526	119	452	158	158
Jones	422	481	375	250	429	585	585
Laurens	469	10	288	1	430	6	6
Lee	182	136	113	57	123	126	126
Liberty	149	78	126	89	157	148	148
Lincoln	295	226	234	155	228	234	234
Lowndes	301	247	163	73	222	216	216
Lumpkin	252	608	269	599	269	518	518
Madison	259	323	221	159	266	229	229
Marion	maj. 160		347	215	328	334	334
M'Intosh	62	139	54	38	64	136	136
Meriwether	647	754	359	509	556	681	681
Monroe	783	764	710	568	853	817	817
Montgomery	maj. 137		67	11	180	24	24
Morgan	466	344	341	171	419	214	214
Murray		maj. 140	23	123	14	284	284
Muscogee	897	726	711	325	947	697	697
Newton	791	412	636	327	796	511	511
Oglethorpe	613	126	226	76	183	155	155
Paulding		maj. 69			65	91	91
Pike	449	553	227	427	372	539	539
Pfaski	201	350	119	149	128	261	261
Putnam	614	264	446	245	618	222	222
Rabun			6	129	6	222	222
Randolph		maj. 117	123	222	148	306	306
Richmond	826	448	501	324	473	566	566
Scriven	230	184	197	135	258	218	218
Seewart		maj. 43	255	274	423	574	574
Sumpter		maj. 106	229	159	227	275	275
Talbot	815	823	623	621	737	843	843
Taliaferro	411	31	261	26	416	13	13
Tatnall	235	77	149	13	217	59	59
Telfair	202	106	91	44	107	171	171
Thomas	maj. 400		202	22	275	64	64
Troup	1022	347	245	212	218	249	249
Twiggs	261	448	225	303	314	453	453
Union		maj. 314			5	206	206
Upson	580	409	429	227	507	417	417
Walton	446	742	306	532	341	602	602
Ware	225	18			11	181	181
Warren	591	514	327	317	520	412	412
Washington	580	544	360	275	522	562	562
Wayne	22	152	0	56	51	82	82
Wilkes	412	445	255	474	520	549	549
Wilkinson	345	517	221	222	143	465	465
Walker	275	405	122	159	78	120	120
Total	30,160	29,415	24,876	22,104	22,074	31,594	
Majority	745		2,772			2,510	

24 Counties:	ALABAMA.		(Governor.)
	1836.—Van Buren.	White. 1837.—Bagby, V. R. Oliver, W.	
Autauga	565	609	654
Baldwin	74	43	206
Barbour	291	320	(291)
Benton	637	287	643
Bibb	297	97	615
Blount	460	55	494
Butler	143	341	120
Chambers	(no return)		445
Clarke	386	143	563
Conecuh	88	286	67
Covington	27	62	(97)
Coosa	130	55	392
Dallas	457	916	450
Dale	(no return)		179
DeKalb	378	42	(378)
Cherokee	180	242	(180)
Franklin	593	397	660
Fayette	560	96	728
Greene	672	1116	388
Henry	131	118	(131)
Jackson	1626	89	1812
Jefferson	538	230	481
Lawrence	600	564	595
Limestone	715	319	833
Landerdale	917	415	866
Lowndes	316	870	333
Marengo	422	523	451
Madison	1678	426	1812
Morgan	568	476	630
Marion	300	142	449
Montgomery	723	943	718
Mourne	307	447	449
Mobile	866	739	840
Marshall	539	101	712
Macon	34	150	90
Perry	290	827	314
Pike	304	313	427
Pickens	432	469	857
Shelby	198	345	467
St. Clair	464	26	598
Sumpter	631	789	792
Tuscaloosa	841	731	922
Talladega	413	376	581
Talapoosa	63	98	163
Russell	40	154	
Randolph	56	63	154
Walker	110	76	398
Washington	166	90	281
Wilcox	242	607	380
Total	20,506	15,612	26,133
Majority	4,894		5,522 (nearly.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[In the Election of 1836, this State voted for Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina for President, and John Tyler of Virginia for Vice-President. There is no Van Buren party here. Not a single vote was given for Van Buren in the Legislature—not a voice was raised for him in the public journals. The clear Whig majority in the State is probably not less than 30,000.]

Counties. 1836.—Van Buren.	MISSISSIPPI.			[Special election.]		25
	White.	1837.—Van Buren.	White.	White.	White.	
		Claborne.	Gholson.	Prentiss.	Acce.	
Adams	312	556	210	187	577	556
Atala	87	111	164	139	27	46
Amite	274	307	203	178	240	223
Bolivar	16	21	(no election)			
Copiah	464	258	458	245	91	249
Claiborne	258	350	173	157	276	245
Chickasaw	58	24	86	89	16	17
Choctaw	74	91	274	291	74	74
Clarke	102	11	126	109	26	18
Covington	237	52	193	179	32	30
Carroll	218	292	350	304	262	220
De Soto	76	67	165	149	89	75
Franklin	189	75	(no returns.)			
Greene	38	87	41	40	00	00
Hancock	105	27	49	49	22	18
Hinds	559	876	595	367	837	648
Holmes	254	309	241	207	266	266
Itawamba	131	16	201	201	00	00
Jackson (100 maj. for V. B.—returns invalid.)			(no returns.)			
Jasper	361	75	228	202	78	68
Jefferson	202	297	112	98	238	226
Jones	25	6	101	88	17	5
Koahoma (no return.)			60	42	16	11
Kemper	196	197	259	230	106	143
Lauderdale	101	11	(no election.)			
Lawrence	429	47	332	324	38	43
Leake	69	45	(no election.)			
Lowndes	572	435	544	547	367	359
Lafayette	93	151	229	219	112	113
Madison	282	714	361	251	540	440
Marion	178	66	157	150	45	43
Monroe	477	162	509	572	111	82
Marshall	352	436	742	669	286	273
Neshoba	59	14	87	90	8	12
Newton	103	21	112	110	1	14
Noxubee	312	269	323	310	284	251
Oktibbeha	108	72	133	125	45	33
Panola (150 V. B maj. returns invalid.)			228	214	33	24
Pontotoc	217	256	156	163	116	120
Perry (no election.)			36	19	32	00
Pike	348	92	294	276	62	60
Rankin	133	248	188	141	194	146
Scott	71	24	87	61	24	7
Simpson	148	81	188	171	46	43
Smith	81	14	96	94	18	10
Tallahatchee	80	171	115	104	92	84
Tippah	245	168	380	380	38	32
Tishomingo	149	63	364	362	3	7
Warren	265	525	181	156	403	427
Washington (no returns.)			12	12	67	67
Wayne	75	24	89	56	40	6
Wilkinson	143	422	105	91	360	371
Winston	185	75	238	240	27	33
Yalobusha	411	436	456	421	182	177
Yazoo	187	520	167	92	309	218
Total	9,979	9,688	11,203	9,921	7,143	7,631
Majority	291	3,572	2,778			

Parishes.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Parishes.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Avoyelles	41	184	Plaquemines	44	9
Ascension	159	50	Point Coupee	51	40
Assumption	84	102	Rapides	120	175
Catahoula	85	66	St. Bernard	25	10
Carroll	63	54	St. Charles	33	1
Concordia	49	91	St. John the Baptist ..	4	
Claiborne	not received.		St. James	22	45
East Feliciana	296	150	St. Helena	264	60
East Baton Rouge	214	170	St. Tammany	194	60
Iberville	91	60	St. Mary	63	142
Jefferson	26	40	St. Martin	36	109
Lafourche Interior	53	160	St. Landry	165	384
Livingston	100	100	Terrebonne	50	95
Lafayette	158	36	West Baton Rouge ..	28	80
Natchitoches	not received.		West Feliciana	153	98
Orleans	665	676	Washington	183	37
Ouachita	129	99	Total	3,653	3,393

Van Buren's majority 270.

[The votes of Natchitoches were as follows, viz.:—For White 174, Van Buren 98. The votes of Claiborne were, for Van Buren 87, White 26.]

INDIANA. 1837.—Congress.

Dist.	Counties. 1836.—Harrison.	Van Buren.	Whig	Van Buren.	
I.	Harrison	747	456.....	984	446
	Crawford	196	166.....	287	295
	Gibson	496	425.....	639	471
	Dubois	163	127.....	170	181
	Orange	483	564.....	427	751
	Perry	399	114.....	319	394
	Posey	339	751.....	468	762
	Pike	226	218.....	286	284
	Spencer	171	179.....	259	364
	Vanderburg	269	130.....	372	222
	Warrick	157	380.....	256	471
II.	Clay	153	251.....	339	271
	Daviess	438	253.....	587	403
	Greene	366	330.....	506	315
	Knox	738	437.....	847	432
	Lawrence	670	815.....	683	684
	Martin	142	197.....	250	184
	Owen	427	286.....	511	449
	Putnam	1067	694.....	1088	817
	Sullivan	203	558.....	249	703
	Vigo	963	287.....	768	619
III.	Clark	893	978.....	729	1219
	Floyd	574	499.....	681	593
	Jackson	439	307.....	709	402
	Jefferson	1172	679.....	1562	698
	Jennings	625	292.....	727	161
	Scott	294	267.....	385	260
	Washington	556	947.....	1024	1068
IV.	Dearborn	1203	1282.....	1323	1605
	Decatur	950	513.....	895	626
	Franklin	963	875.....	962	911
	Ripley	663	403.....	664	478
	Rush	1167	749.....	1279	896
	Switzerland	630	519.....	568	447

Dist.	Counties.	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Van Buren.
V.	Adams	68	28	31	39 [No Van Buren candidate in this district. Rariden, Whig, 6,621, M'Carthy do. 4,861.]
	Allen	333	266	186	340
	Delaware	369	307	511	397
	Fayette	965	545	630	766
	Fulton	(no return.)		46	55
	Henry	1304	712	1084	707
	Huntington	52	67	82	46
	Grant	238	130	205	123
	Jay	(no return.)		50	66
	Lagrange	128	150	182	174
	Noble	49	80	67	77
	Randolph	633	234	576	419
	Union	766	608	619	386
	Wabash	122	47	109	86
	Wayne	2285	985	2130	1099
VI.	Bartholomew	608	412	1075	97
	Boone	464	421	554	315
	Brown	262	302	116	131
	Cass	513	286	598	311
	Hamilton	569	263	637	250
	Hancock	(no return.)		494	396
	Hendricks	731	390	1059	372
	Johnson	438	550	692	564
	Marion	1409	1013	1014	1397
	Madison	486	367	867	253
	Miami	133	80	226	42
	Monroe	262	302	831	428
	Morgan	666	543	649	618
	Shelby	888	675	824	704
VII.	Carroll	375	565	534	467
	Clinton	331	427	412	250
	Elkhart	354	303	322	389
	Fountain	697	948	1008	510
	Kosciusko	160	149	265	90
	Laporte	490	452	701	223
	Marshall	94	42	147	35
	Montgomery	1066	752	1023	358
	Parke	828	534	1459	279
	Porter	87	69	145	76
	St. Joseph	490	255	899	138
	Vermilion	574	439	1027	219
	Warren	541	320	681	476
	White	109	106	177	64
	Tippecanoe	1244	1041	1561	559
	Total	41,281	32,478		
	Majority	8,803.			

	Whig.	RECAPITULATION—CONGRESS—1837.	Van Buren.	
I.	John Pitcher	4,477	Ratliff Boon	4,534
II.	John Ewing	5,728	John Law	4,887
III.	William Graham	5,717	John S. Simonson	4,390
IV.	George H. Dunn	6,091	Amos Lane	5,057
V.	James Rariden	6,621		
	Jonathan M'Carthy	4,861		
VI.	William Herrod	9,635	James B. Ray	5,000
VII.	Albert B. White	10,737	Nathan Jackson	3,360
	Actual Whig vote	53,867		
	Whig majority	25,742		28,125

Dist.	Counties. 1836.	Har.	V. Bur.	Con.	Whig.	V. Buren.
I.	Caldwell.....	302	497	[Two Van Buren candidates, one Whig.		
	Hickman.....	198	521	John L. Murray, V. B. 2,921, Linn		
	Calloway.....	99	730	Boyd, do. 2,547. Campbell, Whig,		
	Graves.....	148	363	1,868. Murray elected.]		
	M'Cracken.....	149	106			
	Livingston.....	225	361			
	Trigg.....	271	359			
	Union.....	205	266			
II.	Christian.....	670	470	[No serious opposition to Edwin Rum-		
	Hopkins.....	403	381	sey, Whig. Votes, Rumsey, 4,068,		
	Henderson.....	364	360	Jones, Van Buren, 496.]		
	Muhlenburg.....	344	237			
	Butler.....	134	184			
	Ohio.....	313	247			
	Daviess.....	445	344			
	Hancock.....	152	72			
III.	Allen.....	201	373	226	[No opposition to Judge Un-	
	Monroe.....	179	230	455	derwood, Whig. His vote is	
	Edmonson.....	192	144	152	4,589.]	
	Todd.....	550	212	509		
	Barren.....	787	825	971		
	Logan.....	902	229	1167		
	Simpson.....	327	257	378		
	Warren.....	762	440	731		
IV.	Wayne.....	383	349	394	350	
	Cumberland.....	304	144	668	109	
	Adair.....	223	401	609	346	
	Russell.....	226	127	387	144	
	Pulaski.....	514	443	889	462	
	Rockcastle.....	400	58	576	22	
	Whitley.....	269	80	445	166	
	Casey.....	126	221	803	139	
V.	Anderson.....	181	375	[James Harlan, Whig, had no oppo-		
	Mercer.....	739	938	nent.]		
	Jessamine.....	513	339			
	Lincoln.....	613	217			
	Garrard.....	814	218			
VI.	Hardin.....	698	526	1031	971	
	Green.....	274	890	571	892	
	Hart.....	216	387	371	429	
	Grayson.....	268	153	358	327	
	Breckenridge.....	755	176	921	130	
	Meade.....	339	128	404	154	
VII.	Washington.....	253	636	357	1020	[No V. B. candidate.
	Nelson.....	765	425	986	701	Hardin, W. has 2,728,
	Bullitt.....	209	319	424	355	Pope, ind. do. 3,248.
	Spencer.....	292	347	376	428	P. acts as a Whig.]
VIII.	Jefferson.....	610	584	859	615	[No Van Buren candi-
	Oldham.....	354	500	667	426	dates. Graves, Whig,
	Shelby.....	1327	586	1352	637	5,021, Marshall, do.
	Henry.....	627	794	940	474	2,946. Both staunch
	Louisville City...	1473	960	1203	796	Whigs.]
IX.	Madison.....	972	420	1417	208	
	Clay.....	202	153	270	348	
	Estill.....	(no returns.)		407	264	
	Floyd.....	80	549	437	343	
	Pike.....	24	213	204	145	
	Perry.....	83	172	158	338	

Dist.	Counties.	Har.	V. B.	Whig.	Cong.	V. Buren.
	Harlan.....	174	53	203		243
	Knox.....	309	95	382		282
	Laurel.....	171	100	222		278
X.	Clarke.....	638	226	[Richard Hawes, Whig, had no opposition.]		
	Fayette.....	1266	689			
	Woodford.....	615	325			
	Franklin.....	509	560			
XI.	Montgomery.....	522	338	711		552
	Morgan.....	57	335	225		415
	Lawrence.....	68	207	279		500
	Bath.....	485	470	763		617
	Fleming.....	898	464	1160		806
	Greenup.....	357	265	543		538
	Lewis.....	345	302	393		422
XII.	Bourbon.....	992	416	871		139
	Bracken.....	486	275	501		67
	Mason.....	1231	508	827		114
	Nicholas.....	428	439	426		463
	Pendleton.....	133	342	261		206
XIII.	Boone.....	580	488	775		542
	Campbell.....	484	1026	846		857
	Gallatin.....	483	525	753		442
	Grant.....	247	225	318		308
	Harrison.....	445	714	558		820
	Owen.....	174	649	417		582
	Scott.....	544	993	790		786
	Total.....	36,687	33,025			
	Majority.....	3,662				

Whig. RECAPITULATION—1837. Van Buren.

I.	Edward Campbell.....	1,885	John L. Murray.....	2,921
			Linn Boyd.....	2,547
II.	Edwin Rumsey.....	4,085	Jones.....	496
III.	William Underwood.....	4,589	(No candidate.)	
IV.	Sherrad Williams.....	3,189	M'Henry.....	1,819
	Monroe.....	1,764		
V.	James Harlan		(No opponent.)	
VI.	John Calhoon.....	3,656	R. T. Vanmetre.....	2,902
VII.	John Pope (half).....	1,624	John Pope (half).....	1,624
	Ben Hardin, jr.....	2,728		
VIII.	William J. Graves.....	5,021	(No Van Buren candidate.)	
	Thomas F. Marshall.....	2,946		
IX.	Joel White.....	3,700	James Garrard.....	2,464
X.	Richard Hawes		(No Van Buren candidate.)	
XI.	Richard H. Menefee.....	4,084	Richard French.....	3,850
XII.	John Chambers.....	2,886	Leach.....	989
XIII.	Wm. W. Southgate.....	4,458	Phelps.....	4,117
			Trimble.....	226
	Total.....	47,415		23,955
	Actual Whig majority, not less than 20,000 !			

INDIANA—1837. (Additional.)

	Governor.		Lieut. Governor.	
David Wallace (Whig).....	46,017	David Hillis (Whig).....		47,413
John Dumont (do.).....	37,372	A. S. Burnett (do.).....		23,041
Majority.....	8,645	Majority.....		24,372
No Van Buren candidates.				

TENNESSEE.

1836.—PRESIDENT. 1837.—GOVERNOR. CONGRESS.

Dts.	Counties.	White.	Van Bur.	Cannon.	Armstrong.	White.	V. Bur.
I.	Carter and Johnson	664	70	961	237	823	180
	Greene	695	724	583	1780	1070	1311
	Washington	439	760	1001	744	963	767
	Jefferson	577	23	1361	961	750	925
II.	Cocke	309	7	520	279	368	573
	Grainger	601	16	955	376	496	674
	Hawkins	770	481	660	1274	957	926
	Claiborne	329	90	903	272	539	409
III.	Sullivan	302	934	214	1224	264	1135
	Campbell	157	147			101	268
	Blount	564	153	970	601	1607	
	Knox	965	86	1575	468	1873	
IV.	Moore	563	268	986	621	1762	
	Anderson	221	81	450	104	690	
	Sevier	253	2	782	77	860	
	Roane	460	110	957	475	1119	319
V.	Marion	227	170	567	284	421	327
	Hamilton	215	158			644	255
	Bledsoe	223	15	559	168	475	252
	M'Minn and Bradley	824	428	1198	1448	1550	1048
VI.	Meigs	163	106	368	220	373	221
	Morgan	85	3	205	22	211	44
	Rhea	271	63	203	223	317	115
	White	750	100	1045	412	1013	325
VII.	Franklin	448	1199	768	1026	887	922
	Warren	324	1172	327	1283	620	1142
	Overton	260	557	362	520	346	525
	Fentress	166	7	227	227	148	323
VIII.	Sunmer	742	1160	1077	1223	735	1764
	Smith	1226	332	2350	317	2224	566
	Jackson	710	263	1362	301	1013	431
	Davidson	1334	985	1520	1225	2102	
IX.	Wilson	1610	553	2172	552	2537	
	Williamson	1421	402	1252	444	1776	623
	Rutherford	1172	1000	1880	634	1267	1766
	Bedford	1500	1614	1864	1576		2024
X.	Maury	1210	1927	1668	1735		2221
	Lincoln	752	1472	1126	1673	1100	1836
	Giles	208	726	1666	480	1474	766
	Hardin	252	141	683	132	516	312
XI.	Lawrence	228	272	474	322	602	340
	Wayne	272	155	572	324	740	260
	Montgomery	745	467	1007	432	1042	527
	Robertson	862	602	1174	435	1173	553
XII.	Stewart	162	402			554	502
	Hickman	142	621	331	622	218	938
	Dickson	203	426	551	223	372	552
	Benton	25	153			222	322
XIII.	Humphreys	124	175	422	421	227	260
	Carroll	802	222	762	518	1323	
	Henry	645	422	252	632	1672	
	Gibson	702	152	284	223	1438	
XIV.	Haywood	551	226	458	222	1014	
	Madison	1111	162	1164	312	1252	
	Wackley	248	311	551	425	1013	
	Dyer	146	65	217	221	242	
XV.	Obion	164	105	256	122	412	

TENNESSEE—Continued.

31

Dis.	Counties.	White.	Van Bur.	Cannon.	Armstrong.	White.	V. Bur.
XIII.	Tipton	346	331	509	359	480	394
	Henderson	831	87	920	284	1183	194
	Perry	427	120	855	198	744	345
	Hardeman	459	531	861	447	606	725
	M'Nairy	374	152	350	maj.	732	501
	Fayette	866	879	1069	771	1051	774
	Shelby	488	310	716	339	564	545
	Con.—Add vote of Eliot, (Whig.) Second District ... 865						
	Add vote of Burum, (Van Buren,) in Fifth District... 466						
	Total	35,168	26,129	53,479	33,606	55,758	34,043
	Majority	9,842		19,873		21,715.	

The aggregate votes of the Congressional Districts are as follows:

Dist.	Whig.	Van Buren.	
I.	William B. Carter 4,257	(No Van Buren candidate.)	
	Thomas D. Arnold 3,756		
II.	Samuel Bunch 2,351	Abram M'Clellan	3,612
	Eliot		865
III.	Joseph L. Williams 4,321		
	R. M. Anderson 2,653		
IV.	James Standefer	5,110	
V.	Coxe	2,840	
		Stone	2,671
VI.	William B. Campbell .. 4,142	Hopkins L. Turney	3,447
VII.	John Bell	4,639	Peter Burum
VIII.	Abram P. Maury	3,043	William C. Trousdale
IX.	(No Whig candidate.)		(No Van Buren candidate.)
X.	Ebenezer J. Shields 4,366	William Crockett	2,459
XI.	Richard Cheatham 3,822	James K. Polk	4,245
XII.	John W. Crockett	6,885	A. A. Kincannon
	A. M. Hughes	1,413	Cave Johnson
XIII.	Charles H. Williams, 5,360	(No Van Buren candidate.)	3,731
	Actual Whig Cong. vote, 59,823	William C. Dunlap	3,478
	Whig majority on do. 29,449		30,374

ILLINOIS.—1836.

Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Alexander	106	20	Jackson	164	84
Adams	651	380	Johnson	37	5
Bond	108	173	Jo-Daviess	366	615
Clinton	149	124	Montgomery	266	120
Clay	85	54	Macon	313	94
Coles	151	180	M'Lean	427	425
Crawford	203	154	Madison	682	959
Calhoun	(no return.)		Morgan	1720	582
Champaign	86	61	Macoupin	486	269
Clark	218	190	Mercer	24	71
Cook	519	524	Monroe	119	103
Effingham	45	1	M Henry	(no return.)	
Edwards	95	143	Ogle	(do.)	
Edgar	409	260	Pike	366	331
Fayette	268	80	Perry	127	85
Franklin	374	10	Peoria	300	231
Fulton	(no return.)		Putnam	263	415
Gallatin	452	150	Page	54	107
Green	1637	711	Rock Island	(no return.)	
Hamilton	265	29	Randolph	411	408
Henry	(no return.)		Shelby	333	58
Hancock	260	340	Sangamon	803	1464
Iroquois	96	22	Schuyler	490	384

ILLINOIS—Continued.					
Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.
St. Clair	551	355	La Salle.....	248	149
Tazewell.....	336	310	Marión.....	142	38
Union.....	221	9	M'Donough.....	158	123
Vermilion.....	465	560	Warren.....	(no return.)	
Wabash.....	102	280	Washington.....	123	15
Wayne.....	221	31	White.....	357	274
Jefferson.....	227	17	Whiteside.....	(no return.)	
Jasper.....	19	7	Winnebago.....	88	70
Kane.....(no return.)			Will.....	306	186
Knox.....(do.)					
Lawrence.....	224	240	Total.....	17,275	14,292
Majority for Van Buren.....					2,983.
No general election in 1837.					

MISSOURI—1836.					
Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Barry.....	55	0	Ralls.....	151	122
Benton.....	75	4	Ray.....	221	232
Boone.....	567	714	Ripley.....	70	2
Calloway.....	616	446	Rives.....	108	40
Cape Girardeau...	435	149	St. Francis.....	137	144
Carroll.....	142	33	St. Genevieve....	97	47
Chariton.....	189	84	St. Charles.....	237	282
Clay.....	347	282	Jackson.....	499	183
Clinton.....	129	48	Jefferson.....	138	89
Cole.....	576	73	Johnson.....	240	78
Cooper.....(no return.)			Lafayette.....	284	165
Crawford.....	86	59	Lewis.....	298	197
Franklin.....	338	133	Lincoln.....	236	275
Gasconade.....	115	81	Madison.....	100	55
Greene.....	140	11	Marion.....	338	343
Howard.....	619	354	Monroe.....	317	280
Montgomery.....	92	169	St. Louis.....	681	843
Morgan.....	216	51	Saline.....	178	135
New Madrid.....(no return.)			Scott.....(no return.)		
Perry.....	173	17	Shelby.....	63	31
Pettis.....	161	64	Stoddard.....	170	17
Pike.....	415	405	Van Buren.....	(no return.)	
Polk.....	80	65	Warren.....	176	150
Pulaski.....	230	49	Washington.....	371	245
Randolph.....	399	195	Wayne.....(no return.)		
			Total.....	10,995	7,337
Majority for Van Buren.....					3,658.
No general election in 1837.					

ARKANSAS.					
Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Counties.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Arkansas.....	38	82	Monroe.....	17	36
Chicot.....	43	51	Phillips.....	96	65
Conway.....	23	48	Pope.....	93	46
Crawford.....	109	119	Pulaski.....	234	191
Crittenden.....	38	27	Randolph.....	138	17
Hempstead.....	110	63	Saline.....	81	52
Hot Spring.....	11	5	Sevier.....	67	34
Independence.....	134	113	St. Francis.....	108	18
Jackson.....	56	48	Van Buren.....	19	4
Jefferson.....	50	48	White.....	17	20
Izard.....	87	15	Washington.....	622	133
Lawrence.....	82	31	Johnson.....	107	40
Majority for Van Buren, 1,162.			Total.....	2,400	1,238

Counties.	1836. OHIO.		1837.		Whig.		V. Bu.	
	Harrison.	V. Buren.	Whig.	V. Buren.	Sen.	Ho.	Sen.	Ho.
Hamilton	4032	4871	3676	3246	1	2		1
Belmont	2666	2358	1968	2273			1	2
Columbiana	2656	2992					1	3
Carroll	1233	1187				1		
Cuyahoga	2529	1694	2176	1359	1	2		
Medina	1858	1094				1		
Lorain	1460	1410	1220	1350				1
Portage	3302	2683	2538	2195	1	2		
Ashtabula	2792	805	1376	550		2		
Geauga	3219	1465	1749	1164	1	2		
Trumbull	3396	2892	2781	2666	1	2		
Richland	2246	3283					1	1
Huron	2798	2143			1	1		
Stark	1945	2417		maj. 50.			1	2
Wayne	1630	2696						1
Seneca	948	1129						
Sandusky	642	799				1		
Jefferson	1552	1992			1	1		
Harrison	1584	1638					1	1
Guernsey	2074	1652	1551	1676			1	1
Monroe	492	1182					1	1
Clermont	1467	2029					1	1
Clinton	1448	807				1	1	
Highland	1492	1476						
Franklin	2166	1375	1533	1476	1	2		
Pickaway	1508	1591	1440	1229	1	1		
Logan	1388	622						1
Clark	1964	731			1	1		
Champaign	1641	907				1		
Muskingum	3321	2069	2458	1396	1	2		
Morgan	1107	1262						1
Perry	1071	1501					1	1
Washington	1070	906				1		
Ross	2515	1906			1	2		
Pike	422	491						
Jackson	454	475						
Scioto	1049	568	897	435				
Adams	786	1060			1	2		
Brown	1223	1675						
Lucas	630	396					1	1
Wood	490	275						
Henry	94	87						
Athens	1098	957				1		
Meigs	724	446			1			
Lawrence	433	378				1		
Gallia	873	490						
Fairfield	1846	2906					1	2
Hocking	292	536					1	2
Builer	1487	3004						
Preble	1777	973				1		
Dark	656	668						
Miami	1787	1050			1	1		
Mercer, &c.	945	315						
Delaware	1550	1254				1		
Crawford	714	733					1	1
Union	648	493						
Marion	1016	844			1	1		
Greene	1908	903				1		

34 Counties.	OHIO—Continued.				Whig.		V. Buren.	
	Harrison.	V. Buren.	Whig.	V. Buren.	Sen. Ho.	Sen. Ho.	Sen. Ho.	Sen. Ho.
Montgomery.....	2554	2310			1	1		
Warren.....	2260	1326	1133	886				
Knox.....	1800	2174	1077	1434	1	1		
Cushton.....	1066	1513					1	2
Tuscarawas.....	1459	1370	1299	1188		1		
Holmes.....	594	1137					1	
Licking.....	2306	2869					1	2
Fayette.....	826	774				1		
Madison.....	973	574						
Paulding, &c.....	179	238						1
Allen.....	494	453						
Hancock.....	464	701					1	1
Hardin.....	274	196						
Williams.....	176	198						
Shelby.....	654	533						
Total.....	105,405	96,948			20	40	16	32
Majority.....	8,457.							
Legislature last year—Senate 20 V. B., 16 Whig; House 37 V. B., 35 Whig—V. B. maj. in joint ballot 6; now Whig maj. 12!								

Counties.	1836.		MICHIGAN.		1837.	
	Van Buren.	Whig.	Whig.	Cary, V. Buren.	Wells, W.	W.
Allegan.....	92			129		138
Branch.....	23			200		101
Genesee.....	123		91	169		219
Hillsdale.....	179		7	234		204
Iowa.....	(no returns.)			73		20
Jackson & Ingham....	355		353	548		561
Kalamazoo.....	213 maj.			341		640
Lapeer.....	129		57	119		92
Lenawee.....	558		261	827		652
Livingston.....	142		73	280		190
Monroe.....	2		1147	735		378
Macomb.....	400		43	380		450
Michillimackinac....	(no returns.)			65		39
Onkland.....	817		952	1033		1199
Saginaw.....	65			94		48
Shiawassee.....	(no returns.)			93		71
St. Joseph.....	42 maj.			414		363
St. Clair.....	(no returns.)			300		310
Van Buren.....	(do.)			55		27
Wayne.....	1578		27	2148		1684
Washtenaw.....	1636		1031	1630		1784
Total, official.....				9,867		9,184
Calhoun.....	360 maj.			646		410
Kent & Ottawa.....				230 maj.		
Barry.....	7,332		4,045	1,139 Cary's maj.		
Berrien.....	(no returns.)			10 maj.		
	408		3			

[The regular State Election in Michigan takes place on the first Monday of November. The returns above for 1837 are of a Special Election for Member of Congress in July. The result of the regular Election is very doubtful.

These remarks apply substantially to ARKANSAS, where the regular Election is held in October. That of 1837 is not yet fully heard from.]

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

VOTES OF THE PEOPLE—1836—37.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—1836.

States.	Van Buren.	Whig.	States.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Maine.....	22,900	15,239	South Carolina (est.)	10,000	35,000
New Hampshire	18,729	6,328	Georgia.....	22,104	24,786
Massachusetts..	33,237	41,099	Alabama.....	20,506	15,612
Vermont.....	14,039	20,990	Mississippi.....	9,974	9,688
Rhode Island...	2,964	2,710	Louisiana.....	3,654	3,363
Connecticut....	19,284	18,719	Tennessee.....	26,120	35,962
New-York.....	166,815	138,543	Kentucky.....	33,435	36,955
New-Jersey....	25,844	26,389	Ohio.....	96,916	106,417
Pennsylvania...	91,475	87,111	Indiana.....	32,478	41,281
Delaware.....	4,155	4,738	Illinois.....	17,975	14,292
Maryland.....	22,168	25,852	Missouri.....	10,995	7,337
Virginia.....	30,261	23,368	Arkansas.....	2,400	1,238
North Carolina	26,910	23,368	Michigan.....	7,332	4,045
Total.....				771,968	769,350
Majority.....					2,618

COMPARISON OF VOTES

IN ALL THE STATES WHICH HAVE HELD ELECTIONS THIS YEAR.

States.	1836.		1837.		Whig.
	President.	V. Buren.	Whig.	V. Buren.	
Maine.....	22,900	15,239	33,971	34,515	22,363
Vermont.....	14,039	20,990	17,730	21,506	4,282
Connecticut.....	19,284	18,719	23,805	27,368	85,896
Rhode Island.....	2,964	2,510	3,261	25,000	30,162
New-Jersey.....	25,844	26,387	24,856	35,000	20,552
Pennsylvania.....	91,475	87,111	91,182	7,632	47,412
Maryland.....	22,168	25,852	about 23,000	53,472	53,877
North Carolina.....	26,910	23,368	do. 30,000	9,564	(balanced nearly)
Georgia.....	22,104	24,786	29,415		
Alabama.....	20,506	15,612	26,133		
Mississippi.....	9,979	9,688	11,203		
Kentucky.....	33,435	36,955	23,955		
Tennessee.....	26,120	35,962	33,606		
Indiana.....	32,478	41,281	28,125		
Michigan.....	7,332	4,045	10,765		
Arkansas.....	2,400	1,238			
Total.....	379,940	388,943	410,947	478,555	
Whig majority last November 9,003—in 1837, 67,571.					
Whig net gain in these States 58,568.					

Ohio, Virginia, and New Hampshire have likewise held Elections, but the popular vote was not concentrated on any one point, so as to be susceptible of comparison.

APPENDIX.

ELECTIONS OF NOVEMBER, 1837.

NEW-YORK.

VOTE BY SENATE DISTRICTS.

Distr. 1834.	Van Buren.	Whig.	1836.	V. Buren.	Harrison.	1837.	V. Buren.	Whig.
I.	26,127	22,055	.....	20,387	18,865	.....	18,553	21,659
II.	24,087	16,415	.....	20,904	12,400	.....	16,478	17,864
III.	21,479	19,443	.....	23,411	17,200	.....	21,239	20,310
IV.	19,803	19,619	.....	21,461	17,321	.....	17,537	19,563
V.	23,110	19,528	.....	21,607	13,911	.....	17,667	16,948
VI.	23,534	18,876	.....	*20,205	17,783	.....	17,227	19,664
VII.	20,427	19,557	.....	*21,593	18,455	.....	18,676	19,668
VIII.	23,338	33,476	.....	16,927	22,850	.....	13,033	20,207
Total.	181,905	168,969		166,815	138,543		140,460	155,883
Majority	12,938	V. B.	.....	28,362	V. B.	.....	15,423	Whig!

* The sixth and seventh districts were transposed in 1836.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE AT DIFFERENT ELECTIONS.

1828.	Andrew Jackson	.....	140,000*	John Quincy Adams	.....	135,000
1832.	Andrew Jackson	.....	168,497	Clay and Wirt	.....	154,896
1834.	William L. Marcy	.....	181,905	William H. Seward	.....	168,969
1836.	Martin Van Buren	.....	166,815	William H. Harrison	.....	138,543
1837.	Van Buren Senators	.....	140,460	Whig Senators	.....	155,883

* The fractional vote (below thousands) of this year was about equal.

LEGISLATURE.

1836.	Van Buren	Senate	..27	House	..94	Joint Ballot	..121
"	Whig	Senate	..5	House	..34	Joint Ballot	..39
	Majority	.....	22		60		83
1837.	Whig	Senate	..10	House	100	Joint Ballot	..110
"	Van Buren	Senate	..22	House	..28	Joint Ballot	..50
	Majority	.....	12	V. B.	73	Whig.	60

New-York City Elections.

	1834. Mayor—April.	1837. Mayor—April.	1837. Senator—Nov.
Wards.	Lawrence, V. B. Verplanck, W. Clark, W. Morgan & Jaques, V. B. Verplanck, Ferris.		
I.	588	1516	.....1125
II.	551	1134	.....905
III.	681	1224	.....1129
IV.	1093	1317	.....1270
V.	1175	1303	.....1230
VI.	1103	790	.....776
VII.	1600	1418	.....1631
VIII.	1769	1841	.....1660
IX.	1453	1201	.....1240
X.	1588	1243	.....995
XI.	1950	1128	.....606
XII.	959	506	.....193
XIII.	1346	885	.....1003
XIV.	1120	973	.....976
XV.	616	914	.....1039
XVI.	Not formed.	.....	474
XVII.	Not formed.	.....	803
Total.	17,575	17,394	.....17,044
Majority	181	V. B.	.....931
		V. B.	.....2873
		Whig!	16,041

☐ For Vote of the State by counties, see next page.

NEW-YORK—Continued.

1837.	Senate.		Assembly.		Sheriff.		1836.	37
	Whig.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Van Buren.		
Albany	5243	4760..	5270	4672..	5254	4675..	4261	4947
Allegany	2724	2254..	2715	2281..	2796	2266..	2696	2615
Broome	1715	1468..	1683	1528..	1605	1374..	1465	1642
Cattaraugus...	1739	1696..	1744	1687..	1714	1725..	1489	1698
Cayuga	3815	3567..	3802	3538..	3778	†3585..	3724	4284
Chautauque...	3565	2375..	3476	2273..	3441	2482..	3895	3095
Chenango	3376	3209..	3529	3050..	3367	2597..	2734	3612
Clinton	1256	1349..	1287	1319..	1278	1276..	854	1321
Chemung	973	1668..	1261	1333..	1191	1421..	1000	1724
Columbia	3533	3693..	3637	3583..	3672	3532..	3051	3767
Cortland	1941	1490..	1941	1475..	1953	1475..	2017	1724
Delaware	929	2183..	1413	1960..	no opposition..		800	2823
Dutchess	4662	3308..	4343	3571..	4340	3604..	2366	3973
Erie	4301	1704..	4139	1849..	4172	1838..	4882	2661
Essex	1785	1209..	1800	1415..	1715	1258..	1855	1603
Franklin	978	771..	1000	754..	1003	731..	910	862
Genesee	3847	2287..	3940	1614..	3172	2649..	5060	3271
Greene	2178	2290..	2243	2325..	2099	2474..	1883	2976
Herkimer	1848	2392..	1939	2318..	1846	2371..	1184	3036
Jefferson	3819	4060..	3816	4027..	3965	3865..	3761	4595
Kings	2255	2073..	2248	2061..	2128	2167..	1863	2321
Lewis	442	980..	481	970..	1528	929..	411	1094
Livingston	2427	1554..	2447	1558..	2287	1659..	2643	1902
Madison	2435	2165..	2426	2665..	2474	2646..	1703	2909
Monroe	4479	3286..	4470	3279..	4486	3270..	4887	3932
Montgomery ..	4399	3922..	4427	3860..	4373	3696..	3110	4303
New York	18913	16040..	18730	15981..	18264	16809..	16348	17417
Niagara	2215	1804..	2224	1793..	*2243	1787..	2267	2143
Oneida	4872	3822..	4591	4496..	4713	4438..	3621	5477
Onondaga	4281	4161..	4275	4042..	4248	4124..	2981	4776
Ontario	3427	2297..	3379	2651..	3373	2445..	3435	2731
Orange	3114	2935..	3046	2914..	2780	2663..	2242	3541
Orleans	1800	1577..	1807	1560..	*1773	1566..	1859	1825
Oswego	2659	2596..	2639	2503..	2682	2267..	1946	3105
Otsego	2721	3544..	2694	3608..	2775	3562..	2469	4627
Putnam	142	720..	†142	720..	†142	720..	236	817
Queens	1725	1694..	1786	1554..	1890	1454..	1399	1654
Rensselaer	4976	4600..	4946	4633..	4909	4683..	4634	4981
Richmond	491	441..	†491	441..	†491	441..	649	649
Rockland	144	321..	355	402..	†144	321..	371	1044
Saratoga	3230	2887..	3264	2774..	3191	2607..	3013	3339
St. Lawrence..	1898	2414..	1886	2522..	1869	2547..	2235	3089
Schenectady...	1407	1328..	1445	1303..	1511	1304..	1149	1480
Schoharie	2014	2276..	2341	1927..	2401	1835..	1422	2437
Seneca	1765	1745..	1616	1854..	1628	1838..	1501	2036
Steuben	2467	2860..	2471	2741..	2618	2585..	2384	3650
Suffolk	964	1488..	932	1436..	873	1501..	1037	2071
Sullivan	1038	1196..	1044	1172..	954	1293..	833	1227
Tioga	1287	1299..	1332	1266..	1442	1110..	1258	1625
Tompkins	2960	2658..	2951	2666..	2977	2646..	2786	2935
Ulster	3508	2215..	2857	3355..	2742	3524..	2167	3568
Warren	678	442..		920..		998..	570	1316
Washington...	3491	2151..	3257	2230..	3471	2176..	3593	2592
Wayne	2697	2565..	2928	2502..	2912	2504..	2653	2968
Westchester...	2567	2611..	2640	2505..	2595	2620..	1749	3009
Yates	1538	1352..	1510	1426..	1644	1294..	1472	1686

Total..155,883 140,670 * Clerk. † Senate. Total 138,543 166,815

Counties.	Claborn, Gholson, V. B.	Frestis, Word, W.	McNutt, V. B.	Morgan, Grimsall, W.
Adams*	136	610	585	289
Amite	40	37	373	349
Attala	35	39	163	135
Bolivar.....				
no returns.				
Carroll.....	281	549	534	351
Chickasaw....	5	8	24	76
Choctaw	95	99	173	157
Claiborne	256	240	524	457
Clarke	105	51	100	64
Copiah	180	131	440	331
Covington	00	00	00	00
De Soto*	165	165	181	162
Franklin	00	00	100	74
Greene	51	42	145	117
Hancock	116	114	26	15
Hinds	123	130	1247	1110
Holmes	12	11	586	515
Itawamba	00	00	30	46
Jackson	147	141	7	1
Jasper	00	00	152	121
Jefferson	146	147	385	342
Jones	66	63	12	2
Kemper	65	65	104	85
Koahoma				
no returns.				
Lafayette*	155	153	239	232
Lauderdale... 32	23	54	49	174
Lawrence	346	340	97	85
Leake	72	76	117	84
Lowndes	00	00	437	413
Madison	104	104	709	669
Marion	104	89	80	61
Marshall*	833	771	782	725
Monroe	00	00	279	246
Neshoba	00	00	00	00
Newton	88	64	46	28
Noxubec	3	3	279	268
Octibbeha	2	3	88	82
Perry	31	29	127	99
Pike	313	308	120	74
Ponola*	128	129	176	176
Pontotoc.....	00	00	133	139
Rankin.....	94	99	356	299
Scott	00	00	31	18
Simpson	00	00	86	49
Smith	00	00	00	00
Tallahatchie 100	87	180	163	120
Tippah	941	246	293	308
Tishomingo... 354	330	31	65	496
Tunica	27	13	14	00
Warren	248	248	870	870
Washington.. 41	37	111	98	56
Wayne*	48	33	40	17
Wilkerson ... 122	118	595	562	137
Winston	20	27	86	73
Yalabusha ... 500	501	478	461	544
Yazoo	160	140	772	712
Total	5990	5869	13,547	12,144
				12,823

Total ..5990 5869 13,547 12,144 12,823 9886 4956

* Not official. Bolivar and Koahoma no returns.

MASSACHUSETTS.

39

Districts.	Counties.	1837.		1836.	
		Everett, W.	Morton, V. B.	Everett, W.	Morton, V. B.
I. Suffolk	5355	2079	4689	2928
II. Essex, South	4075	2904	3733	3659
III. Essex, North	4422	2729	3725	3203
IV. Middlesex	4378	4057	3367	4064
V. Worcester	5454	2597	4918	2728
VI. Franklin Hampshire.	4596	1923	3945	1936
VII. Berkshire	3716	2326	3522	3292
VIII. Hampden Hampshire	4612	3404	3898	3281
IX. Norfolk, Worcester	4205	2578	3189	2756
X. Bristol, Plymouth	3371	3243	1894	2966
XI. Bristol, Barnstable	2774	1866	2443	2185
XII. Plymouth, Norfolk	3972	2926	2854	3070
Total	50,920	33,132	42,177	36,268

Whig majority, 1837..17,788 In 1836..5909 Whig gain..11,879!

A few towns not returned. Every District and County Whig.

November, 1837.

MICHIGAN.

August, 1837.

	GOVERNOR.		LT GOVERNOR.		CONGRESS.	
	Mason, V. B.	Trowbridge, W.	Mundy, V. B.	Bacon, W.	Crary, V. B.	Wells, V. B.
Genesee	233	252	231	247	169	291
Saginaw	86	98	86	91	94	48
Oakland	1681	1639	1694	1625	1033	1198
Monroe	999	657	918	772	738	378
Wayne	1998	2066	1995	2022	2148	1684
St. Clair	447	376	420	416	300	310
Macomb	471	689	477	671	380	450
Hillsdale	378	374	369	376	234	204
Mackinaw	89	43	88	44	65	39
Washtenaw	2039	2066	2018	2060	1630	1784
St. Joseph	557	491	560	409	414	383
Lenawee	1345	1293	1315	1298	827	652
Chippewa	42	7	40	7	no returns.	
Van Buren	100	78	101	77	55	97
Lapeer	227	241	227	237	119	92
Berrien	495	534	491	541	no returns.	
Allegan	98	218	110	213	199	138
Shiawassee	123	134	117	134	93	71
Ionia	148	91	147	90	73	90
Cass	368	459	363	468	no returns.	
Livingston	443	341	427	346	260	190
Kalamazoo	577	752	584	746	241	640
Branch	387	199	373	204	201	101
Calhoun	808	664	804	670	646	410
Jackson	854	911	849	909	548	561
Kent&Ottawa	317 maj.		313 maj.		830 major.	
Total	15,330	14,673	15,237	14,663	10,743	9594
Mason's maj.	657		Mundy's maj.	504	Crary's maj.	1139

COMPARISON OF VOTES IN 1836 AND 1837.

	1836.	Van Buren.	Whig.	1837.	Van Buren.	Whig.
States (13) complete on p. 42	360,229	363,973	.....	390,139	461,203
Massachusetts	33,237	41,099	.....	33,132	50,320
New-York	166,815	138,543	.....	140,460	155,883
Michigan	7,332	4,045	.....	15,330	14,673
Mississippi	9,979	9,688	.....	12,823	13,547
Arkansas	2,400	1,238	.....	2,731	1,779
Total	579,992	558,585	.....	594,515	698,688
Whig majority,	103,513	.....	Whig gain, since 1836,	124,000	.....



THE
POLITICIAN'S REGISTER,

FOR

1839.

CONTAINING

FULL TABLES OF THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT

IN 1836,

IN THE SEVERAL STATES BY COUNTIES,

COMPARED WITH THE

VOTES CAST IN THE SAME STATES AND COUNTIES

DURING THE TWO LAST YEARS.

WITH A

LIST OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AND THE

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Fourth Edition—Elections to January, 1839.

CONTAINING FULL RETURNS OF THE NEW YORK AND OTHER

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY H. GREELEY,

AND FOR SALE AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE, 127 NASSAU STREET.

Stereotyped by F. F. Ripley.

1839.

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TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Seats of Government.</i>	<i>Time of holding Elections.</i>
Maine.	Augusta,	2d Monday in September.
New Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in September.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in November.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence and	Governor and Senators in April.
	{ Newport, &c.	Representatives in April & Aug.
Connecticut,	Hart and N. H.,	1st Monday in April.
New York,	Albany,	1st Mon., Tues., and Wed. in Nov.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in November.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Monday in October.
Virginia,	Richmond,	3d Thursday in April.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	In August.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in October.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in August.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Monday in November.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August.
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Monday in August.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August.
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Monday in November.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in November.

UNITED STATES CALENDAR—1839.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

<i>President,</i>	MARTIN VAN BUREN, New-York.	
<i>Vice-President,</i>	RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Kentucky.	
<i>Secretary of State,</i>	John Forsyth,	Georgia.
<i>Sec'y of the Treasury,</i>	Levi Woodbury,	New-Hampshire.
<i>Secretary of War,</i>	Joel R. Poinsett,	South Carolina.
<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	James K. Paulding,	New-York.
<i>Postmaster General,</i>	Amos Kendall,	Kentucky.
<i>Attorney General,</i>	Felix Grundy	Tennessee.

SUPREME COURT.

<i>Chief Justice,</i>	ROGER B. TANEY,	Baltimore. Md.
<i>Associates,</i>	Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.
	Smith Thompson,	New-York, N. Y.
	John M'Lean,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
	Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
	James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.
	Philip P. Barbour,	Gordonsville, Va.
	William Catron,	Nashville, Ten.
	John M'Kinley,	Florence, Ala.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

		Elected.	Salary.
<i>Maine,</i>	John Fairfield,	1838.	\$1,600
<i>New Hampshire,</i>	Isaac Hill,	do.	1,000
<i>Vermont,*</i>	Silas H. Jenison,*	do.	750
<i>Massachusetts,*</i>	Edward Everett,*	do.	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
<i>Rhode Island,*</i>	William Sprague,*	do.	400
<i>Connecticut,*</i>	William W. Ellsworth,*	do.	1,100
<i>New-York,*</i>	William H. Seward,*	do.	4,000
<i>New Jersey,†</i>	William S. Pennington,*	do.	2,000
<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	David R. Porter,	do.	4,000
<i>Delaware,†</i>	Cornel's P. Comegys,*	1836.	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
<i>Maryland,†</i>	William Grason,*	1838.	2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
<i>Virginia,*</i>	David Campbell,†	1837.	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
<i>North Carolina,*</i>	Edward B. Dudley,*	1838.	2,000
<i>South Carolina,†</i>	Patrick Noble,†	do.	5,500
<i>Georgia,*</i>	George R. Gilmer,*	1837.	3,000
<i>Alabama,</i>	Arthur P. Bagby,	do.	2,000
<i>Mississippi,*</i>	Alex. G. M'Nutt,	do.	2,500
<i>Louisiana,*</i>	Andre B. Roman,*	1838.	7,500
<i>Tennessee,*</i>	Newton Cannon,*	1837.	2,000

<i>Kentucky,*</i>	James Clark,*	1836.	2,500
<i>Ohio,</i>	Wilson Shannon,	1838.	1,200
<i>Indiana,*</i>	David Wallace,*	1837.	1,000
<i>Illinois,</i>	Thomas Carlin,	1838.	1,000
<i>Missouri,</i>	Lilburn W. Boggs,	1836.	1,500
<i>Arkansas,</i>	James S. Conway,	do.	
<i>Michigan,</i>	Stevens T. Mason,	1838.	

TERRITORIES.

<i>Florida,</i>	Richard K. Call,	<i>Iowa,</i>
<i>Wisconsin,</i>	Henry Dodge.	Robert Lucas.

* Opposed to Mr. Van Buren's Administration, fourteen of the twenty-six Governors, and thirteen of the States. Gov. Campbell of Virginia, is probably a Conservative. Four States and two Governors doubtful.

MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Maine	John Ruggles,	Reuel Williams.
New Hampshire	Henry Hubbard,	Franklin Pierce.
Vermont	<i>Samuel Prentiss,</i>	<i>Benjamin Swift.</i>
Massachusetts	<i>Daniel Webster,</i>	<i>John Davis.</i>
Rhode Island	<i>Ashur Robbins,</i>	<i>Nehem' h R Knight.</i>
Connecticut	John M. Niles,	Perry Smith.
New-York	Silas Wright,	N. P. TALLMADGE.
New Jersey	<i>Samuel L. Southard,</i>	Garret D. Wall.
Pennsylvania	James Buchanan,	<i>Samuel McKean.</i>
Delaware	<i>Richard A. Bayard,</i>	<i>Thomas Clayton.</i>
Maryland	<i>Joseph Kent,</i>	<i>John S. Spence.</i>
Virginia	WM. C. RIVES,	William H. Roane.
North Carolina	Bedford Brown,	Robert Strange.
South Carolina	John C. Calhoun,	<i>William C. Preston</i>
Georgia	Wilson Lumpkin,	Alfred Cuthbert.
Alabama	William R. King,	Clement C. Clay.
Mississippi	Thomas H. Williams,	Robert J. Walker.
Louisiana	Robert C. Nicholas,	Alexander Mouton.
Tennessee	<i>Hugh L. White,</i>	<i>Ephraim H. Foster,</i>
Kentucky	<i>Henry Clay,</i>	<i>John J. Crittenden.</i>
Ohio	Thomas Morris,	William Allen.
Indiana	JOHN TIPTON,	<i>Oliner H. Smith.</i>
Illinois	John M. Robinson,	Richard M. Young.
Missouri	Thomas H. Benton,	Lewis F. Linñ.
Michigan	Lucius Lyon.	John Norvell.
Arkansas	William S. Fulton,	Ambrose H. Sevier.

Total, 30 Administration men, 18 Whigs, 3 Van Buren Conservatives, 1 Whig Loco-Foco (John C. Calhoun.)

MAINE.

George Evans,
John Fairfield,
Virgil D. Parris,
 F. O. J. SMITH,
Thomas Daveo,
Edward Robinson,
Joseph C. Noyes,
Hugh J. Anderson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Samuel Cushman,
 James Farrington,
 Charles G. Atherton,
 Joseph Weeks,
 Jared W. Williams.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Richard Fletcher,
Stephen C. Phillips,
Caleb Cushing,
 William Parmenter,
Levi Lincoln,
George Grennell,
George N. Briggs,
Wm. B. Calhoun,
 NATH'L B. BORDEN,
John Q. Adams,
John Reed,
Wm. S. Hastings.

RHODE ISLAND.

Jos. L. Tillinghast,
Wm. B. Cranston.

CONNECTICUT.

Isaac Toucey,
 Samuel Ingham,
 Elisha Haley,
 Thos. T. Whittlesey,
 Launcelot Phelps,
 Orrin Holt.

VERMONT.

Hiland Hall,
William Slade,
Heman Allen,
 Isaac Fletcher,
Horace Everett.

NEW-YORK.

Thomas B. Jackson,
 Abra'm Vanderveer,
 C. C. Cambreleng,
 Ely Moore,
Edward Curtis,
Ogden Hoffman,
 Gouverneur Kemble,
 Obadiah Titus,
 Nathaniel Jones,
 John C. Brodhead,
 Zadoc Pratt,
 Robert M'Clellan,
 Henry Vail,
 Albert Gallup,
 John I. DeGraff,
David Russell,
 John Palmer,
 James B. Spencer,
 JOHN EDWARDS,
 Arphaxed Loomis,
 Henry A. Foster.
 Abraham P. Grant,
 Isaac H. Bronson,
 John H. Prentiss,
 Amasa J. Parker,
 JOHN C. CLARK,
 Cyrus Beers,
 Hiram Gray,
 William Taylor,
 Bennett Bicknell,
 Wm. H. Noble,
 Samuel Birdsall,
Mark H. Sibley,
 John T. Andrews,
Timothy Childs,
Harvey Putnam,
Luther C. Peck,
Richard P. Marvin,
Millard Fillmore,
Charles F. Mitchell.

NEW-JERSEY.

John B. Ayerigg,
J. P. B. Maxwell,
Wm. Hulsted,
Jos. F. Randolph,

Charles G. Stratton,
Thos. J. Yorke.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lemuel Painter,
John Sergeant,
George W. Toland,
Charles Naylor,
Edward Davies,
David Potts,
Edw'd Darlington,
 Jacob Fry, jr.
Matthias Morris,
 David D. Wagener,
 Edward B. Hubley,
 H'y A. Muhlenberg,
 Luther Reily,
 Henry Logan,
 Daniel Sheffer,
 Charles M'Clure,
 William W. Potter,
 David Petriken,
 Robt. H. Hammond,
 Sam'l W. Morris,
Charles Ogle,
 John Klingensmith,
 Andrew Buchanan,
T. M. T. M'Kennan,
Richard Biddle,
 William Beatty,
Thomas Henry,
 Arnold Plummer,

DELAWARE.

John J. Milligan,

MARYLAND.

John Dennis,
James A. Pearce,
 J.T.H. Worthington,
 Benj. C. Howard,
John P. Kennedy,
Wm. C. Johnson,
 Francis Thomas
Daniel Jenifer.

VIRGINIA.

Henry A. Wise,
Francis Mallory.†

John Robertson,
Charles F. Mercer,
John Taliaferro,
R. T. M. Hunter,†
 JAMES GARLAND,
 Francis E. Rives,
 Walter Coles,
 Geo. C. Dromgoole,
 James W. Bouldin,
 JOHN M. PATTON,
 JAMES M. MASON,
 I. S. Pennybacker,
 Andrew Beirne,
 ARCH'D STUART,
 John W. Jones,
 Robert Craig,
 GEO. W. HOPKINS,
 Joseph Johnson,
 William S. Morgan,

NORTH CAROLINA.
Samuel T. Sawyer,†
 Jesse A. Bynum,
Edward D. Stanley,
Charles Shepard,†
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 James M'Kay,
Edmund Deberry,
Abraham Rencher,
 Wm. Montgomery,
A. H. Shepperd,
James Graham,
 Henry Connor,
Lewis Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
 HUGH S. LEGARE,
Waddy Thompson,
Francis W. Pickens,†
Wm. K. Clowney,†
E. H. Elmore,†
John K. Griffin,†
Robert B. Smith,†
John Campbell,
 J. P. Richardson,

GEORGIA.
 Thomas Glascock,
 DELEGATES—Florida, Chs. Downing—

John F. Cleveland,
 SEATON GRANTLAND,
 Charles E. Haynes,
 Hopkins H. Holsey,
 JABEZ JACKSON,
 George W. Owens,
 Geo. W. B. Townes,
Wm. C. Dawson,

ALABAMA.
Francis S. Lyon,†
Dixon H. Lewis,†
George W. Crabbe,
 J. L. Martin,
 R. H. Chapman.

LOUISIANA.
Henry Johnson,
 Eleazer W. Ripley,
Rice Garland,

MISSISSIPPI.
Sargeant S. Prentiss,
Thomas J. Word,

TENNESSEE.
William B. Carter,
 Abraham M'Clellan
Joseph Williams,
William D. Stone,
 Hopkins L. Turney,
Wm. B. Campbell,
John Bell,
Abraham P. Maury,
 James K. Polk,
Ebenezer J. Shields,
Richard Cheatham,
John W. Crockett,
C. H. Williams.

KENTUCKY.
 John L. Murray,
Edward Rumsey,
Jas. R. Underwood,
Sherrod Williams,
James Harlan,
John Calhoon,
John Pope,
William J. Graves,
John White,

Richard Hawes,

Richard H. Menifee,
John Chambers,
Wm. W. Southgate.
 ARKANSAS.
 Archibald Yell.
 MISSOURI.
 Albert G. Harrison,
 John Miller.

ILLINOIS.
 A. W. Snyder,
 ZADOC CASEY,
 WILLIAM L. MAY.
 INDIANA.

Ratliff Boon,
John Ewing,
*William Graham,**
George H. Dunn,
James Rariden,
William Herrod,
Albert S. White.
 OHIO.

Alexander Duncan,
 Taylor Webster,
Patrick G. Goode,
Thomas Corwin,
 Thomas L. Hamer,
Calvary Morris,
William Key Bond.
John Ridgway,
 John Chaney,
Samson Mason,
John Alexander, jr.
Alexander Harper,
 D. P. Leadbetter,
 William H. Hunter,
John W. Allen,
Elisha Whittlesey,
A. W. Loomis,
 Matthias Shepler,
 H. Swearingen,

MICHIGAN.
 Isaac E. Crary.
 [Van Buren men in Roman, Whigs in Italics, avowed V. Buren Conservatives in small capitals;
 †Sub. Treasury, Whigs,—
 108. Van Buren; 107 Whigs;
 13 Cons. 11 Sub-T. Whigs.
 G. W. Jones.

Wisconsin,

FOURTH EDITION—ELECTIONS TO JANUARY, 1839.

Counties.	1836.		MAINE, 1837.				1838.	
	Van Buren	Harrison.	Parts.	Kent.	Seab.	Fairfield.	Kent.	Seab.
York	3393	1913	3933	3488	9	5580	4581	9
Cumberland	4812	3608	5078	6054	17	6516	6411	60
Lincoln	2527	2264	3586	4716	46	5026	5815	30
Hancock	1005	634	2131	1871	0	2619	2313	11
Washington	1530	793	1990	1875	6	2456	2306	11
Kennebec	1791	1867	3560	6190	17	4714	7449	7
Oxford	2150	852	3648	2218	4	5127	3026	4
Somerset	1658	1521	2581	3226	8	3900	4114	18
Penobscot	2425	1483	4509	4305	57	5571	4571	156
Waldo	1611	305	2939	1509	24	4741	9170	31
Total	22,990	15,239	33,960	34,452	186	46,216	42,897	486
Maj.	7751		498	310		3319	2833	

Counties.	Administration.		CONGRESS—1838.		Whig.	Seab.
	Nathan Clifford*	5568	Nathan D. Appleton	4560		
York	Nathan Clifford*	5568	Nathan D. Appleton	4560	31	
Cumberland	Albert Smith*	5709	Ezekiel Whitman	5623	70	
Lincoln	John D. McCrate	4869	Benjamin Randall*	4663	87	
Kennebec	John Hubbard	4591	George Evans*	7143	1	
Oxford	Virgil D. Parris*	6765	Zadoc Long	4999	23	
Penobscot	Thomas Davee*	7839	John S. Tenney	7042	228	
Washington	Joshua A. Lowell*	5083	Joseph C. Noyes	4666	11	
Waldo	Hugh J. Anderson*	5727	William G. Crosby	3519	161	
Total Adm. vote	45,591		Whig vote		42,164	612

Administration majority over Whig 3,427; over all 2,815.

STATE SENATE, 15 Adm. 10 Whig.—House 112 Adm. 73 Whig, (nearly.)

Counties	1838.		VERMONT.		1837.	
	Jenison, W.	Bradley, V. B.	Jenison.	Bradley.	Jenison.	Bradley.
Addison	2203	876	2236	1129		
Bennington	1715	1765	1329	1309		
Caledonia	1779	1869	1557	1550		
Chittenden	1725	1732	1668	1366		
Essex	290	322	209	270		
Franklin	790	713	1065	897		
Grand Isle	187	112	247	215		
Lamoille	609	934	550	731		
Orange	2056	2039	2175	2416		
Orleans	995	822	978	862		
Rutland	2519	1262	2478	1334		
Washington	1435	1925	1602	2147		
Windsor	3545	1592	3562	1627		
Windham	2281	1433	2601	1879		
Total	24,738	19,194	22,260	17,730		

Jenison's majority in '38.....5,544; do. in '37.....4,530.

† The county returns above are imperfect, but the totals are official and correct. The aggregates only are given in the Official.

Districts.	Whig Candidates.	CONGRESS—1838.	Adm. Candidates.	Seab.
I.	Hiland Hall*	5211	John Roberts	4228 139
II.	William Slade*	4752	Charles Linsley	2005 46
III.	Horace Everett*	5183	Alden Partridge	3841 106
IV.	Heman Allen	3985	John Smith	4375 74
"	William P. Briggs	368		
V.	William P. Briggs	4511	Isaac Fletcher*	3996 50
Total	Whig	24,010	Administration	18,635 414

* Elected.

† Elected on second trial.

8 MASSACHUSETTS.					
Counties.	1838—Everett.	1837—Morton.	1836—Ev'tl.	Morton.	
Suffolk.....	5286	3095	5500	2177	4730 2931
Middlesex.....	7044	6715	6941	5219	5240 6027
Worcester.....	8727	6020	8584	4273	7317 4419
Franklin.....	2372	1891	2387	1106	2140 1104
Hampshire.....	3083	1438	2874	1096	2598 1190
Norfolk.....	3519	3238	3509	2437	2405 2693
Bristol.....	3097	3418	3438	3136	1810 2796
Plymouth.....	3604	3302	3766	2726	2797 2800
Barnstable.....	1685	1332	1216	838	1224 1061
Nantucket.....	466	207	355	124	348 94
Dukes.....	232	193	147	101	134 139
Essex.....	6824	5092	6567	4374	6068 5493
Hampden.....	2530	2621	2787	2534	2322 2448
Berkshire.....	3089	3971	2904	3569	2764 2838
Total.....	51,642	41,795	50,965	33,201	42,297 36,030
Everett's majority.....	9,847		17,764		6,267

Districts.	Whig.	CONGRESS—1838.	Administration.	Scat.
I. Richard Fletcher*	5,145	Charles Sumner	2,952	59
II. Leverett Saltonstall*	3,734	Robert Rantoul, jr	2,031	
		Joseph S. Cabot	536	31
III. Caleb Cushing*	4,769	Gayton P. Osgood	2,730	333
IV. Nathan Brooks.....	4,307	William Parmenter	4,397	351
V. Levi Lincoln*.....	4,251	Isaac Davis	2,630	825
VI. Julius C. Alford*.....	4,440	Thomas Nims	2,054	688
VII. George N. Briggs*.....	4,326	Henry W. Bishop	3,601	17
VIII. William B. Calhoun*.....	4,363	Wm. W. Thompson	2,957	25
IX. William S. Hastings*.....	4,049	Alex. H. Everett	3,090	18
X. Nathaniel B. Borden.....	2,920	Henry Williams*	3,306	168
XI. John Reed*.....	3,519	Henry Crocker	2,703	15
XII. John Quincy Adams*.....	4,100	William M. Jackson	2,822	29
* Total regular Whig vote	49,916	Administration, do.	35,789	2550
Regular Whig majority	14,127	Including Whig Scattering	15,500.	

* Elected. NEW JERSEY—CONGRESS—1838.													
Counties.	Dick.	Foran.	Vroom.	Ryall.	C'per.	Kille.	I A'igg.	Max.	Hal.	Ran.	Strat.	Yerke.	
Bergen.....	1729	1728	1728	1724	1724	1784	1501	1501	1500	1501	1501	1501	1499
* Essex.....	2488	2466	2500	2485	2484	2479	4041	4032	4048	4032	4045	4036	
Passaic.....	958	955	963	956	954	954	1308	1214	1220	1218	1212	1210	
Morris.....	2094	2029	2045	2036	2041	2036	2365	2360	2369	2366	2360	2352	
* Sussex.....	2514	2600	2513	2514	2514	2514	975	975	973	974	975	972	
Warren.....	2027	2019	2027	2021	2022	2016	1156	1163	1145	1159	1161	1156	
* Middlesex.....	1592	1570	1581	1582	1579	1580	1755	1753	1755	1756	1753	1762	
Somerset.....	1364	1364	1367	1353	1360	1361	1515	1518	1514	1521	1519	1514	
Hunterdon.....	2508	2594	2510	2504	2505	2598	1669	1671	1660	1678	1676	1667	
Mercer.....	1183	1182	1190	1179	1185	1181	1464	1474	1466	1474	1469	1467	
* Monmouth.....	2898	2899	2897	2898	2893	2889	2663	2675	2675	2683	2674	2661	
Burlington.....	2235	2222	2236	2249	2233	2232	2750	2754	2749	2750	2758	2748	
* Gloucester.....	1373	1346	1375	1375	1396	1380	1874	1889	1873	1888	1894	1881	
Atlantic.....	666	663	665	666	666	666	504	503	503	504	504	504	
Salem.....	1306	1295	1303	1304	1309	1322	1250	1270	1266	1275	1276	1281	
* Cumberland.....	1224	1222	1226	1221	1224	1220	1190	1189	1186	1189	1189	1190	
Cape May.....	164	169	165	164	165	164	425	429	429	430	430	431	
Totals.....	28453	28315	28492	28441	28455	28446	28226	28366	28337	28426	28396	28321	

The above is not the official but the Van Buren return. The official excludes the vote of Millville in Cumberland and South Amboy in Middlesex, and gives the following aggregates:

Whig.	Vote.	Administration.	Vote.
Joseph F. Randolph.....	28,381	Peter D. Vroom.....	27,990
Charles C. Stratton.....	28,252	Daniel B. Ryall.....	27,979
John P. B. Maxwell.....	28,239	William Cooper.....	27,951
William Halsted.....	28,192	Philemon Dickerson.....	27,951
Thomas Jones Yerke.....	28,177	Daniel Kille.....	27,921
John B. Ayrigg.....	28,150	Rev. Manning Force.....	27,913

Lowest Whig Peter Highest Van Buren 160. Average 287

1834. NEW-YORK. GOVERNOR.

Seward. Marcy. Seward.

.....	4888	4917	5657
.....	2767	2634	3231
.....	1798	1534	1893
.....	2054	1884	2181
.....	3957	4697	4644
.....	4533	2942	4945
.....	(new county.)		1385
.....	3340	3932	3898
.....	1201	1535	1355
.....	3864	4150	4011
.....	2163	2022	2290
.....	1690	3462	2375
.....	3971	4981	5214
.....	5046	2254	5448
.....	2113	1474	2067
.....	987	790	1153
.....	(new county.)		1830
.....	6502	3769	6349
.....	2392	3191	2752
.....	2358	3846	2620
.....	4433	4558	4981
.....	1493	2040	2444
.....	852	1330	1156
.....	3218	1962	3389
.....	3334	3712	3223
.....	5129	4137	5532
.....	4005	4842	2646
.....	16692	19015	20203
.....	2365	1838	2497
.....	5941	6523	5063
.....	4763	5694	5684
.....	4345	2950	4226
.....	3494	4238	3091
.....	1862	1918	2260
.....	2609	3139	3250
.....	3716	5153	4082
.....	582	1061	637
.....	1772	1895	2151
.....	4992	4961	5450
.....	678	620	726
.....	470	1279	561
.....	3640	3809	3862
.....	2657	3284	3465
.....	1320	1365	1529
.....	1985	2895	2692
.....	1875	2105	2101
.....	2335	4065	3279
.....	1420	2557	1647
.....	1071	1433	1272
.....	2444	3267	1610
.....	3077	3511	3444
.....	2419	4160	4207
.....	792	1360	966
.....	4224	2709	4402
.....	2936	3075	3524
.....	2766	3420	3480
.....	1678	1902	1852

181,900 192,882

Districts.	Whig Candidates.	SENATE.	Adm. Candidates.
I.	Gabriel Furman*	23,398	Minthorne Tompkins
II.	Ebenezer Lounsberry	23,256	Daniel Johnson*
III.	Harvey Watson	24,516	Alonzo C. Paige*
IV.	Bethuel Peck*	24,185	Hiram Barber
V.	Jonathan D. Ledyard	21,311	Joseph Clark*
VI.	Alvah Hunt*	24,324	Ebenezer Mack
VII.	Robert C. Nicholas*	24,129	Chester Loomis
VIII.	Henry Hawkins*	26,711	Addison Gardiner

Total Whig vote.....191,830

Total Adm. vote.....181,530

Whig majority in the State on Senate.....10,300

5 Whig, 3 Adm. Senators elected; old Senators holding over, 15 Adm.

9 Whig; total, 18 Adm. 14 Whig;—4 Adm: majority.

Assembly, 82 Whig, 46 Adm.—36 Whig majority.

In joint ballot, 96 Whig, 64 Adm.—32 Whig majority.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS—1838.

Districts.	Whig Candidates	Adm. Candidates.	
I.	Nathaniel Miller	3,776	Thomas B. Jackson*
II.	John S. Gurnee	3,756	James De la Montanya*
III.	Ogden Hoffman* ..	30,577	John McKeon
"	M. Grinnell* ..	20,563	C. C. Cambreleng
"	Edw. Curtis* ..	20,458	Isaac L. Varian
"	Jas. Monroe* ..	20,454	Eli Moore
IV.	Joshua W. Bowron ..	4,203	Gouverneur Kemble*
V.	Charles Johnston* ..	5,262	Obadiah Titus
VI.	Thomas McKissock ..	3,978	Nathaniel Jones*
VII.	Rufus Palen*	5,453	Anthony Hasbrouck
VIII.	Mitchell Sanford ..	9,502	John Ely*
"	Robert Dorlon ..	9,469	Aaron Vanderpoel*
IX.	Hiram P. Hunt*	5,483	Henry Vail
X.	Daniel D. Barnard*	5,680	Albert Gallup
XI.	Anson Brown*	5,401	Nicholas Hill, jr
XII.	David Russell*	4,346	John Williams, jr
XIII.	T. A. Tomlinson ..	4,436	Augustus C. Hand*
XIV.	Henry V. Rensselaer	4,663	John Fine*
XV.	Peter J. Wagner* ..	4,491	David F. Sacia
XVI.	Seth Miller	3,835	Andrew W. Doig*
XVII.	Henry Fitzhugh ..	8,592	David P. Brewster*
"	C. P. Kirkland ..	8,362	John G. Floyd*
XVIII.	Thos. C. Chittenden*	4,989	Isaac H. Bronson
XIX.	William H. Averill ..	4,216	John H. Prentiss*
XX.	Erastus Root	4,284	Judson Allen*
XXI.	John C. Clark*	3,908	John Clapp
XXII.	William A. Ely	8,757	Amasa Dana*
"	John Miller	8,725	Stephen B. Leonard*
XXIII.	A. Lawrence Foster	9,056	Nehemiah H. Earle*
"	Vict'y Birdseye ..	9,015	Edward Rogers*
XXIV.	Christopher Morgan*	4,631	William H. Noble
XXV.	John M. Holley	5,670	Theron R. Strong*
XXVI.	Francis Granger* ..	4,233	Jared Willson
XXVII.	Thomas A. Johnson ..	5,182	Meredith Mallory*
XXVIII.	Thomas Kempshall*	5,476	Henry R. Selden
XXIX.	Seth M. Gates*	6,033	William Mitchell
XXX.	Luther C. Peck*	6,521	Calvin T. Chamberlain
XXXI.	Richard P. Marvin*	7,053	Charles H. S. Williams
XXXII.	Millard Fillmore*	5,414	George P. Barker
XXXIII.	Charles F. Mitchell*	4,690	Henry R. Curtis

Total, Whig vote 193,547

Total Adm. votes .. 181,652

Whig majority on Congress.....11,895

21 Whigs, 19 Van Buren men elected.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION, NOV. 1838.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Wards.	Whig.					Adm.			
	Hoffman.	Curtis.	Grinnell.	Monroe.	Cambrelen.	Moore.	M'Keon.	Varian.	
I.....	1492	1488	1489	1474....	536	515	545	538	
II.....	1029	1020	1032	1021....	413	406	425	415	
III.....	1311	1299	1308	1301....	695	674	706	690	
IV.....	1137	1185	1125	1180....	953	945	958	956	
V.....	1421	1409	1427	1420....	1107	1063	1108	1102	
VI.....	948	940	945	940....	960	946	968	961	
VII.....	1762	1748	1762	1742....	1655	1621	1677	1663	
VIII.....	1999	1998	2004	1994....	1914	1884	1916	1910	
IX.....	1459	1447	1453	1449....	1865	1849	1865	1867	
X.....	1316	1312	1315	1313....	1744	1703	1737	1739	
XI.....	661	656	660	658....	1405	1391	1401	1406	
XII.....	361	380	381	387....	521	503	525	518	
XIII.....	1013	1009	1012	1008....	1424	1412	1420	1422	
XIV.....	1043	1034	1038	1036....	1136	1120	1139	1137	
XV.....	1443	1434	1440	1429....	639	622	652	647	
XVI.....	981	979	980	978....	997	983	1002	995	
XVII.....	1130	1121	1128	1121....	1238	1211	1242	1237	
	<u>20,578</u>	<u>20,458</u>	<u>20,559</u>	<u>20,454</u> ...	<u>19,205</u>	<u>18,843</u>	<u>19,286</u>	<u>19,206</u>	

STATE TICKET.

Wards.	GOVERNOR.		LT. GOVERNOR.		SENATOR.	
	Whig. Seward.	Adm. Marcy.	Whig. Bradish.	Adm. Tracy.	Whig. Furman.	Adm. Tompkins.
I.....	1464	551.....	1341	560.....	1460	561
II.....	990	436.....	911	451.....	989	444
III.....	1238	712.....	1155	724.....	1202	712
IV.....	1161	963.....	1090	977.....	1167	965
V.....	1385	1107.....	1275	1126.....	1382	1117
VI.....	934	978.....	897	976.....	927	976
VII.....	1747	1670.....	1657	1684.....	1748	1674
VIII.....	1977	1938.....	1906	1965.....	1975	1961
IX.....	1426	1881.....	1376	1896.....	1426	1896
X.....	1293	1737.....	1262	1750....	1296	1750
XI.....	649	1409.....	646	1415.....	652	1415
XII.....	372	525.....	388	522.....	373	523
XIII.....	999	1430.....	966	1435.....	1001	1437
XIV.....	1023	1132.....	972	1139.....	1021	1137
XV.....	1422	659.....	1343	669.....	1423	652
XVI.....	965	1006.....	952	1009.....	969	1009
XVII.....	1104	1246.....	1076	1257.....	1105	1055
	<u>20,199</u>	<u>19,382</u>	<u>19,213</u>	<u>19,559</u>	<u>20,208</u>	<u>19,485</u>

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

	Whig.	Adm.
George Zabriskie.....	20,658	James L. Stratton..... 19,534
John B. Scoles.....	20,639	John M. Bradhurst..... 19,324
Heiran W. Childs.....	20,626	William B. Maclay..... 19,290
Loring D. Chapin.....	20,620	Solomon Townsend..... 19,259
Frederic Pentz.....	20,375	Leonard Lee..... 19,258
John J. Labagh.....	20,371	Philip S. Crooke..... 19,256
Stephen Potter.....	20,349	Edmund J. Porter..... 19,250
Noah Cook.....	20,305	Alexander Stewart..... 19,210
Alfred Carhart.....	20,302	Robert Townsend..... 19,192
George W. Bruen.....	20,279	Richard J. Smith..... 19,178
Thomas J. Doyle.....	20,257	Joel Kelley..... 19,177
Thomas McElrath.....	20,243	Paul Grout..... 19,171
Samuel T. McKinney.....	20,176	Thomas Hertell..... 19,092

Counties.	GOVERNOR.			GOVERNOR.		Amend. to Con.	
	Welf & Muhl.	Ritner.	Porter.	Ritner.	For	Against.	
Adams.....	1317	1517.	1535	3310....	300	4420	
Allegheny.....	3232	3448....	4505	6938....	4460	5049	
Armstrong.....	2062	1099....	2781	1510....	2597	949	
Beaver.....	1420	1669....	1931	2457....	2525	1612	
Bedford.....	1632	2036....	2384	2290....	1072	2786	
Berks.....	6927	3022....	7101	3215....	5823	3883	
Bradford.....	1910	1339....	2420	2219....	4116	188	
Bucks.....	3892	3532....	4552	4147....	4095	3362	
Butler.....	1316	1303....	1652	1760....	2383	712	
Cambria.....	648	694....	814	762....	616	938	
Centre.....	2188	1070....	2589	1467....	2082	1565	
Chester.....	3376	4051....	4537	4971....	3879	5085	
Clearfield.....	624	315....	792	474....	987	199	
Columbia.....	2115	767....	2616	1088....	1556	1506	
Crawford.....	1791	999....	2304	1957....	3344	517	
Cumberland.....	2629	1748....	2743	2316....	2562	2419	
Dauphin.....	1500	2320....	*1944	2843....	1632	3383	
Delaware.....	1102	1240....	1263	1731....	1989	1459	
Erie.....	1444	1943....	1565	2747....	3175	454	
Fayette.....	2510	1705....	2788	1984....	3022	1145	
Franklin.....	2759	2207....	2815	2660....	1728	3315	
Greene.....	1392	1076....	1849	1109....	2399	74	
Huntingdon.....	1613	2449....	2761	3687....	2640	3348	
Indiana.....	990	1524....	1262	1723....	1248	1471	
Jefferson.....	372	246....	591	421....	593	356	
Juniata.....	637	577....	1049	863....	657	1249	
Lancaster.....	4754	7018....	5503	8558....	2355	10,059	
Lebanon.....	1057	1968....	1563	2228....	807	2573	
Lehigh.....	2045	1914....	2460	2349....	1792	2244	
Luzerne.....	2504	1488....	3132	2592....	3603	1141	
Lycoming.....	2094	1277....	2496	*1555....	1913	1477	
Mercer.....	1397	1686....	2326	2235....	3364	1475	
Mifflin.....	1018	872....	1177	1109....	1069	1153	
Monroe.....	796	166....	1223	366....	1248	209	
Montgomery...	3346	3014....	4558	3748....	3690	4079	
Northampton...	3533	2560....	3634	2566....	1641	3577	
Northumberland	2031	882....	2144	1164....	867	2144	
Perry.....	1502	762....	1016	883....	1216	1418	
Phila. city....	} 3152	5042					
Phila. county..	} 8787	5591....	*8041	13,485....	8347	12,429	
Pike.....	708	65....	526	117....	586	3	
Potter & M'Kean	469	128....	495	195....	629	2	
Schuylkill.....	1628	833....	2271	1508....	1460	1812	
Somerset.....	631	2031....	883	2244....	556	2029	
Susquehanna...	1398	807....	1530	1264....	2085	412	
Tioga.....	1039	468....	1448	594....	1974	16	
Union.....	1231	3185....	1595	2262....	452	3185	
Venango.....	1259	523....	1765	823....	1887	448	
Warren.....	635	263....	700	542....	1128	31	
Washington.....	2843	2179....	3461	3522....	4394	1576	
Wayne.....	829	226....	1062	538....	1390	99	
Westmoreland..	3409	2191....	4561	2315....	4105	2224	
York.....	2728	2655....	4196	3257....	1233	5500	
Total.....	106,390	94,023	127,821	192,325	113,971	112,759	
Majority..		12,367		5,496		1,212	

* The official return of these counties does not include all the votes cast.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Dist.	Counties.	Administration.	Vote.	Whig.	Vote.
I.	Southwark, &c.	Lemuel Paynter	3676	J. B. Sutherland	2994
II.	Philadelphia City	J. R. Evans	3156	J. Sergeant	7132
		J. Brañears			
III.	Nor. Liberties, &c.	C. J. Ingersoll	5894	G. W. Teland	6669
IV.	Lancaster	R. Frazer	11420	Charles Naylor	16178
	Chester	G. G. Leiper			
	Delaware	John Evans			
V.	Montgomery	Joseph Fornance	4527	Edward Davies	3728
VI.	Bucks	John Davis	4464	Francis James	4138
VII.	Northampton, &c.	D. D. Wagener	8196	John Edwards	4138
VIII.	Lehigh & Schuylk.	P. Newhard	4636	Matthew Morris	3571
IX.	Berks	Geo. M. Keim	7022	F. S. Michler	3876
	X.	Dauphin and Leb.	William Reily	3515	W. C. Livingston	3112
XI.	York	James Gerry	4196	D. M. Bieber	5000
	XII.	Adams & Franklin	Daniel Sheffer	4503	W. Simonton	3221
XIII.	Cumberland, &c.	W. Ramsay	5572	C. A. Barnitz	5716
	XIV.	Centre, &c.	Wm. W. Potter	6517	David Cooper	4141
XV.	Columbia & Luz.	D. Petriken	5156	Frederick Watts	6288
	XVI.	Lycoming, &c.	R. H. Hammond	6227	William Irvin	3043
XVII.	Bradford, Sus., &c.	S. W. Morris	5150	David Hurley	6407
	XVIII.	Bedford, Som., &c.	Job Mann	4156	James Merrill	4560
XIX.	Westmoreland, &c.	A. G. Marchand	5801	William Willard	5106
	XX.	Fayette & Greene	Enes Hook	4512	Charles Ogle	3786
XXI.	Washington	Isaac Leet	3500	Joseph Markle	2643
	XXII.	Allegheny	James Power	4383	H. Oliphant	3483
XXIII.	Butler, Armst., &c.	William Beatty	5798	Richard Middle	6090
	XXIV.	Beaver & Mercer	James D. White	4330	George W. Smith	3617
XXV.	Erie, Crawford, &c.	John Galbraith	6193	Thomas Henry	5260
				David Dick	5918
Total Vote for Administration			130,533	Do. Whig	124,566
Total Vote 255,099; Administration majority			5,967.		

MARYLAND. 1836.

Counties.	1836.			1836.			PRESIDENT.	
	Grason.	Steele.	Wg.	Ad.	Wg.	Ad.	V. Buren.	Harr.
Allegany	988	872	0	1	0	3	705	926
Anne Arundel	1173	1261	1	0	4	0	882	1092
Annapolis City	141	146			1	0	129	156
Baltimore City	6674	6191	1	0	5	0	5740	5630
Baltimore Co.	2452	1477	0	1	0	5	2482	1069
Carroll	1646	1343	0	1	0	4	(new county.)	
Calvert	357	415	1	0	3	0	284	363
Cecil	1356	1251	0	1	0	3	1092	1020
Charles	510	715	1	0	4	0	356	514
Caroline	577	583	1	0	1	2	492	576
Dorchester	847	1113	1	0	4	0	694	966
Frederick	2632	2532	1	0	2	2	3015	3130
Harford	1255	1129	0	1	0	4	920	1080
Kent	544	530	1	0		1*	367	589
Montgomery	742	852	1	0	2	2	515	946
Prince George's	684	778	1	0	4	0	450	728
Queen Anne's	686	641	0	1	0	3	517	637
Somerset	918	1036	1	0	4	0	523	1030
St. Mary's	449	794	1	0	3	0	190	643
Talbot	732	599	0	1	0	3	479	656
Washington	2226	1966	0	1	0	4	1995	2079
Worcester	828	1234	1	0	4	0	541	1032
Total	27,720	27,409	12	9	40	35	22,168	25,852
Majority for Grason 311.				Do. Harrison			3,684.	
* 2 ties in Kent, 1 in Frederick.								

Counties.	1838—Congress.		DELAWARE.		1836—PRESIDENT.	
	Milligan, W.	Robinson, Ad.	Harrison.	Van Buren.		
Newcastle	1604	1818	1671	1814		
Kent	1220	1134	1205	1039		
Sussex	1575	1499	1857	1300		
Total	4399	4451	4733	4153		
Majority—Robinson 52.			Harrison 580.			

VIRGINIA.

Counties. Dist. I.	LEGISLATURE—1840.	CONGRESS—1839.		PRESIDENT—1836.	
	V. Buren.	Whig.	Hollenman.	Mallory.	V. Buren. Whig.
Elizabeth City.....	100	142	70	163	38 79
Iale of Wight*.....	(517	62)	517	62	253 49
Nansemond.....	295	386	280	294	76 185
Norfolk Borough.....	233	435	298	430	98 234
Norfolk County.....	438	629	473	514	163 320
Princess Anne.....	281	377	282	318	56 195
Total.....	1864	2031	1920	1781	664 1062
II.			Rives.	Pegram.	
Greensville.....	123	40	158	115	171 102
Petersburg.....	23	97	138	235	125 183
Prince George.....	225	142	227	124	154 71
Southampton.....	369	355	389	326	192 185
Surry*.....	(157	118)	157	118	108 41
Sussex*.....	(265	64)	265	64	213 46
Total.....	1162	825	1334	982	963 628
III.			Jones.	Taylor.	
Amelia.....	252	220	184	96	180 83
Chesterfield†.....	(353	243)	(No organized Opp. to	353	243
Goochland†.....	(282	67)	Jones, V. B. Taylor, W.	282	67
Nottoway†.....	213	210	(was not a candidate.)	174	70
Powhattan.....	206	214	225	194	176 161
Total.....	1306	954		1165	624
IV.			Dromgoole.	Gholson.	
Brunswick.....	315	177	338	217	258 177
Dinwiddie.....	358	325	238	320	161 168
Lunenburg.....	290	210	253	210	202 132
Mecklenburg.....	496	293	407	180	420 206
Total.....	1459	1005	1236	927	1041 683
V.			Wilson.	Hill.	
Buckingham.....	503	504	383	479	468 297
Charlotte.....	337	342	325	356	332 245
Cumberland.....	265	298		57	216 241
Prince Edward.....	282	298		21	273 216
Total.....	1387	1442	708	913	1289 999
VI.			Cotes.	Witcher.	
Campbell.....	362	612	421	538	477 478
Halifax*.....	(585	265)	585	265	732 183
Pittsylvania.....	358	677	558	662	529 641
Total.....	1305	1554	1564	1465	1738 1302
VII.			Stuart.	Goggia.	
Bedford.....	239	594	315	623	402 511
Franklin.....	440	545	421	404	530 348
Henry.....	215	277	217	234	213 238
Patrick.....	152	357	394	237	294 177
Total.....	1046	1773	1347	1498	1519 1274
VIII.			Shultice.	Wise.	
Accomac||.....	515	620	(not a can-	215	30 617
Gloucester.....	3	maj.. 12	idate.)	209	126 177
James City.....	3	131		74	4 109
Mathews.....	132	175	111	65	131 61
Northampton§.....	6	229	2	165	6 284
Warwick.....	5	91	(no organized	60	5 41
Williamsburg.....	2	88	opposition to	31	4 68
York.....	1	179	Wise.)	39	3 57
Total.....	724	1525		858	309 1414

VIRGINIA—(Continued.)

15

IX.		Scott.	Hunter.	
Caroline.....	462	464.....399	475.....317	219
Essex.....	(87)	130)..... 82	298..... 87	130
King and Queen.....	314	302.....293	240.....275	199
King William.....	(185)	61).....233	136.....185	61
Middlesex.....	127	85.....102	54..... 96	62
Total.....	1175	1042.....1109	1203.....960....	671
X.		Grayson.	Taliaferro.	
King George.....	136	169.....163	163..... 52	148
Lancaster.....	(98)	153)..... 98	153..... 76	93
Northumberland.....	297	118.....231	203.....185	77
Prince William.....	207	61.....282	146.....232	96
Richmond.....	(156)	171).....156	171.....108	115
Stafford.....	271	252.....267	265.....178	148
Westmoreland.....	(61)	230)..... 61	230..... 52	150
Total.....	1226	1154.....1258	1331.....883	827
XI.		Selden.	Botta.	
Charles City.....	9	159..... 52	127..... 31	103
Hanover.....	maj..	30.....480	410.....386	268
Henrico.....	329	503.....432	395.....246	297
New Kent.....	161	205.....129	184..... 57	108
Richmond City.....	52	418.....158	343.....138	455
Total.....	551	1315.....1251	1459.....858	1221
XII.		Gordon.	Garland.	
Albemarle.....	473	668.....214	349.....676	524
Amherst.....	311	357.....153	371.....255	246
Fluvanna.....	58	249..... 22	194.....300	56
Louisa.....	398	383.....308	308.....458	116
Nelson.....	273	394.....134	416.....219	118
Total.....	1513	2051.....831	1638.....1908	1060
XIII.		Banks.	Slaughter.	
Culpeper.....	295	401.....262	364.....242	251
Greene.....	(208)	77).....209	77(form'd from Orange.)	
Madison.....	(492)	34).....452	84.....307	32
Orange.....	(189)	245).....189	245.....386	217
Rappahannock.....	290	314.....298	293.....196	171
Spotsylvania.....	359	377.....346	333.....282	207
Total.....	1823	1498.....1785	1396.....1413	878
XIV.		Mason.	Mercer.	
Fairfax.....	279	270.....245	237.....176	230
Fauquier.....	313	554.....380	437.....363	429
Loudoun.....	213	860.....807	681.....254	935
Total.....	804	1684.....932	1355.....793	1594
XV.		Lucas.	Barton.	
Berkeley.....	279	379.....322	374.....260	380
Clarke.....	169	149.....151	107.....138	102
Frederick.....	665	602.....582	572.....518	281
Hampshire.....	532	584.....495	485.....407	396
Jefferson.....	368	511.....350	397.....269	400
Morgan.....	142	195.....174	135.....100	46
Total.....	2155	2490.....2074	2070.....1692	1605
XVI.		Samuels.	Steele.	
Bath.....	199	186..... 99	217.....206	114
Hardy.....	160	319.....130	94.....137	285
Page.....	(247)	18).....333	13.....247	18
Pendleton.....	(382)	217).....371	243.....382	217
Rockingham.....	(792)	129).....255	572.....792	129

16 Counties.	1838.		MISSOURI.			1838.	Pres. V. B.
	Whig.	Wilson.	Allen.	Harrison.	Adm. Miller.			Whig.
Audrain	103		102	130	124		
Barry	71		95	460	416	0	55
Boone	938		954	513	510	714	567
Benton	27		96	299	299	4	75
Caldwell	2		2	337	337	(no return.)	
Clark	141		139	147	147	(no return.)	
Clay	500		544	835	800	282	347
Cole	132		205	799	808	73	576
Cooper	540		578	592	594	(no return.)	
Clinton	109		131	833	806	48	129
Chariton	152		163	368	361	84	186
Carroll	52		48	193	193	33	142
Calloway	775		782	633	634	446	616
Crawford	148		249	255	254	59	86
Cape Girardeau	501		505	661	659	140	435
Davies	33		30	209	205	(no return.)	
Franklin	347		354	471	473	133	338
Gasconade	141		135	514	515	81	115
Greene	77		113	374	365	11	140
Howard	652		671	886	881	354	619
Jackson	285		328	636	597	183	489
Johnson	141		154	336	330	78	240
Jefferson	277		284	305	298	89	138
Lafayette	304		315	375	379	165	294
Lincoln	433		430	510	510	275	236
Lewis	331		325	392	391	197	298
Linn	12		14	125	126	(no return.)	
Livingston	51		55	235	234	(no return.)	
Macon	137		157	257	247	(no return.)	
Morgan	107		112	320	323	51	216
Montgomery	266		266	229	219	169	92
Marion	751		760	590	590	343	338
Monroe	631		634	546	547	280	317
Madison	103		96	295	291	(no return.)	
Miller	8		9	276	276	(no return.)	
New Madrid	335		340	145	140	(no return.)	
Pettis	135		146	216	216	64	161
Pike	708		709	638	634	405	415
Pulaski	91		96	454	456	49	230
Polk	56		99	604	625	65	80
Perry	318		319	309	307	17	173
Rives	127		165	277	267	40	108
Ray	308		322	435	420	232	221
Randolph	445		445	417	418	195	399
Ralls	440		434	318	314	123	151
Ripley	18		21	300	305	2	70
Saline	277		290	296	294	135	178
St. Charles	515		516	343	343	283	237
Shelby	119		116	151	153	31	63
St. Louis	1951		1966	1161	1154	843	618
St. Francois	223		226	177	178	144	197
St. Genevieve	168		170	169	178	47	97
Stoddard	101		102	221	221	17	170
Scott	185		185	435	435	(no return.)	
Taney	6		19	216	197	(no return.)	
Van Buren	57		55	209	204	(no return.)	
Warren	237		233	190	192	150	376
Washington	480		513	487	487	245	311
Wayne	60		54	306	305	(no return.)	
Total	16,708		17,193	23,425	23,187	7,337	10,995

LOUISIANA.

1st Cong. Dist.	Governor. 1838.		Congress.		1836-Pres't.	
	PARISHES.	Rouben, W. Prieur.	White, W. Sibley, V. R.	White, W. Sibley, V. R.	White, W. Sibley, V. R.	White, W. Sibley, V. R.
New Orleans.....	1543	1550.....	1863	1933.....	678	665
Ascension.....	99	291.....	104	194.....	50	150
St. John Baptiste.....	132	93.....	104	117.....	0	4
St. Charles.....	99	54.....	95	57.....	1	33
St. Bernard.....	114	179.....	137	147.....	10	25
Plaquemine.....	65	159.....	79	147.....	9	44
Jefferson.....	220	111.....	268	27.....	40	26
Assumption.....	178	226.....	120	284.....	102	84
Lafourche.....	293	176.....	191	115.....	160	53
Terrebonne.....	269	57.....	214	56.....	26	50
St. James.....	280	90.....	257	110.....	22	45
Total, 1st Dist. Cong.....		3,351		2,486		

2d Cong. District.	Obama, W. Lawson, V. R.	Obama, W. Lawson, V. R.	Obama, W. Lawson, V. R.	Obama, W. Lawson, V. R.		
Iberville.....	147	184.....	177	151.....	60	91
West Baton Rouge.....	147	67.....	193	18.....	80	29
East Baton Rouge.....	262	222.....	293	215.....	170	214
Point Coupee.....	44	165.....	160	39.....	40	51
West Feliciana.....	176	189.....	210	138.....	98	153
East Feliciana.....	328	290.....	315	303.....	150	226
St. Helena.....	131	176.....	106	203.....	60	264
Livingston.....	61	107.....	45	189.....	100	100
Washington.....	166	87.....	128	118.....	37	183
St. Tammany.....	113	107.....	163	50.....	60	124
Total, 2d Dist. Cong.....		1,790		1,423		

3d Cong. Dist.	Garland, W. no opp.	Garland, W. no opp.	Garland, W. no opp.	Garland, W. no opp.	
Concordia.....	111	4		91	49
St. Mary's.....	202	138		142	63
St. Martin.....	250	163		109	36
Rapides.....	367	270		175	120
Lafayette.....	119	366		36	158
St. Landry.....	481	199		384	165
Catahoula.....	75	26		66	85
Caldwell.....	30	100			
Carroll.....	71	96		54	63
Avoyelles.....	225	93		184	41
Natchitoches.....	135	206		*174	98
Claiborne.....	151	183		* 26	67
Caddo.....	115	20			
Madison.....	47	45			
Ouachita.....	128	119	* Not returned:	99	120
Total for Governor	7,533	6,696	Total for President	3,383	3,653

SOUTH CAROLINA—CONGRESS—1838.

Districts.	Sub-Treasury.	Anti-Sub-Treasury.
I. Isaac E. Holmes*	1504	Hugh S. Legare..... 854
II. Whitner.....	2327	Waddy Thompson*..... 3339
III. Francis W. Pickens*		(No returns.)
IV. Smith.....	620	John Campbell*..... 1280
V. James Rogers*		[There was no political contest, except in the 1st, 2d, and 4th Districts.
VI. Franklin H. Elmore*		All the candidates were Calhoun
VII. J. P. Richardson*		Nullifiers, except Messrs. Legare,
VIII. R. Barnwell Rhett*		Nullifiers, except Messrs. Legare,
IX. John R. Griffin.*		Rogers, and Richardson, 'Union.']

FR PATRICK NOBLE has been elected Governor by the Legislature, having 96 votes to 58 for Mr. Elmore, both Calhoun men.

Counties.	1836.			1836.		1838.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Vance.	Baldwin.	Vance.	Shannon.	
Adams	786	1060	749	977	689	1002	
Allen	494	453	469	409	543	602	
Athens	1098	957	966	736	1086	732	
Ashtabula	2792	805	1985	860	2048	738	
Butler	1487	3004	1363	2658	1459	2948	
Belmont	2666	2358	2443	2380	2221	2670	
Brown	1223	1675	1192	1590	1190	1547	
Carroll	1233	1187	966	972	1455	1495	
Clermont	1467	2029	1396	1851	1603	2006	
Columbiana	2656	2992	2257	2595	2799	3519	
Coshocton	1086	1513	840	1193	1232	1840	
Champaign	1641	907	1409	620	1412	1040	
Clark	1964	731	1608	496	1597	762	
Clinton	1448	807	1300	743	1013	939	
Crawford	714	733	544	587	626	948	
Cuyahoga	2529	1694	2260	1694	2450	1751	
Delaware	1590	1254	1357	158	1770	1663	
Darke	656	668	572	563	754	803	
Franklin	2166	1375	2044	1284	2009	1672	
Fairfield	1846	2906	1683	2639	1633	2717	
Fayette	828	774	815	775	761	744	
Gallia	873	490	894	391	989	388	
Greene	1908	903	1580	726	1545	1031	
Geauga	3219	1465	2633	1092	2330	1554	
Guernsey	2074	1652	1900	1690	1938	2090	
Henry	94	87	79	65	119	98	
Harrison	1584	1638	1382	1611	1657	1788	
Hardin	274	196	222	123	225	251	
Highland	1492	1476	1357	1021	1415	1649	
Holmes	594	1137	387	896	772	1438	
Huron and Erie	2798	2143	2511	1947	2566	2366	
Hamilton	4032	4871	4276	4834	4366	4717	
Hancock	464	701	316	435	505	829	
Hocking	292	536	243	518	298	784	
Jackson	454	475	495	506	492	649	
Jefferson	1552	1992	1184	1707	1865	2372	
Knox	1800	2174	1398	1829	1922	2645	
Lucas	630	396	402	324	763	463	
Lawrence	433	378	486	276	762	316	
Licking	2306	2859	2136	2588	2218	3162	
Logan	1358	622	1182	481	1150	750	
Lorain	1460	1410	1298	1356	1628	1502	
Marion	1016	824	846	674	936	934	
Meigs	724	446	520	341	669	337	
Miami	1787	1050	1455	847	1644	1101	
Monroe	492	1182	406	1088	418	1420	
Morgan	1107	1262	816	1124	992	1550	
Muskingum	3321	2069	2891	2076	3174	2532	
Medina	1858	1094	1564	1050	1648	1295	
Madison	973	574	828	438	695	507	
Mercer	245	315	201	265	276	443	
Montgomery	2554	2310	2402	2140	2548	2787	
Pike	422	491	400	534	454	591	
Putnam			171	184	227	361	
Perry	1071	1501	1045	1572	928	1718	
Pickaway	1508	1591	1354	1441	1592	1712	
Portage	3392	2683	3056	2525	3284	3051	
Preble	1777	978	1654	678	1761	1198	

OHIO—Continued.

19

Counties.	1836.			1836.		1838.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Vance.	Baldwin.	Vance.	Shannon.	
Paulding	179	238	.....			
Richland	2246	3233	1474	2390	1852	3363	
Ross	2515	1905	2317	1904	2344	2026	
Scioto	1049	568	977	550	880	603	
Shelby	654	533	592	392	791	813	
Stark	1945	2417	1706	2011	2217	3147	
Sandusky	642	799	438	564	724	834	
Seneca	948	1129	766	918	959	1172	
Trumbull	3386	2892	2872	2898	3356	3269	
Tuscarawas	1459	1370	1242	1104	1644	1631	
Union	648	493	622	614	614	468	
Wood	490	275	493	225	543	338	
Warren	2260	1326	1928	1102	1718	1019	
Washington	1070	906	848	900	1384	1264	
Wayne	1630	2626	1502	2507	1841	3057	
Williams	176	198	159	226	233	300	

Total 105,405 96,948 92,204 86,158 102,136 107,882

Majority Harrison 8,457 Whig 6,046 Adm. 5,746

Congress 11 Adm. 8 Whigs elected. } H. Rep. 38 Adm. 34 W. elected.
Senate 19 " 17 " " } 6 majority in joint ballot.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1838.

Counties.	1838.		1836.		1838.	
	Dudley.	W. Branch, Sub-T. Dudley.	Spaight.	Whig.	Adm.	Legislature.
Anson	908	161	1012	274	3	0
Ashe	433	378	396	421	0	1
Buncombe	772	396	1194	533	3	0
Bertie	403	225	336	489	2	1
Bladen	276	359	.....	m. 27	0	2
Brunswick	340	58	359	124	2	0
Beaufort	768	217	755	236	3	0
Burke	1384	278	1257	516	3	1
Cabarrus	442	158	643	227	2	0
Columbus	190	142	210	185	1	0
Carteret	428	48	111 m.	.....	2	0
Currituck	56	332	70	419	0	3
Chatham	1026	250	932	626	4	0
Chowan	370	104	(no returns.)	.....	2	0
Cumberland	657	608	499	600	0	3
Camden	347	88	426	49	3	0
Caswell	248	870	116	1087	0	3
Craven	556	284	268	669	3	0
Duplin	365	411	300	754	0	3
Davidson	1412	70	1218	68	3	0
Davie	696	7	(new county.)	.....	.....	.....
Edgemont	165	507	71	1191	0	3
Franklin	254	460	308	564	0	3
Granville	872	223	977	391	3	1
Gates	323	286	(no returns.)	.....	0	1
Greene	350	61	171	275	2	0
Guilford	1342	121	1155	475	4	0
Halifax	458	321	565	466	1	3
Hertford	335	116	376	264	2	0
Hyde	195	7	450	158	1	0
Haywood	166	312	143	459	0	1
Hredell	1324	186	1283	226	4	0
Johnston	715	142	364	672	1	2

Counties.	1838.		1836.		Legislature.	
	Dudley.	Branch.	Dudley.	Spaight.	Whig.	Adm.
Jones	213	39	228	120	1	0
Lincoln	634	1540	695	1674	0	4
Lenoir	213	262	192	389	0	1
Macon	44	627	275	450	0	1
Moore	555	281	342	505	0	1
Montgomery	949	46	1048	93	2	0
Mecklenberg	781	979	869	1095	0	4
Martin	282	69	251	519	0	3
New Hanover	235	587	234	730	0	3
Nash	186	412	102	569	0	2
Northampton	439	240	604	234	2	1
Onslow	422	180	262	513	1	2
Orange	1480	1308	1237	1132	1	4
Person	328	369	230	498	0	3
Pasquotank	535	211	491	260	2	0
Pitt	637	275	453	511	3	0
Perquimons	382	33	479	49	3	0
Rowan	1312	23	1642	117	4	0
Randolph	1148	59	1009	119	3	0
Rockingham	540	509	300	835	0	3
Robeson	453	443	408	507	0	2
Richmond	504	37	617	60	2	0
Rutherford	1317	445	1478	588	3	1
Sampson	445	510	412	666	1	2
Surry	1905	189	887	1035	4	0
Stokes	964	765	828	802	3	1
Tyrrell	260	52	332	26	1	0
Washington	322	46	377	34	3	0
Wilkes	1223	55	1257	516	3	0
Warren	101	651	92	673	0	3
Wayne	382	342	180	716	0	2
Wake	927	920	864	991	0	4
Yancey	161	464	105	542	0	1
Total	38,126	21,155	33,923	29,950	103	87
Dudley's maj.	17,041	Do	4,043	Whig	16	

GEORGIA.

Counties.	1838—Wm. Sr. Rives.		Union V. Buren.		1837—Gov.	
	Dawson.	Cooper.	Campbell.	McWhorter.	Gilmer.	Schley.
Appling	48	49	92	89	98	163
Baker	118	109	207	208	maj.	108
Baldwin	344	301	281	268	357	306
Bibb	576	546	555	513	653	629
Bryan	86	87	6	4	79	70
Bulloch	12	5	243	230	11	263
Burke	647	667	147	124	595	206
Butts	223	214	341	331	245	379
Camden	120	122	213	213	146	221
Campbell	206	200	470	456	maj.	256
Carroll	202	182	449	445	233	470
Cass	361	344	522	520	341	527
Chatham	333	315	457	455	411	573
Cherokee	222	203	322	314	159	384
Clarke	601	534	324	316	557	320
Cobb	302	274	635	619	251	480
Columbia	361	345	222	220	418	275
Coweta	580	575	660	665	maj.	103
Crawford	228	220	460	457	311	510

GEORGIA—Continued.

Counties.	1838—White Dawson.	St. Rights. Cooper.†	UNION V. BUREN. Campbell.‡	McWhorter.§	1837—Gov. Gilmer. Schley. (new co.)
Dade	23	17	74	72	
Decatur	317	313	234	230	317
DeKalb	450	420	655	645	549
Dooly	149	132	330	326	maj. 168
Early	91	82	312	312	maj. 186
Emanuel	93	90	147	147	125
Elbert	879	875	78	74	964
Effingham	169	168	82	82	160
Forsyth	216	198	521	518	maj. 173
Fayette	359	344	431	426	maj. 199
Floyd	249	235	396	392	192
Franklin	420	398	782	788	445
Gilmer	27	30	269	208	29
Glynn	72	67	45	13	76
Greene	777	757	42	35	787
Gwinnett	700	669	704	685	762
Habersham	311	238	556	536	332
Hall	418	304	558	551	452
Hancock	477	469	264	256	446
Harris	729	708	333	330	775
Henry	756	723	722	721	730
Heard	261	249	337	333	maj. 118
Houston	579	574	629	618	692
Irwin	11	5	194	187	20
Jackson	509	492	490	485	504
Jasper	499	474	505	506	619
Jefferson	412	402	83	82	432
Jones	436	431	441	442	492
Laurens	380	376	5	4	469
Lee	195	195	154	147	182
Liberty	152	148	98	94	149
Lincoln	257	254	163	161	295
Lowndes	324	268	209	194	301
Lumpkin	239	183	519	616	252
Macon	305	303	355	350	(new co.)
Madison	299	295	298	299	259
Marion	309	305	172	170	160
McIntosh	92	90	172	170	62
Meriwether	713	698	728	721	647
Monroe	794	752	738	732	783
Montgomery	190	184	9	5	137
Morgan	500	490	273	263	466
Murray	77	79	305	395	maj. 140
Muscogee	887	890	709	666	897
Newton	837	700	377	376	791
Oglethorpe	454	434	79	76	613
Paulding	147	144	170	172	maj. 69
Pike	466	445	487	485	449
Pulaski	190	116	220	221	201
Putnam	568	522	197	195	614
Rabun	4	4	222	214	
Randolph	332	310	508	502	maj. 117
Richmond	710	682	525	559	828
Stewart	753	737	724	725	maj. 43
Sumpter	414	410	300	295	106
Scriven	186	212	127	124	230
Taliaferro	416	423	26	26	411
Tattnall	212	200	62	61	235

GEORGIA—Continued.

Counties.	1838—Whig		UNION V. BUREN.		1837—Gov.	
	Dawson.	Cooper.†	Campbell.‡	McWhorter.§	Gilmer.	Schley.
Talbot.....	825	810.....	820	815.....	815	853
Telfair.....	185	184.....	155	154.....	202	106
Thomas.....	324	285.....	85	52.....	400 maj.	
Troup.....	881	870.....	245	231.....	1092	347
Twiggs.....	397	392.....	427	425.....	361	448
Union.....	39	14.....	331	337.....		maj. 314
Upson.....	529	502.....	395	325.....	580	509
Walker.....	331	310.....	45	445.....	275	405
Walton.....	269	244.....	409	407.....	446	748
Ware.....	21	22.....	133	132.....	225	18
Warren.....	547	493.....	377	373.....	591	514
Washington.....	554	549.....	511	507.....	580	544
Wayne.....	47	45.....	97	92.....	23	152
Wilkes.....	435	399.....	414	404.....	345	517
Wilkinson.....	382	394.....	425	419.....	275	405
Total.....	33,123	31,602.....	30,989	30,520.....	30,160	29,415

* Highest Whig. † Lowest do. ‡ Highest Van Buren. § Lowest do.

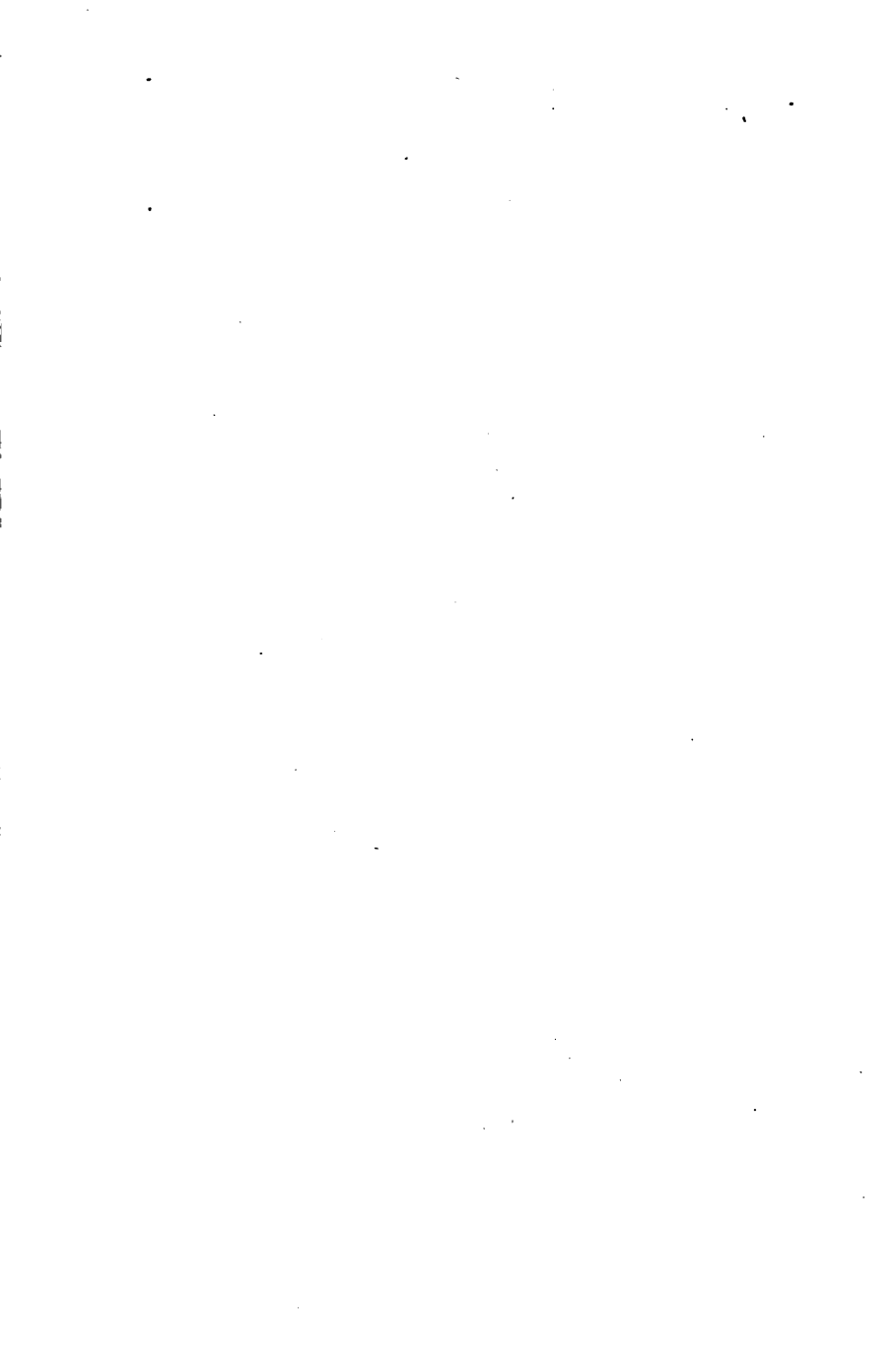
State Rights.	Whig.	AGGREGATE VOTE—1838.	Union.	V. Buren.
George C. Dawson.....	33,123	Campbell.....	30,989	
J. W. Habersham.....	32,150	Iverson.....	30,967	
Julius C. Alford.....	32,197	Nelson.....	30,570	
Walter T. Colquett.....	32,287	Graves.....	30,789	
Thomas B. King.....	32,090	Patterson.....	30,912	
Eugenius A. Nesbit.....	31,724	Pooler.....	30,768	
Edward J. Black.....	31,675	Burney.....	30,905	
Lot Warren.....	31,765	Hillyer.....	30,678	
Mark A. Cooper.....	31,602	McWhorter.....	30,520	

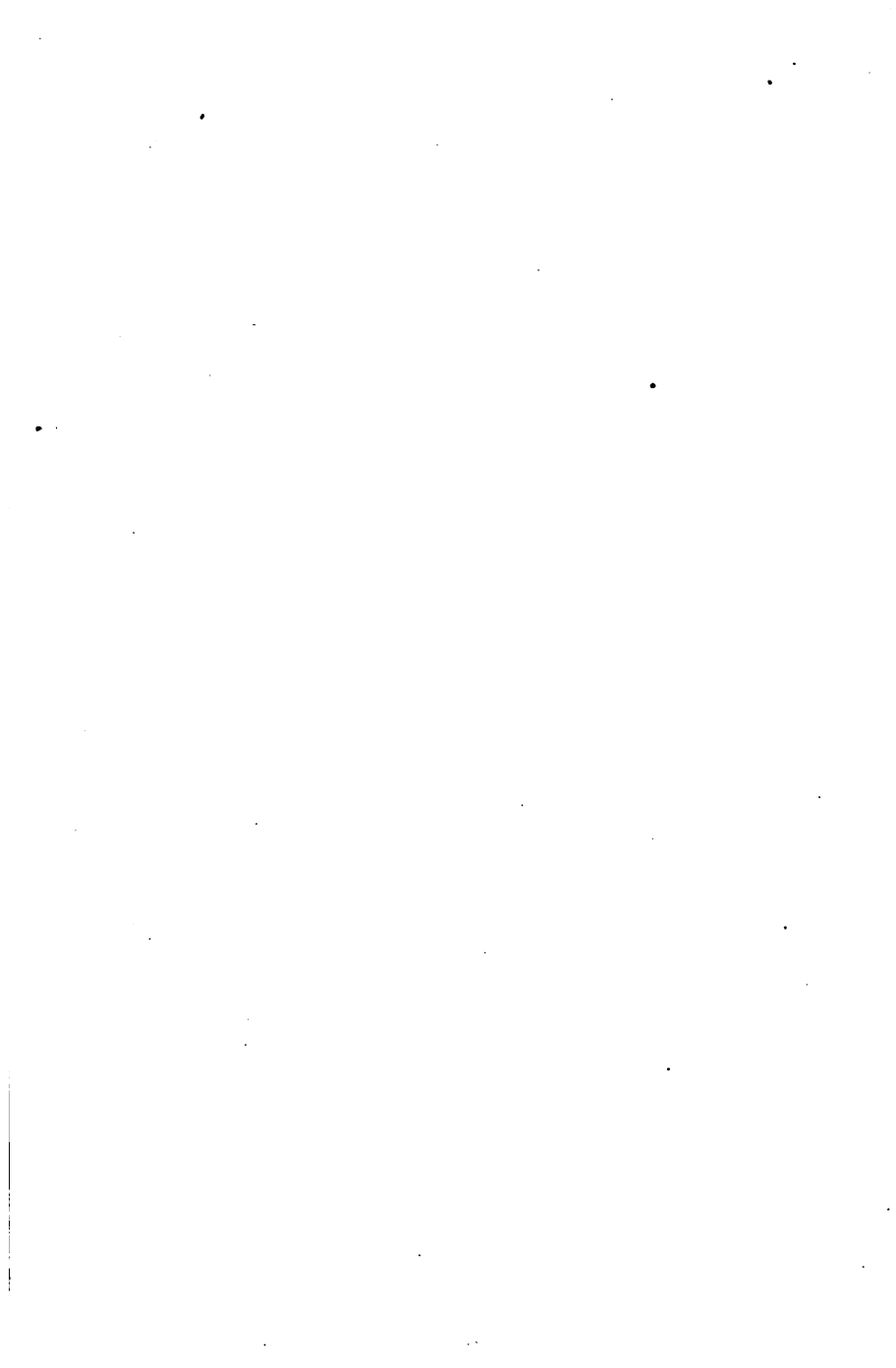
Col. Dawson's majority over Campbell is 2159.

RECAPITULATION—VOTES OF THE PEOPLE.

States.	Administration, 1838.	Opposition.	Van Buren, 1836	Whig.
Maine.....	46,960	42,854.....	22,900	15,239
Massachusetts.....	41,633	51,558.....	34,474	42,247
New Hampshire.....	27,678	26,221.....	18,722	6,925
Vermont.....	19,194	24,738.....	14,039	20,996
Rhode Island.....	3,504	3,984.....	2,964	2,710
Connecticut.....	21,626	27,293.....	19,291	18,749
New York.....	182,461	192,882.....	166,815	138,543
New Jersey.....	28,492	28,426.....	25,592	26,137
Pennsylvania.....	131,000	124,000.....	91,475	87,111
Delaware.....	4,520	4,469.....	4,155	4,738
Maryland.....	27,720	27,409.....	22,168	25,852
Virginia, (about).....	30,000	32,000.....	30,261	23,368
North Carolina.....	30,000	38,196.....	26,910	23,366
South Carolina.....	(Sub-Treasury.)		(Anti-Van Buren.)	
Georgia.....	30,989	33,128.....	22,104	24,786
Alabama.....	26,133	20,551.....	20,506	15,612
Mississippi.....	11,308	12,249.....	9,979	9,698
Louisiana.....	6,696	7,533.....	3,653	3,383
Ohio.....	107,882	102,136.....	96,948	105,405
Kentucky.....	30,000	40,000.....	33,025	36,687
Tennessee.....	33,606	53,479.....	26,129	35,168
Indiana.....	30,000	40,000.....	32,473	41,281
Illinois.....	30,517	29,629.....	17,275	14,292
Michigan.....	15,360	15,099.....	7,332	4,042
Missouri.....	23,425	17,193.....	10,995	7,337
Arkansas.....	6,771	4,218.....	2,400	1,238
Total.....	955,715	1,066,245.....	781,968	734,360

Whig majority.....110,530; Van Buren.....27,618.





THE
POLITICIAN'S REGISTER,

A COMPILATION OF
RETURNS OF VOTES

CAST IN
THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNION,

MAINLY DURING THE YEARS
1836, 1838, & 1840,

FOR
President, Members of Congress, & State Officers,
ARRANGED BY COUNTIES, ALPHABETICALLY.

New-York:

PUBLISHED BY H. GREELEY, 30 ANN-STREET.

1840.

Reproduced by the AMERICAN PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC Co (Osborne's Process)
1867.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.*
1788	George Washington.....69 (Unanimous.)	John Adams.....34 Scattering.....35
1792	George Washington.....132 (Unanimous.)	John Adams.....77 George Clinton.....50 T. Jefferson 4, A. Burr 1
1796	John Adams.....71 Thomas Jefferson.....68	Thomas Pinckney.....58 Aaron Burr.....50
1800	Thomas Jefferson.....73 John Adams.....64	Aaron Burr.....37 Thomas Pinckney.....50
1804	Thomas Jefferson.....162 Charles C. Pinckney.....14	George Clinton.....163 Rufus King.....47
1808	James Madison.....152 Charles C. Pinckney.....45	George Clinton.....118 Rufus King.....47
1812	James Madison.....127 De Witt Clinton.....89	Elbridge Gerry.....123 Jared Ingersoll.....58
1816	James Monroe.....183 Rufus King.....34	Daniel D. Tompkins.....123 Opposition scattering.....
1820	James Monroe.....218 No Opposition but 1 vote]..	Daniel D. Tompkins.....21. Opposition scattering.....
1824	Andrew Jackson.....99 John Q. Adams.....84	John C. Calhoun.....182 Five others.....78
1828	William H. Crawford.....41 Henry Clay.....37	[John Q. Adams elected President by the House of Representatives.] John C. Calhoun.....173
1832	Andrew Jackson.....176 John Q. Adams.....83	Richard Rush.....38 Martin Van Buren.....189
1836	Andrew Jackson.....219 Henry Clay.....49	John Sergeant.....49 William Wilkins.....30
	John Floyd.....11 William Wirt.....7	Henry Lee 11, A. Ellmaker.....7 Richard M. Johnson.....147
	Martin Van Buren.....170 William H. Harrison.....73	Francis Granger.....77 John Tyler.....47
	Hugh L. White.....26 Daniel Webster.....14	William Smith.....23 Willie P. Mangum.....11

*At the four first Elections, no discrimination was made between votes for President and Vice President; each Elector voting for two candidates, and the highest on the poll being President and the next Vice President.

Under the Constitution as it then stood, there was no choice for President; the votes for Jefferson and Burr, the Democratic candidates, being equal. The House, after a protracted and most exciting struggle, elected Mr. Jefferson President; whereupon Burr became Vice President.

Mr. Ingersoll received only the Federal votes; Mr. Clinton those of New-York in addition.

Gov. Wm. Plumer, of N. H., voted for J. Q. Adams, who was not a candidate.

South Carolina voted for Ex-Gov. Floyd of Va. and H. Lee of Boston. Pennsylvania voted for Jackson, but eschewed Van Buren and cast her vote for Wilkins. Vermont voted for Wirt and Ellmaker, (Anti-Masonic.)

Tennessee and Georgia voted for White and Tyler, Maryland for Harrison and Tyler; South Carolina for Mangum and Tyler; Massachusetts for Webster and Granger. Virginia for Van Buren and Judge Smith of Alabama. Col. R. M. Johnson having just half the votes for Vice President, the Senate proceeded to elect; whereupon Col. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16.

In the House of Representatives, Adams received the votes of 13 States, Jackson of 7, Crawford of 4.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following pages have been prepared with all the attention to accuracy consistent with the imperfection of the materials attainable and the haste in which the work is necessarily compiled. It is not perfect, as will be found by the addition of several of the columns of County votes, which do not quite correspond with the official aggregates at the bottom; but we hazard little in the assertion that it is more correct than any similar work ever yet offered to the public, and sufficiently so for all practical purposes. There is an error of 20 votes in the First District of Louisiana, making the Whig majority by so much too large; but we cannot find the materials for its correction. There are some Counties deficient in the recent vote of Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri, which we cannot obtain. The vote even of New-Hampshire is not just what it should be, though we have written to its capital expressly for the Official Returns. Still, we believe there is no material variance from the actual results, except in Virginia and Illinois, where so much room was left for the exercise of individual judgement in determining what vote to adopt as a test, that it would have been easy to make a considerable difference in the result. We have endeavored to decide impartially, and to be guided, as far as possible, by general rules rather than to judge specially in each case what vote should be taken as the test. In short, we have done our best; and now we ask every friend who remarks an error in these pages to give us the means of correcting it in our next edition, which will be issued immediately after the October Elections.

New-York, Sept, 15, 1848.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the complete Official Vote of New-Hampshire at the Elections of 1836, '38 and '40, and corrected our table accordingly, so that this Manual contains the first perfect returns from that State ever published.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

States.	Electors.	When chosen.	Day legally designated.
New-Hampshire.....	7	Nov. 2.	First Monday in Nov.
Maine.....	10	" 2.	" " " "
Massachusetts.....	14	" 9.	Second " " "
Rhode Island.....	4	" 4.	First Wednesday in "
Connecticut.....	8	" 2.	" Monday " "
Vermont.....	7	" 10.	Second Tuesday " "
New-York.....	42	" 2, 3, 4.	First Monday &c. " "
New-Jersey.....	8	" 3, 4.	" Tues. & Wednes. in "
Pennsylvania.....	30	Oct. 30.	*Last Friday in Oct.
Delaware.....	3	Nov. 10.	Second Tuesday " Nov.
Maryland.....	10	" 9.	" Monday " "
Virginia.....	23	" 2.	First " " "
North Carolina.....	15	" 19.	Third Thursday " "
South Carolina.....	11	(By Legislature, about Nov. 30.)	
Georgia.....	11	Nov. 2.	First Monday in "
Alabama.....	7	" 9.	Second " " "
Mississippi.....	4	" 2.	First " " "
Louisiana.....	5	" 3.	" Tuesday " "
Ohio.....	21	Oct. 30.	*Last Friday " Oct.
Kentucky.....	15	Nov. 2.	First Monday " Nov.
Tennessee.....	15	" 3.	" Tuesday " "
Indiana.....	9	" 2.	" Monday " "
Illinois.....	5	" 2.	" " " "
Michigan.....	3	" 2.	" " " "
Missouri.....	4	" 2.	" " " "
Arkansas.....	3—294	" 2.	" " " "

☐ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a popular vote.

*We believe the legal designation in these States is *the Friday *next* preceding the first Monday in October.

TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	Seats of Government.	Time of holding Elections.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in September.
New Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in September.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in November.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence and Newport, &c.	Governor and Senators in April. Representatives in April & Aug.
Connecticut,	Hart. and N. H.,	1st Monday in April.
New York,	Albany,	1st Mon., Tues., and Wed. in Nov.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in November.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Monday in October.
Virginia,	Richmond,	3d Thursday in April.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	In August.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in October.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in August.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Monday in November.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August.
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Monday in August.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August.
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Monday in November.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in November.

VOTES AT POPULAR ELECTIONS, From 1836 to 1840.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	GOVERNOR—1840.		GOVERNOR—1838.		PRESIDENT—1836.	
	Page, V. B. Stevens, W.	3034	Hill, V. B. Wilson, W.	3603	V. Buren.	Harrison.
Cheshire.....	2230	3034	2064	3603	1507	1446
Coos.....	1263	419	1209	435	670	80
Grafton.....	4179	2803	4206	3562	2708	584
Hillsborough.....	4594	3372	4585	3869	2878	750
Merrimack.....	4448	2105	4570	2898	3187	594
Rockingham.....	4246	3100	4053	4103	2562	828
Strafford.....	6004	4179	5777	4960	3696	1068
Sullivan.....	2158	1704	2145	2045	1489	878
Total	29,122	26,716	28,609	25,475	20,697	6,228
Majority.....	Page... 8,406	Hill..... 3,134	Van Buren. 14,469			

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	1840—GOVERNOR.		1839—CONGRESS.		1836—PRESIDENT.	
	King, W. Carpenter.	Tillinghast.	Doer, V. E.	Harrison.	V. Buren.	
Bristol.....	402	150	326	166	215	189
Kent.....	672	406	583	456	321	426
Newport.....	847	509	800	548	568	505
Providence.....	3228	1800	1797	1604	1196	1247
Washington.....	648	753	534	861	410	597
Total	4,797	3,418	4,040	3,635	2,710	2,964
Majority... King... 1,379	Tillinghast... 405	Van Buren... 254				
Whig. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION—1839. Van Buren.						
Joseph L. Tillinghast.....	4,040	Thomas W. Dorr.....	3,625			
Robert B. Cranston.....	3,930	Benjamin B. Thurston.....	3,573			

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Governor—1840.		Governor—1839.		President—1836.	
	Ellsworth.	Niles.	Scat.	Ellsworth.	Niles.	Phelps. Harrison. V. Buren.
Hartford.....	6045	4687	54	5239	4085	445 3976 3768
New-Haven.....	4951	4160	32	4403	4016	144 3494 3420
Middlesex.....	2258	2277	6	2056	2244	21 1187 1618
Fairfield.....	4789	4000	3	3970	3700	100 2317 2711
New-London.....	3569	3088	10	3099	2973	35 1880 2059
Litchfield.....	4298	3843	27	3928	3503	116 3035 2957
Tolland.....	1959	1561	4	1655	1402	174 1191 1190
Windham.....	2886	2367	6	2241	2124	50 1669 1568
* Total	30,555	25,983	142	26,591	24,047	1085 18,749 19,291
Ellsworth's maj.....	4,572	Do.....	2,544	V. Buren's. 542		
* This table gives the entire vote. The legal returns sum up as follows:						
Ellsworth.....	29,870	Niles.....	25,970	Scattering..... 142		
Ellsworth over Niles.....	4,600: over all others..... 4,458.					

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION—1839.

Districts.	Counties.	Opposition.	Administration.
I.	Hartford.....	Joseph Trumbull... 5180	Isaac Toucey... 4108
II.	New-Haven & Middlesex.....	William L. Storrs... 6464	Samuel Ingham... 6331
III.	New-London.....	Thomas W. Williams. 3068	Cod'n. Billings.. 2978
IV.	Fairfield.....	Thomas B. Osborne. 4023	T. T. Whittlesey. 3701
V.	Litchfield.....	Truman Smith..... 3988	Chas. B. Phelps. 3526
VI.	Windham } Tolland.. }	John H. Brockway.. 3997	C. F. Cleveland.. 3565
Total votes		Opposition..... 26,720	Administration . 24,209

MAINE.

Counties.	GOVERNOR—1839.			GOVERNOR—1838.		PRESIDENT—1836.	
	Fairfield.	V. B. Kent.	W. Scat.	Fairfield.	V. B. Kent.	W. V. Buren.	Harrison.
Aroostook	348	150	0	(Formed from Washington.)			
Cumberland	6160	5064	27	6521	6416	4812	3608
Franklin	1817	1419	35	2001	1785	(Oxf. Pen. and Som.)	
Hancock	1871	1588	9	2652	2337	1095	634
Kennebec	3397	5596	7	3838	6584	1791	1867
Lincoln	4500	4645	2	5049	5823	2527	2264
Oxford	4303	2091	62	4687	2691	2150	852
Penobscot	4171	3304	41	4657	3833	2423	1483
Piscataquis	1151	1035	13	1300	1108	(Penobscot and Som.)	
Somerset	2457	2828	1	2730	3264	1658	1521
Waldo	4388	1836	0	4752	2166	1611	305
Washington	1623	1546	9	2452	2310	1530	792
York	4852	3606	2	5577	4580	3393	1913
Total	41,038	34,699	208	46,216	42,897	22,990	15,239
Majority	Fairfield	6,339		Fairfield	3,319	V. Buren	7,751

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	1839.			GOVERNOR.		1838.		PRESIDENT—1836.	
	Morton.	Everett.	Scat.	Morton.	Everett.	Van Buren.	Webster.		
Barnstable	1266	1684	0	1332	1685	882	1187		
Bristol	4298	3293	46	3418	3097	2568	1732		
Berkshire	3353	3176	5	3071	3089	2838	2764		
Dukes	291	200	4	193	232	138	171		
Essex	5980	6797	96	5092	6824	5261	6294		
Franklin	2297	2279	6	1891	2372	1051	2405		
Hampden	3330	2622	9	2621	2530	2370	2262		
Hampshire	2042	2786	4	1438	3083	1106	2561		
Middlesex	8243	6459	33	6715	7044	5753	5009		
Norfolk	4241	3671	22	3238	3519	2350	2177		
Nantucket	265	520	2	207	466	92	283		
Plymouth	3908	3988	25	3302	3604	2668	2843		
Suffolk	3873	5036	26	3095	5286	2978	4842		
Worcester	7647	8214	29	6020	8727	4419	7717		
Total	51,034	50,725	307	41,633	51,558	34,474	42,247		
Maj. (over E.)	309; all	2; Everett	9,925; Webster	7,773.					

VERMONT.

Counties.	1839—GOVERNOR			1838—GOVERNOR.		1836—PRESIDENT.	
	Jenison, W. Smilie, V. B.	Jenison, W. Bradley, V. B.	Harrison.	V. Buren.			
Addison	2015	1056	2203	876	1684	938	
Bennington	1406	1679	1715	1765	1260	1098	
Chittenden	1729	1678	1725	1732	1360	1002	
Caledonia	1494	2034	1779	1889	1410	1029	
Essex	341	373	290	322	164	193	
Franklin	1669	1440	790	713*	940	970	
Grand Isle	302	187	187	112	239	149	
Lamoille	721	1138	609	934	(Not formed.)		
Orange	2388	2788	2098	2039	2003	1541	
Orleans	1159	1032	995	822	1081	673	
Rutland	3016	1898	2519	1262	2769	1272	
Windsor	3985	2452	3545	1592	3886	1450	
Washington	1739	2410	1435	1925	1913	1927	
Windham	2644	2050	2281	1433	2242	1460	
Total	24,611	22,257	24,738	19,194	20,996	14,039	
Majority	Jenison	2,354	Do.	5,544	Harrison	6,951	

* The County Returns of 1838 are incomplete; but the totals are incomplete.

NEW-YORK.

SENATORS—1839. GOVERNOR—1838. PRESIDENT—1836.

Counties.	Opp. F. Rens.	Adm. Tompkins.	Opp. Seward.	Adm. Marcy.	Harrison.	V. Buren
Durr. L.	2649	2691	2444	2511	1868	2321
Kings	18038	19897	20203	19381	16348	17417
New-York	709	797	726	742	649	649
Total	21396	23385	23373	22634	18865	20387
II. Van Cortt. adt.		Hunter.				
Dutchess	5096	4692	5214	4690	2366	3973
Orange	3843	4092	3991	4175	2242	3541
Putnam	638	1185	687	1120	236	817
Queens	2157	2092	2151	2211	1399	1654
Rockland	423	965	561	1208	371	1044
Suffolk	1386	2179	1647	2672	1037	2071
Sullivan	1310	1379	1272	1375	833	1227
Ulster	3907	3658	4207	3241	2167	3658
Westchester	3392	3427	3480	3896	1749	3009
Total	22152	23669	23210	24588	12400	20994
III. Humphrey.		Wilson.				
Albany	5769	5098	5657	5151	4261	4947
Columbia	4142	4066	4011	4068	3051	3767
Delaware	2617	3297	2375	3357	806	2623
Groene	2677	2971	2752	2770	1883	2976
Rensselaer	5435	4774	5450	4907	4634	4961
Schenectady	1584	1493	1529	1439	1149	1480
Schoharie	2542	2850	2692	2841	1422	2437
Total	24716	24549	24466	24533	17299	23411
IV. Hopkins.		Lawrence.				
Clinton	1445	1533	1355	1576	854	1331
Essex	2128	1626	2067	1658	1855	1603
Franklin	1169	946	1153	950	919	862
Herkimer	2455	3469	2629	3739	1184	3036
Montgomery	2495	2745	2646	3001	3170	4303
Fulton and Hamilton	1824	1465	1830	1448		
Saratoga	3903	3574	3862	3580	3013	3330
St. Lawrence	3495	3668	3465	3863	2235	3089
Warren	1114	1305	966	1243	570	1316
Washington	4284	2602	4402	2607	3593	2592
Total	24312	22933	24366	23665	17384	21471
V. Brackett.		Ely.				
Jefferson	4674	4323	4981	4468	3761	4595
Lewis	1299	1232	1156	1308	411	1096
Madison	2951	3325	3223	3583	1703	2992
Oneida	5588	6072	5063	6103	3621	5477
Oswego	3094	3223	3250	3298	1946	3105
Otsego	3544	4617	4082	4946	2469	4627
Total	21150	22792	21755	23706	13911	21802
VI. Dickinson.		Maxwell.				
Allegany	3161	2810	3281	2640	2696	2615
Broome	2014	1866	1893	1790	1465	1642
Chenango	3876	3710	3898	3582	2734	3612
Cattaraugus	2289	2080	2181	2132	1489	1898
Chemung	1319	2145	1385	2064	1000	1724
Livingston	3176	2182	3389	2201	2643	1902
Steuben	2943	3636	3279	3675	2384	3650
Tompkins	3409	3275	3444	3211	2786	2935
Tioga	1714	*1605	1610	1871	1253	1625
Total	23893	23517	24360	23166	18450	21593

*for W. H. Maxwell lost.

S		VII.		Sibley.	Lee.	[NEW-YORK—Continued.]			
Cayuga	.....	4436	4499	4644	4481	3724	4284		
Cortland	.....	2310	1915	2290	2010	2017	1724		
Onondaga	.....	6117	5871	5684	5664	2981	4776		
Ontario	.....	3901	3002	4226	3073	3435	2731		
Seneca	.....	2027	2257	2101	2232	1501	2036		
Wayne	.....	3466	3413	3524	3600	2653	2968		
Yates	.....	1792	1874	1852	1801	1172	1686		
Total	.....	24049	22831	24321	22811	17483	20205		
VIII.		Dixon.	Elywood.						
Chautauque	.....	3815	2478	4945	3036	3895	3120		
Erie	.....	4096	2610	5448	2822	4882	2661		
Genesee	.....	4775	2963	6849	3326	5060	3271		
Monroe	.....	5096	3937	5522	4395	4887	3932		
Niagara	.....	2179	1965	2497	1949	2267	2143		
Orleans	.....	1966	1650	2260	1830	1859	1825		
Total	.....	21927	15603	27031	17358	22850	16952		
RECAPITULATION.									
1839.	Opp. Senators.	Adm. 1838.	Seward.	Marcy. 1836.	Harrison.	V. Buren.			
District I	.....	21,396	23,385	23,373	22,634	18,865	20,387		
“ II	.....	22,152	23,669	23,210	24,588	12,400	20,994		
“ III	.....	24,716	24,549	24,466	24,533	17,200	23,411		
“ IV	.....	24,312	22,933	24,366	23,665	17,384	21,471		
“ V	.....	21,150	22,792	21,755	23,706	13,911	21,802		
“ VI	.....	23,893	23,517	24,360	23,166	18,450	21,593		
“ VII	.....	24,049	22,831	24,321	22,811	17,483	20,205		
“ VIII	.....	21,927	15,603	27,031	17,358	22,850	16,952		
Total	.....	183,595	179,279	192,882	182,461	138,543	166,815		
Whig maj.	.....	4,316	Do	10,421	V. Buren	28,272			
The following table exhibits all the Counties which polled as full a vote in '39 as in '38									
Counties.		1839.	Opp. Senators.	Adm. 1838.	Seward.	Marcy.			
Albany	.....	5769	5098	5657	5151				
Allegany	.....	3161	2810	3281	2640				
Broome	.....	2014	1866	1633	1790				
Cattaraugus	.....	2288	2080	2181	2132				
Chemung	.....	1812	2145	1385	2064				
Chenango	.....	3878	3710	3898	3582				
Clinton	.....	1445	1533	1355	1576				
Columbia	.....	4142	4066	4011	4068				
Delaware	.....	2617	3297	2375	3357				
Essex	.....	2128	1626	2067	1658				
Fulton and Hamilton	.....	1824	1465	1630	1448				
Franklin	.....	1169	946	1153	950				
Greene	.....	2677	2971	2752	2770				
Kings	.....	2649	2691	2444	2511				
Lewis	.....	1299	1232	1156	1308				
Oneida	.....	5588	6072	5063	6108				
Onondaga	.....	6117	5871	5684	5664				
Putnam	.....	638	1185	687	1120				
Richmond	.....	709	797	726	742				
Sullivan	.....	1310	1379	1272	1375				
Saratoga	.....	3903	3574	3862	3580				
Schenectady	.....	1534	1493	1529	1439				
Tompkins	.....	3409	3275	3444	3211				
Ulster	.....	3907	3658	4207	3241				
Warren	.....	1114	1304	966	1243				
Yates	.....	1792	1874	1852	1801				
26 Counties	.....	68,393	68,018	66,730	66,524				
1839—Opp. majority,	375.	1838—Do	.....	206.	Whig gain,	169.			

NEW-YORK—Continued.	Whig.		State Senate.		VAN BUREN.		
	1840.	'41.	'42.	'43.....'40.	'41.	'42.	'43.
First District	1	1	1	0.....0	0	0	1
Second "	0	1	0	0.....1	0	1	1
Third "	1	0	1	1.....0	1	0	0
Fourth "	0	1	1	1.....1	0	0	1
Fifth "	0	0	0	0.....1	1	1	0
Sixth "	0	1	1	1.....1	0	0	0
Seventh "	0	1	1	1.....1	0	0	0
Eighth "	1	1	1	1.....0	0	0	0
Total.....	3	6	6	5 5	2	2	3

The terms of the Senators expire with the year under which they are respectively placed.

House.

1836. Van Buren..94 '37. Whig...100 '38. Whig....82 '39. Whig....70
 Whig.....43 V. Buren.23 V. Buren.46 V. Buren.58

New-York City Elections—1839, '40.

Wards.	Election APRIL—1840.		NOVEMBER—1839.		APRIL—1839.	
	Varian.	Phenix.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Varian.	Clark
I.....3.....	530	1082.....	494	1118.....	470	1146
II.....2.....	402	894.....	436	832.....	335	795
III.....3.....	583	1378.....	600	1316.....	565	1176
IV.....4.....	1181	1038.....	1098	1016.....	1182	1160
V.....4.....	1169	1350.....	1074	1280.....	1233	1356
VI.....4.....	1191	769.....	1138	703.....	1256	1684
VII.....7.....	1853	1714.....	1827	1570.....	1829	1778
VIII.....8.....	2145	1908.....	1908	1724.....	2334	2129
IX.....6.....	1992	1425.....	1787	1328.....	1919	1352
X.....5.....	1614	1326.....	1586	1181.....	1706	1174
XI.....4.....	1548	667.....	1474	584.....	1629	633
XII.....2.....	706	270.....	675	227.....	580	330
XIII.....4.....	1502	1084.....	1404	941.....	1395	992
XIV.....4.....	1407	1058.....	1269	959.....	1506	1320
XV.....4.....	621	1530.....	682	1729.....	581	1348
XVI.....5.....	1415	938.....	1160	739.....	1235	1124
XVII.....5.....	1322	1213.....	1289	1085.....	1485	1189
Total...74 ..	21,241	19,624.....	19,920	18,322.....	21,145	20,086
V. B. maj.....	1,617		1,598		1,059	

Charter Elections.

Wards.	APRIL, 1838.				APRIL, 1837.		
	Total Vote.	Clark.	Varian.	Riker, c. Total Vote.	Clark.	Morgan.	Jaques.
I.....	1660	1189	448	21.....1564	1125	402	37
II.....	1227	882	324	19.....1235	905	252	78
III.....	1774	1176	561	37.....1618	1129	404	85
IV.....	2256	1185	1052	17.....2387	1270	917	200
V.....	2584	1399	1143	42.....2247	1230	853	164
VI.....	2022	912	1078	32.....2007	776	1107	424
VII.....	3585	1773	1784	28.....3186	1631	1205	350
VIII.....	4090	2037	1987	63.....3508	1660	1335	433
IX.....	3319	1452	1839	25.....2849	1240	1328	281
X.....	2992	1292	1682	15.....2623	995	886	742
XI.....	1970	621	1346	1.....1939	606	918	415
XII.....	873	301	563	9.....610	182	423	5
XIII.....	2469	1108	1347	3.....2265	1003	861	401
XIV.....	2493	1212	1253	16.....2108	976	860	272
XV.....	1849	1206	610	30.....1562	1039	422	101
XVI.....	1819	848	956	14.....1341	474	731	166
XVII.....	2375	1130	1227	13.....1920	803	788	329
Total...39,347	19,723	19,200	395	34,999	17,044	13,712	4,243

Clark over Varian, 519; over all, 124. Clark over Morgan, 3,339; M. & J. over Clark, 911

34 MISSOURI—(Continued.)					
Scott.....	507	223.....	435	185.....	(no returns.)
Taney.....	261	14.....	216	19.....	" "
Van Buren.....	436	176.....	209	55.....	" "
Warren.....	274	274.....	190	233.....	376 150
Washington.....	548	553.....	487	513.....	311 245
Wayne.....	343	31.....	306	54.....	(no returns.)
Total.....	28,180	20,852.....	23,425	17,193.....	10,995 7,337

LOUISIANA.					
CONGRESS—1840. GOVERNOR—1838. PRES'T.—1836.					
DIST. I. Parishes.	White, F. Leonard,	F. B. Roman, W	Prieur, F. B.	White, V. Buren.	V. Buren.
Ascension.....	237	186.....	99	221.....	50 159
Assumption.....	394	181.....	178	326.....	102 84
Jefferson.....	272	87.....	220	111.....	40 26
La Fourche Interior.....	280	22.....	293	176.....	160 53
New-Orleans.....	1793	674.....	1542	1550.....	676 665
Plaquemine.....	10	258.....	65	159.....	9 44
St. Bernard.....	72	211.....	114	179.....	10 25
St. John Baptiste.....	136	72.....	132	93.....	0 4
St. Charles.....	18	46.....	29	54.....	1 33
St. James.....	445	13.....	280	90.....	45 *22
Terre Bonne.....	145	7.....	269	57.....	95 59
Total.....	3802	1757.....	3221	3016.....	1188 1174
Whig majority.....	2,045	.....	205	.....	18

II. Morgan. Dawson.						
East Baton Rouge.....	308	279.....	282	222.....	170 214	
East Feliciana.....	180	281.....	328	290.....	150 296	
Iberville.....	185	168.....	147	184.....	60 91	
Livingston.....	130	141.....	61	107.....	100 100	
Point Coupée.....	117	106.....	44	165.....	40 51	
St. Helena.....	164	227.....	131	176.....	60 264	
St. Tammany.....	186	116.....	113	107.....	60 194	
Washington.....	148	136.....	166	87.....	37 183	
West Baton Rouge.....	165	73.....	147	67.....	80 23	
West Feliciana.....	337	406.....	176	189.....	98 153	
Total.....	1920	1933.....	1595	1594.....	855 1574	
Majority.....	Dawson.....	13	Roman.....	1	Van Buren.....	719

III. Moore. Winn.						
Avoyelles.....	maj. 121.....	235	93.....	184	41	
Concordia.....	212	75.....	111	4.....	91 49	
Carroll.....	54	122.....	71	96.....	54 63	
Catahoula.....	.....	108.....	75	26.....	66 85
Caldwell.....	35	111.....	30	100.....	(new parish.)	
Caddo.....	maj. 8.....	115	20.....	(new parish.)		
Claiborne.....	maj. 142.....	151	183.....	*26	*87	
Lafayette.....	288	301.....	119	366.....	36 158	
Madison.....	113	117.....	47	45.....	(new parish.)	
Natchitoches.....	289	483.....	335	206.....	*174 *98	
Ouachata.....	196	146.....	128	119.....	99 129	
Rapides.....	355	398.....	367	270.....	175 120	
St. Landry.....	544	330.....	481	199.....	384 165	
St. Martin.....	361	69.....	250	163.....	109 36	
St. Mary's.....	314	86.....	202	138.....	142 63	
Union.....	maj. 101.....	.....	.....	(not organized.)	
Total.....	2761	2718.....	2717	2026.....	1530 1094	
Majority.....	Moore.....	43	Roman.....	689	White.....	436

* Not officially returned, and not included in the totals, but actually cast.
Grand total..... 8,483 6,408 7,533 6,638 3,383 3,653
Majority..... Whig..... 2,075 Roman..... 837 Van Buren..... 270

MAINE.

Counties.	GOVERNOR—1840.		GOVERNOR—1838.		PRESIDENT—1836.	
	Kent. #.	Fairfield.	Kent. #.	Fairfield.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
York	4530	5419	4580	5577	1913	3393
Cumberland	6679	6481	6416	6521	3608	4812
Lincoln	6338	5135	5823	5049	2264	2527
Kennebec	6808	3635	6584	3838	1867	1791
Somerset	3737	2616	3264	2730	1521	1658
Piscataquis	1252	1152	1108	1800(from Penob. & Som.)		
Franklin	1822	2042	1785	2001(" Oxf. Pen. & Som.)		
Hancock	2366	2465	2337	2652	634	1095
Washington	2163	2001	2129	2067	792	1530
Waldo	2567	4710	2166	4752	305	1611
Penobscot	4209	4359	3833	4657	1463	2423
Oxford	2756	4609	2691	4687	852	2150
Aroostook	231	395	164	374(form'd from Wash'n.)		
Total	45,358	44,925	42,897	46,276	15,239	22,990
Majority	Kent. 433	Fairfield .. 3,379	V. Buren. 7,751.			

Congress—1840.—[Incomplete.]

Districts.	Counties.	Whig.	Maj.	Van Buren.	Maj.
I.	York	Daniel Goodenow....		*Nathan Clifford	900
II.	Cumberland.	*Wm. Pitt Fessenden.	200	Albert Smith	
III.	Lincoln	*Benjamin Randall	1200	Joseph Sewall	
IV.	Kennebec	*George Evans	3200	John Hubbard	
V.	Oxford	Zadoc Long		} Nath'l. S. Littlefield.. Virgil D. Parris	
		(Two Adm. candidates—no choice.)			
VI.	Waldo	Sanford A. Kingsbury		*Alfred Marshall	2100
V.I.	Hancock, &c.	† Joseph C. Noyes		Joshua A. Lowell	
VIII.	Penobscot &c.	*Elisha H. Allen	507	Hanibal Hamlin	

* Elected. † Doubtful whether Noyes is elected, or no choice.

Legislature—1840.

Counties.	SENATE.	Whig.	Van Buren.	Counties.	HOUSE.	Whig.	V. Buren.
Cumberland	4	0		Cumberland	15		10
Hancock	-	-		Hancock	4		5
Kennebec	3	0		Kennebec	22		1
Lincoln	4	0		Lincoln	17		8
Oxford	0	2		Oxford	3		12
Penobscot	-	-		Penobscot	7		7
Somerset	2	0		Somerset	10		2
Washington	1	-		Washington	7		0
Waldo	0	2		Waldo	0		7
York	0	3		York	9		14
Total	14	7		Total	94		66

Aroostook, Franklin and Piscataquis are new Counties, and their votes and Representatives are counted with those from which they are taken, with which they still vote for Senators. There is probably no choice of Senators in Penobscot, and for two in Hancock and Washington. There was no choice for Representatives in 18 Districts, and new Elections must be had. We have followed the Whig accounts throughout in regard to this State, as they are not only more complete but appear less erroneous than those of the other party. Still, they must not be implicitly relied on.

Counties.	GOVERNOR—1840.		GOVERNOR—1839.		PRESIDENT—1836.	
	Jonison, W. Dillingham, V. B.	Jonison, W. Smilie, V. B.	Harrison, Van Buren.	Van Buren.	Van Buren.	Van Buren.
Addison.....	2656	1050	2015	1056	1684	939
Bennington.....	1912	1716	1406	1679	1260	1098
Caledonia.....	2167	2072	1494	2084	1410	1028
Chittenden.....	2191	1580	1729	1678	1360	1062
Essex.....	438	392	341	378	164	193
Franklin.....	2019	1369	1669	1440	944	970
Grand Isle.....	344	163	302	187	239	149
LaMoille.....	641	822	721	1138	(not organized.)	
Orange.....	2620	2507	2388	2784	2003	1541
Orleans.....	1115	707	1159	1038	1081	873
Rutland.....	3697	1579	3076	1898	2769	1272
Washington.....	2109	2394	1739	2410	1913	1927
Windham.....	3007	1525	2644	2080	2243	1460
Windsor.....	6346	2686	3988	2452	3386	1450
Total.....	31,262	20,563	24,611	22,257	20,996	14,039
Majority..	Jonison..10,699	Jonison.....2,354	Harrison..6,951			
Dist.	Whig.	Congress—1840.		Van Buren.		
I. * Hiland Hall,.....	6,381	Daniel Kellogg,.....		4,116		
II. * †William Slade,.....	6,054	Charles Linsley,.....		2,415		
III. * †Horace Everett,.....	5,845	Truman B. Ransom,.....		3,623		
IV. * Augustus Young,.....	4,604	†John Smith,.....		3,137		
V. * John Mattocks,.....	5,187	†Isaac Fletcher,.....		4,924		
Total, Whig.....	28,071	Total, Van Buren.....		18,211		
*Elected. Whig majority.....	9,871	†Members of the present Congress.				

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Vote for President in 1836.			Vote at the last Election.		
States.	Van Buren.	Whig.	Voted last.	Van Buren.	Whig.
Maine.....	22,900	15,239	Sept. 1840.....	44,925	45,338
New-Hampshire.....	20,697	6,228	March, '40.....	29,122	20,716
Vermont.....	14,039	20,990	Sept. '40.....	20,563	31,262
Massachusetts.....	33,238	41,099	Nov. '39.....	51,034	50,725
Rhode Island.....	2,964	2,710	April, '40.....	3,418	4,797
Connecticut.....	19,284	18,719	" ".....	25,983	30,555
New-York.....	166,815	138,543	Nov. '39.....	179,279	183,595
New-Jersey.....	25,592	26,137	Oct. '39.....	28,492	23,426
Pennsylvania.....	91,475	87,111	Oct. '38.....	133,555	126,629
Delaware.....	4,153	4,733	Oct. '38.....	4,451	4,399
Maryland.....	22,268	25,852	Oct. '39.....	27,711	26,596
Virginia.....	30,261	23,468	April, '40.....	33,959	33,227
North Carolina.....	26,910	23,368	Aug. '40.....	35,883	44,179
South Carolina. (no vote—anti-Van Buren.)			Oct. '38. (no test—Van Buren.)		
Georgia.....	22,104	24,786	Oct. '39.....	34,634	32,807
Alabama.....	20,506	16,612	July, '40.....	29,103	21,556
Mississippi.....	9,979	9,688	Nov. '39.....	18,823	15,709
Louisiana.....	3,653	3,383	July, '40.....	6,408	8,483
Ohio.....	96,943	105,405	Oct. '38.....	107,882	102,136
Kentucky.....	33,435	36,955	Aug. '40.....	39,650	55,370
Tennessee.....	26,120	35,962	Aug. '39.....	54,680	52,114
Indiana.....	32,478	41,281	Aug. '40.....	54,267	62,924
Illinois.....	17,275	14,292	" ".....	43,572	38,302
Michigan.....	7,332	4,072	Nov. '39.....	17,782	19,030
Missouri.....	10,995	7,337	July, '40.....	28,180	20,152
Arkansas.....	2,400	1,238	Oct. '38.....	6,771	4,218
Total.....	763,616	735,178	Total.....	1,060,146	1,062,665
Majority..	Van Buren..28,638		Whig.....	2,519	

THE
POLITICIAN'S REGISTER
FOR
1841:

A COMPILATION OF
RETURNS OF VOTES,

CAST IN
THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNION

MAINLY DURING THE YEARS
1836, 1838, & 1840,

FOR
President, Members of Congress, and State Officers,

ARRANGED BY COUNTIES, ALPHABETICALLY,
Including Full Returns of the late Presidential Election.

New-York :
PUBLISHED BY H. GREELEY, NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

1841.

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, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The following pages have been compiled with much labor and patient research, yet we do not hope they will be found entirely exempt from errors. To avoid them wholly is impossible, even with the most anxious vigilance. Very often it becomes necessary to rest upon data of uncertain authority, or decide between conflicting statements; and sometimes even the Returns purporting to be Official, and which were originally transcripts from the actual records, are marred by the change of a figure in publication, and reach us essentially imperfect. We have endeavored by comparison, correction and revision, to render these more nearly perfect than any hitherto published.

The votes of a few Counties are missing from our tables for some of the Southern and Western States, by reason of the failure of the proper officers to return them. We believe that none which were correctly rendered at home are wanting here, while several missing from the Officials have been supplied.

The vote by Counties of GEORGIA for President had not been published when we passed the proper place for recording it. It is inserted on page 30.

The vote we give for ARKANSAS is that published as Official by the Governor; but returns from two or three Counties are wanting, which, the Governor subsequently stated, reduced the majority for Van Buren to 1,386; but he gave (so far as we have seen) no details.

Some readers have been perplexed by the circumstance that the vote for President and majority in some States are differently stated by different compilers; but the explanation is easy. The discrepancy is caused by the difference in the votes cast for different Electors on the same ticket. For instance, in Pennsylvania, at the late Election, Messrs. Ritner and Shulze, the Harrison Senatorial Electors, were scratched by a number of voters, and ran behind their colleagues. Some authorities have taken the highest candidate on each ticket, some the first named, and some have undertaken to average the whole number. We took a candidate from each who appeared to run clear and even, and gave the vote for him in each County and in the aggregate. The result is seen in its proper place. On an average of the whole of each ticket, Harrison's majority would be a few votes less.

New York, February, 1841.

New-York Elections since 1789.

Statement of Voets cast in this State for Governor, at the several Elections of Chief Magistrate, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Year.	Candidates.	Votes.	Majority.
1789—	George Clinton.....	6,391	
	Robert Yates.....	5,962	429
1792—	George Clinton.....	8,440	
	John Jay.....	8,332	108
1795—	John Jay.....	13,481	
	Robert Yates.....	11,892	1,589
1798—	John Jay.....	16,012	
	Robert R. Livingston.....	13,632	2,380
1801—	George Clinton.....	24,808	
	Stephen Van Rensselaer.....	20,843	3,965
1804—	Morgan Lewis.....	30,829	
	Aaron Burr.....	22,139	8,690
1807—	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	35,074	
	Morgan Lewis.....	30,989	4,085
1810—	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	43,094	
	Jonas Platt.....	36,484	6,610
1813—	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	43,324	
	Stephen Van Rensselaer.....	39,713	3,606
1816—	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	45,412	
	Rufus King.....	38,647	6,765
1817—	De Witt Clinton.....	43,310	
	Peter B. Porter.....	1,417	41,891
1820—	De Witt Clinton.....	47,447	
	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	45,990	1,457
	[New Constitution.]		
1822—	Joseph C. Yates.....	128,493	
	Solomon Southwick.....	2,910	125,583
1824—	De Witt Clinton.....	103,452	
	Samuel Young.....	87,093	16,359
1826—	De Witt Clinton.....	99,785	
	William B. Rochester.....	96,135	3,650
1828—	Martin Van Buren.....	136,794	
	Smith Thompson.....	106,444	
	Solomon Southwick.....	33,345	
1830—	Enos T. Throop.....	128,842	
	Francis Granger.....	120,361	8,481
	Ezekiel Williams.....	2,332	
1832—	William L. Marcy.....	166,410	
	Francis Granger.....	156,672	9,738
1834—	William L. Marcy.....	181,900	
	William H. Seward.....	169,008	12,892
1836—	William L. Marcy.....	166,122	
	Jesse Buel.....	136,648	
	Isaac S. Smith.....	3,496	
1838—	William H. Seward.....	192,882	
	William L. Marcy.....	182,461	10,421
1840—	William H. Seward.....	222,011	
	William C. Bouck.....	216,726	
	Gerrit Smith.....	2,662	5,285

*Votes of Otsego and Tioga Counties rejected, which it is said would have reversed the majority.

Votes of New-York for President.

1832.	Andrew Jackson.....	168,497	Clay and Wirt.....	154,896
1836.	Martin Van Buren.....	166,815	William H. Harrison.....	138,543
1840.	William H. Harrison.....	225,817	Martin Van Buren.....	212,527

EXECUTIVE.			Salary.
President.....	WILLIAM H. HARRISON,.....	Ohio.....	\$25,000
Vice President ..	JOHN TYLER,.....	Virginia.....	5,000

[Cabinet not yet announced.]

SUPREME COURT.			Appointed.		
Chief Justice.....	Roger B. Taney	Baltimore, Md.....	1836	5,000	
Associate Justices..	Joseph Story.....	Cambridge, Mass.	1811	4,500	
"	"	Smith Thompson.....	New-York, N. Y.	1823	4,500
"	"	John McLean.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1829	4,500
"	"	Henry Baldwin.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	1830	4,500
"	"	James M. Wayne.....	Savannah, Ga.....	1835	4,500
"	"	Philip P. Barbour ..	Gordonsville, Va.	1836	4,500
"	"	John McKinley.....	Florence, Ala.....	1837	4,500
"	"	John Catron.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1837	4,500

[All these but Joseph Story and Smith Thompson were nominated by Gen. Jackson.]

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES—1841.

States.	Governors.	Term.	Expires.	Salary.
Maine.....	*Edward Kent.....	1 year.....	Jan. '42.....	\$1,500
New-Hampshire	John Page	1	Jan. '41.....	1,200
Vermont.....	*Silas H. Jenison	1	Oct. '41.....	750
Massachusetts.....	*John Davis	1	Jan. '42.....	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
Rhode Island.....	*Samuel W. King.....	1	May '41.....	400
Connecticut	*William W. Ellsworth	1	May '41.....	1,100
New-York	*William H. Seward.....	2	Jan. '43.....	4,000
New-Jersey	*William Pennington	1	Oct. '41.....	2,000
Pennsylvania	David R. Porter.....	3	Jan. '42.....	4,000
Delaware	*William B. Cooper	4	Jan. '45.....	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
Maryland	William Grason.....	3	Jan. '42.....	2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$
Virginia	*Thomas W. Gilmer.....	3	Mar. '43.....	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$
North Carolina.....	*John M. Morehead.....	2	Jan. '43.....	2,000
South Carolina.....	John P. Richardson	2	Dec. '42.....	3,500
Georgia	Charles J. McDonald	2	Nov. '41.....	3,000
Alabama	Arthur P. Bagby.....	3	Dec. '41.....	3,500
Mississippi.....	Alexander G. McNutt.....	2	Jan. '42.....	3,000
Louisiana	*Andre B. Roman.....	4	Jan. '43.....	7,500
Ohio	*Thomas Corwin.....	2	Dec. '42.....	1,500
Kentucky	*Robert P. Letcher.....	4	Sept. '44.....	2,500
Tennessee	James K. Polk.....	2	Oct. '41.....	2,000
Indiana	*Samuel Bigger.....	3	Dec. '43.....	1,500
Illinois	Thomas Carlin.....	4	Dec. '42.....	1,500
Michigan	*William Woodbridge	2	Jan. '42.....	2,000
Missouri.....	Thomas H. Reynolds.....	4	Nov. '44.....	2,000
Arkansas	Archibald Yell.....	4	Nov. '44.....	2,000

*Favorable to the new Administration—15. The others opposed—11.

Elections for 97th Congress yet to come.				At present.
New-Hampshire.....	March 9th,.....	General Ticket.	5 V. B.....	0 Har.
Rhode Island.....	August 4th,.....	Do. do.	0	" ..2 "
Connecticut	April 5th,.....	Districts.	0	" ..6 "
Maryland	Oct. 4th,.....	Do.	5	" ..3 "
Virginia	April 15th,.....	Do.	12	" ..8* "
North Carolina.....	Aug. 5th,.....	Do.	8	" ..5 "
Alabama	Aug. 2d,.....	General Ticket	3†	" ..2 "
Mississippi	Nov. 1st,.....	Do. do.	2	" ..0 "
Kentucky	Aug. 2d,.....	Districts.	2	" ..11 "
Tennessee	Aug. 5th,.....	Do.	6	" ..7 "
Indiana	Aug. 2d,.....	Do.	4	" ..3 "
Illinois.....	" ..	Do.	2	" ..1 "
Missouri.....	" ..	General Ticket.	2	" ..0 "

* Mr. Speaker Hunter doubtful. † The adoption of the General Ticket system in this State will probably give an entire Van Buren Delegation.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.*
1788	George Washington.....69 (Unanimous.)	John Adams .....34 (Scattering).....35
1792	George Washington.....132 (Unanimous.)	John Adams .....77 George Clinton.....50 T. Jefferson, 4, A. Burr 1
1796	John Adams.....71	Thomas Pinckney .....58
	Thomas Jefferson.....68	Aaron Burr .....50
	Thomas Jefferson.....73	Aaron Burr† .....73
1800	John Adams.....64	Thomas Pinckney .....50
	Thomas Jefferson.....162	George Clinton.....162
1804	Charles C. Pinckney.....14	Rufus King.....14
	James Madison.....152	George Clinton .....118
1808	Charles C. Pinckney.....45	Rufus King.....47
	James Madison.....127	Elbridge Gerry .....128
1812	De Witt Clinton.....89	Jared Ingersoll‡ .....58
	James Monroe.....183	Daniel D. Tompkins.....183
1816	Rufus King.....34	(Opposition scattering).....
	James Monroe.....218	Daniel D. Tompkins.....218
1820	(No Opposition but 1 vote§)	(Opposition scattering).....
	Andrew Jackson.....99	John C. Calhoun.....182
1824	John Q. Adams§.....84	Five others.....78
	William H. Crawford.....41	[John Q. Adams elected President by the House of Representatives.]
	Henry Clay.....37	John C. Calhoun.....173
1828	Andrew Jackson.....178	Richard Rush.....83
	John Q. Adams.....83	Martin Van Buren.....189
	Andrew Jackson.....219	John Sergeant.....49
1832	Henry Clay.....49	William Wilkins.....30
†	John Floyd.....11	Henry Lee 11, A. Ellmaker.....7
	William Wirt.....7	Richard M. Johnson.....147
	Martin Van Buren.....170	Francis Granger.....77
	William H. Harrison.....73	John Tyler.....47
1836	Hugh L. White.....26	William Smith.....23
**	Daniel Webster.....14	
	Willie P. Mangum.....11	
	William Henry Harrison.....234	John Tyler.....234
1840	Martin Van Buren.....60	Richard M. Johnson.....48
	[Har. 19 States; V. Buren 7 do.	J. K. Polk, 1; L. W. Tazewell...11

* At the four first Elections, no discrimination was made between votes for President and Vice President; each Elector voting for two candidates, and the highest on the poll being President and the next Vice President.

† Under the Constitution as it then stood, there was no choice for President; the votes for Jefferson and Burr, the Democratic candidates, being equal. The House after a protracted and most exciting struggle, elected Mr. Jefferson President; whereupon Burr became Vice President.

‡ Mr. Ingersoll received only the Federal votes; Mr. Clinton those of New-York in addition.

§ Gov. Wm. Plumer, of N. H., voted for J. Q. Adams, who was not a candidate.

§ In the House of Representatives, Adams received the vote of 13 States, Jackson of 7, Crawford of 4.

¶ South Carolina voted for Ex-Gov. Floyd of Va. and H. Lee of Boston. Pennsylvania voted for Jackson, but eschewed Van Buren and cast her vote for Wilkins. Vermont voted for Wirt and Ellmaker, (Anti-Masonic.)

** Tennessee and Georgia voted for White and Tyler. Maryland for Harrison and Tyler; South Carolina for Mangum and Tyler; Massachusetts for Webster and Granger. Virginia for Van Buren and Judge Smith of Alabama. Col. R. M. Johnson having just half the votes for Vice President, the Senate proceeded to elect; whereupon Col. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16.

ELECTION RETURNS.

1836 to 1840.

MAINE.

Counties.	President—1840.		Governor—1838.		Pres't.—1836.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Kent.	Fairfield.	Harrison.	V. Buren
Aroostook	289	480		formed from Washington.		
Cumberland	6790	6438	6416	6521	3608	4812
Franklin	1848	2058	1785	2001	not formed.	
Hancock	2434	2509	2337	2652	634	1095
Kennebec	6905	3521	6584	3836	1867	1791
Lincoln	6286	5188	5823	5049	2264	2527
Oxford	2932	4800	2691	4687	852	2150
Penobscot	4333	4445	3833	4657	1483	2423
Piscataquis	1275	1136	1108	1300	Pen. and Som.	
Somerset	3684	2597	3264	2730	1521	1658
Waldo	2694	5069	2166	4752	305	1611
Washington	2357	2235	2310	2452	792	1530
York	4785	5725	4580	5577	1913	3303
Total	46,612	46,201	42,897	46,216	15,239	22,990
Maj. Harrison	411.	Fairfield	3,319.	V. Buren	7,751.	
Birney (Abolition)	194.					

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	President.—1840.		Governor.—1838.		President.—1836	
	Harrison.	V. Buren.	Wilson.	Hill.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Cheshire	3638	2302	3603	2064	1446	1507
Coos	525	1341	435	1209	80	670
Grafton	3691	4978	3562	4206	584	2708
Hillsborough	4084	5072	3869	4585	750	2878
Merrimack	2755	5030	2898	4570	594	3187
Rockingham	4102	4984	4103	4053	828	2562
Strafford	5280	6755	4960	5777	1068	3696
Sullivan	2088	2299	2045	2145	878	1489
Total	26,158	32,761	25,475	28,609	6,928	20,697
Maj. Van Buren	6,603.	Hill	3,134.	Van Buren	14,469.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties	President 1840.		Congress—1839.		President—1836.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Tillinghast.	Dorr.	Harrison.	V. Buren
Bristol	476	136	326	166	215	189
Kent	669	1372	583	456	321	426
Newport	914	417	800	548	568	505
Providence	2482	711	1797	1604	1196	1247
Washington	737	665	534	861	410	597
Total	5,278	3,301	4,040	3,635	2,710	2,964
Harrison majority	1977.	Tillinghast	405.	Van Buren	254.	

VERMONT.

Counties.	President—1840.		Governor—1839.		Pres't.—1836.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Jenison.	Smilie.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Addison	2806	916	2015	1056	1684	938
Bennington	1796	1423	1406	1679	1260	1098
Caledonia	2025	1713	1494	2034	1410	1029
Chittenden	2286	1381	1729	1678	1360	1062
Essex	448	303	341	378	164	193
Franklin	2186	1191	1669	1440	940	970
Grand Isle	363	162	302	157	239	149
Lamoille	907	888	721	1138	not formed.	
Orange	2874	2216	2388	2788	2003	1541
Orleans	1294	745	1159	1038	1081	873
Rutland	4114	1551	3016	1898	2769	1272
Washington	2057	1984	1739	2410	1913	1927
Windham	3472	1715	2644	2080	2242	1460
Windsor	5817	1821	3928	2452	3826	1450
Total	32,440	18,018	24,611	22,257	20,996	14,039
Maj... Harrison	14,422.	Jeniso	2,354.	Harrison	6,957.	

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	President—1840—Governor.			Pres't.—1836.		
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Ellsworth.	Niles.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Fairfield	4871	3862	4789	4000	2317	2711
Hartford	6216	4496	6045	4687	3976	3768
Litchfield	4542	3806	4298	3843	3035	2957
New-Haven	5100	4012	4951	4160	3494	3420
New-London	3815	3148	3569	3068	1880	2059
Middlesex	2276	2275	2258	2277	1187	1618
Tolland	1991	1509	1959	1561	1191	1190
Windham	2790	2188	2686	2387	1669	1568
Total	31,601	25,296	30,555	25,983	18,749	19,291
Maj... Harrison	6,305.	Ellsworth	4,572.	Van Buren	542.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	President—1840.		Governor—1839.		Pres't.—1836.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Everett.	Morton.	Webster.	V Buren.
Barnstable	2751	1554	1684	1266	1187	882
Berkshire	3931	3780	3176	3353	2764	2838
Bristol	4855	4904	3293	4298	1732	2568
Dukes	346	294	200	291	171	138
Essex	10056	6513	6797	5980	6294	6261
Franklin	3461	2137	2279	2297	2405	1051
Hampden	3441	3312	2622	3330	2262	2370
Hampshire	4033	1625	2786	2042	2561	1106
Middlesex	9716	8626	6459	8243	5009	5753
Nantucket	671	320	520	265	283	92
Norfolk	5404	4238	3761	4241	2177	2350
Plymouth	5065	3538	3988	3906	2843	2668
Suffolk	7557	4339	5036	3873	4842	2978
Worcester	11537	6764	8214	7647	7717	4419
Total	72,874	51,944	50,725	51,034	42,247	34,474
Maj... Harrison	20,930.	Morton	309.	Webster	7,773.	
Scattering	1840.	1618.	1839.	307.		

NEW-ENGLAND.—Elections to 27th Congress—Maine, Sept. 1840: 4 Harrison, 2 V. B. 2 no choice. New-Hampshire, March, 1841. Massachusetts, Nov. 1840: 10 Har. 1 V. B. 1 no choice. Vermont, Sept. 1840: 5 Har. Connecticut, April, 1841. Rhode Island, August, 1841.

NEW-YORK.

Congress } Districts }		PRESIDENT—1840. GOVERNOR—1838. PRES'T—1836.					
Counties.	Har.	V. B.	Birney.	Seward.	Marcy.	Har.	V. B.
I. Queens	2522	2550	2	2151	2211	1399	1654
Suffolk	2415	3482	0	1647	2672	1037	2071
II. Kings	3293	3157	24	2444	2511	1868	2321
Richmond	903	861	0	726	742	649	649
Rockland	637	1657	0	561	1208	371	1044
III. New-York	20958	21936	153	20203	19381	16348	17417
IV. Putnam	920	1583	0	687	1120	236	817
Westchester	4083	4354	10	3480	3896	1749	3009
V. Dutchess	5355	5362	16	5214	4690	2366	3973
VI. Orange	4371	4845	3	3991	4175	2242	3541
VII. Sullivan	1475	1679	9	1272	1375	833	1227
Ulster	4492	4280	2	4207	3241	2167	3658
VIII. Columbia	4290	4478	5	4011	4068	3051	3767
Greene	2991	3258	7	2752	2770	1883	2976
Schoharie	2692	3137	26	2692	2841	1422	2437
IX. Rensselaer	5752	5424	32	5450	4907	4624	4981
X. Albany	6371	5944	45	5657	5151	4261	4947
XI. Saratoga	4416	3873	16	3862	3580	3013	3339
Schenectady	1752	1579	5	1529	1439	1149	1480
XII. Washington	5071	3024	29	4402	2607	3593	2592
XIII. Clinton	2023	1828	31	1355	1576	854	1331
Essex	2617	1789	1	2067	1656	1855	1603
Warren	1306	1411	5	966	1243	570	1316
XIV. Franklin	1440	1110	7	1153	950	910	862
St. Lawrence	4803	4751	41	3465	3863	2235	3089
XV. Ful'n & Ham	2087	1867	29	1830	1448	3170	4303
Montgomery	2828	3292	9	2646	1300		
XVI. Herkimer	3118	4350	70	2620	3739	1184	3036
Lewis	1718	1755	37	1156	1309	411	1096
XVII. Oneida	7156	7769	390	5063	6103	3621	5477
Oswego	4192	3907	166	3250	3298	1946	3105
XVIII. Jefferson	6257	5630	59	4981	4468	3761	4595
XIX. Otsego	4856	5580	60	4082	4946	2469	4627
XX. Broome	2395	2131	21	1893	1790	1465	1642
Delaware	2988	3847	42	2375	3357	800	2823
XXI. Chenango	4386	3995	25	3898	3582	2734	3612
XXII. Chemung	1698	2296	0	1385	2064	1000	1724
Cortland	2664	2229	43	2290	2010	2017	1724
Tioga	1925	2180	5	1610	1871	1253	1625
Tompkins	3969	3558	32	3444	3211	2786	2935
XXIII. Madison	4266	4115	105	3223	3583	1703	2902
Onondaga	6557	6561	240	5684	5664	2981	4776
XXIV. Cayuga	5172	4864	72	4644	4431	3724	4284
XXV. Seneca	2466	2472	14	2101	2232	1501	2036
Wayne	4309	3996	16	3524	3600	2653	2968
XXVI. Ontario	4828	3451	152	4226	3073	3435	2731
XXVII. Steuben	4081	4820	42	3279	3675	2384	3650
Yates	2072	2087	44	1852	1801	1172	1686
XXVIII. Monroe	6468	4835	77	5532	4395	4387	3932
XXIX. Genesee	7057	3809	155	6349	3326	5060	3271
XXX. Allegany	4132	3382	78	3281	2640	2696	2615
Livingston	3916	2634	52	3389	2201	2643	1903
XXXI. Cattaraugus	2966	2475	64	2181	2132	1489	1888
Chautauque	5985	2345	23	4945	3036	3895	3120
XXXII. Erie	6787	3687	38	5448	2822	4882	2661
XXXIII. Niagara	2964	2219	72	2497	1949	2267	2143
Orleans	2606	2031	77	2260	1830	1859	1825

Total..... 225,817 212,527 2798..... 192,882 182,461..... 138,543 166,815
 Majority.... Harrison... 13,290 Seward.... 10,421 Van Buren... 28,272

Senate.	1840.	GOVERNOR.			LT. GOVERNOR.			SENATORS.	
Dist.	Counties.	Seward.	Bouck.	Smith.	Bradish.	Dickinson.	Har.	V. B.	
I.	Kings.....	329	3203	26.....	3257	3199.....	3261	3194	
	New-York.....	30038	22255	180.....	20534	22221.....	20696	22172	
	Richmond.....	887	874	0.....	87	876.....	890	876	
II.	Dutchess.....	5306	5426	12.....	5316	5420.....	5315	5424	
	Orange.....	4315	4299	4.....	4335	4496.....	4326	4863	
	Putnam.....	912	1593	0.....	914	1592.....	915	1591	
	Queens.....	2487	2579	0.....	627	1674.....	624	2577	
	Rockland.....	623	1673	0.....	2378	3520.....	2378	1673	
	Suffolk.....	2376	3518	1.....	2378	3520.....	2378	3518	
	Sullivan.....	1469	1687	7.....	1474	1666.....	1477	1685	
	Ulster.....	4458	4312	2.....	4160	4318.....	4470	4316	
	Westchester.....	4018	4401	8.....	4029	4402.....	4040	4402	
III.	Albany.....	6233	6044	42.....	6318	6013.....	6325	6042	d6-24
	Columbia.....	4272	4517	6.....	4286	4509.....	4286	4509	
	Delaware.....	2916	3921	42.....	2940	3909.....	2943	3907	
	Greene.....	2959	3326	8.....	2972	3318.....	2976	3317	
	Rensselaer.....	5688	5511	38.....	5717	5487.....	5706	5501	
	Schenectady.....	1699	1644	5.....	1710	1637.....	1708	1636	
	Schoharie.....	2712	3544	11.....	2819	3446.....	2822	3440	
IV.	Climont.....	2006	1848	29.....	2009	1851.....	2007	1851	
	Essex.....	2597	1815	1.....	2597	1815.....	2593	1800	
	Franklin.....	1426	1141	7.....	1434	1147.....	1429	1144	
	Fulton and Hamilton.....	2046	1907	24.....	2061	1903.....	2049	1820	
	Herkimer.....	3078	4423	57.....	3081	4407.....	3072	4368	
	Montgomery.....	2745	3378	9.....	2786	3351.....	2786	3351	
	Saratoga.....	4309	3970	20.....	4341	3959.....	4333	3948	
	St. Lawrence.....	4775	4821	37.....	4779	4821.....	4779	4819	
	Warren.....	1285	1445	8.....	1289	1444.....	1286	1438	
	Washington.....	5032	3068	33.....	5054	3060.....	5054	3060	
V.	Jefferson.....	6196	5737	59.....	6206	5733.....	6203	5730	
	Lewis.....	1697	1779	40.....	1700	1706.....	1700	1777	
	Madison.....	4190	4196	254.....	4209	4193.....	4204	4188	
	Oneida.....	7103	7902	351.....	7135	7888.....	7126	7814	
	Oswego.....	4102	4024	151.....	4115	4016.....	4121	4011	
	Otsego.....	4762	5690	57.....	4784	5680.....	4785	5676	
VI.	Allegany.....	4079	3442	71.....	4085	3443.....	4079	3448	
	Broome.....	2385	2195	20.....	2320	2207.....	2364	2181	
	Cattaraugus.....	2922	2546	58.....	2929	2538.....	2926	2540	
	Chenango.....	4317	4077	24.....	4328	4064.....	4327	4074	
	Chemung.....	1669	2330	8.....	1674	2327.....	1674	2328	
	Livingston.....	3877	2680	50.....	3887	2678.....	3885	2683	
	Steuben.....	4007	4896	43.....	4004	4890.....	4000	4899	
	Tioga.....	1900	2203	3.....	1909	2202.....	1923	2199	
	Tompkins.....	3903	3633	29.....	3919	3629.....	3922	3628	
VII.	Cayuga.....	5066	4963	68.....	5121	4948.....	5122	4948	
	Cortland.....	2639	2263	31.....	2649	2260.....	2650	2259	
	Onondaga.....	6509	6658	96.....	6544	6613.....	6548	6635	
	Ontario.....	4786	3490	154.....	4796	3488.....	4791	3490	
	Seneca.....	2411	2527	10.....	2423	2518.....	2424	2517	
	Wayne.....	4258	4086	33.....	4276	4079.....	4275	4078	
	Yates.....	2059	2145	25.....	2064	2142.....	2063	2141	
VIII.	Chautauque.....	5755	3485	20.....	5883	3473.....	5834	3469	
	Erise.....	6633	3829	49.....	6667	3814.....	6662	3810	
	Genesee.....	6969	3909	142.....	6994	3904.....	6991	3901	
	Monroe.....	6439	4894	64.....	6447	4893.....	6445	4902	
	Niagara.....	2918	2291	69.....	2926	2283.....	2925	2288	
	Orleans.....	2579	2083	65.....	2583	2080.....	2579	2081	
	Total.....	222,011	216,726	2663	223,487	216,115	223,505	215,904	

Majority, Governor... 5,285 Lt. Gov. 7,332 Har. Senators 7,691
 * 72 votes in Martinsburg, which were cast for Dickinson, returned by mistake for D. Niel D. Tompkins.

New-York Aggregates.

1828. President..	John Quincy Adams	135,000*	Andrew Jackson	140,000
1832. President..	H. Clay and W. Wirt	154,896	Andrew Jackson	168,497
1834. Governor..	William H. Seward	168,969	William L. Marcy	161,905
1836. President..	William H. Harrison	138,543	Martin Van Buren	166,815
1838. Governor..	William H. Seward	192,882	William L. Marcy	182,461
1840. President..	William H. Harrison	225,817	Martin Van Buren	212,527
" Governor..	William H. Seward	222,011	William C. Bouck	216,726

* T tional votes (below thousands) of 1828 were about equal.

DIST.	Harrison	SENATORS.	Van Buren.	11
I. Samuel Strvens.....	24,847	John B. Scott*.....	26,246	
II. John T. Jansen.....	26,049	Robert Denniston*.....	39,049	
III. Jonas C. Hearrt.....	26,766	Henry W. Strong*.....	28,334	
IV. John W. Taylor*.....	29,387	Gardner Stow.....	27,659	
V. Chester Buck.....	28,139	Henry A. Foster*.....	29,196	
VI. Nehemiah Platt*.....	29,100	James Faulkner.....	27,971	
VII. Elijah Rhoades*.....	27,877	John Watson.....	26,068	
VIII. Samuel Works*.....	31,430	John T. Hudson.....	20,381	
Total Harrison vote.....	223,595	Total Van Buren vote.....	215,904	

* Elected.

Districts.	Harrison.	CONGRESS.	Van Buren.
I. Wm. P. Buffett.....	4,880	Charles A. Floyd*.....	6,069
II. Lawrence Hillyer.....	4,780	Joseph Egbert*.....	5,620
III. Moses H. Grinnell.....	20,996	H. B. Cropsey.....	89
James Monroe.....	20,862	J. J. Roosevelt*.....	22,010
Robert Smith.....	20,862	Chas. G. Ferris*.....	21,974
J. Prescott Hall.....	20,838	John McKeon*.....	21,748
IV. Nicholas Cruger.....	4,955	Fernando Wood*.....	21,730
V. Charles Johnston.....	4,947	Aaron Ward*.....	5,949
VI. Thos. McKissock.....	4,343	Rich. D. Davis*.....	5,164
VII. Benj. R. Bevier.....	5,930	Jas. G. Clinton*.....	4,867
VIII. Jedediah Miller.....	10,143	John Van Buren*.....	6,007
Justus M'Kinstry.....	10,139	Jacob Houck, jr*§.....	11,210
IX. Hiram P. Hunt.....	5,732	Rb't. M'Clellan*.....	11,194
X. Daniel D. Barnard*.....	6,351	Sam'l. S. Fowler.....	5,466
XI. Arch. L. Linn*.....	6,074	Jas. M. French.....	5,973
XII. Bernard Blair*.....	4,996	John Cramer.....	5,579
XIII. Thomas A. Tomlinson*.....	5,906	Orville Clark.....	3,061
XIV. H. Van Rensselaer*.....	6,258	Augustus C. Hand.....	5,107
XV. Marcellus Weston.....	4,732	Preston King.....	5,948
XVI. H. W. Dooittle.....	4,774	John Sanford*.....	5,341
XVII. Fortune C. White.....	11,364	A. W. Doig*†.....	6,182
Thos. H. Bond.....	11,328	D. P. Brewster*.....	11,837
XV. II. T. C. Chittenden*.....	6,212	John G. Floyd*.....	11,775
XIX. David M. Hard.....	4,831	A. S. Greene.....	5,750
XX. Herman D. Gould.....	5,434	Sam'l. S. Bowne*.....	5,612
XXI. John C. Clark*.....	4,306	Samuel Gordon*.....	5,976
XXII. Ezra S. Sweet.....	10,245	John Tracy.....	4,085
James Dunn.....	10,243	Smuel Partridge*.....	10,374
XXIII. Victory Burdseye*.....	10,854	Lewis Riggs*.....	10,363
A. L. Foster*.....	10,826	Nehe. H. Earll.....	10,772
XXIV. Chris. Morgan*.....	5,143	Wm J. Hough.....	10,757
XXV. John Maynard.....	6,749	Peter Yawger.....	4,935
XXVI. Francis Granger*.....	4,800	John DeMott.....	6,551
XXVII. Thos. A. Johnson||.....	6,170	Jared Willson.....	3,457
XXVIII. Timothy Childs*.....	6,052	W'n. M. Oliver*.....	6,949
XXIX. Seth M. Gates*.....	6,970	L. B. Langworthy.....	5,092
XXX. John Young*.....	7,974	John B Skinner.....	3,881
XXXI. Staley N. Clark*.....	8,909	Leman Gibbs.....	6,096
XXXII. Mullah Fillmore*.....	6,682	B. Chamberlain.....	5,789
XXXIII. Alfied Babcock*.....	5,524	L. J. Roberts.....	3,742
Total Harrison vote.....	224,021.	Van Buren do.....	214,849

Harrison majority on Congress..... 9 172

* Elected. †The vote of the town of Washington not returned—it gave Johnston 102 majority. ‡Including 201 for Andrew Doig. § Including the vote of Yates (2063) returned for Thomas R. Johnston. ¶ The State Canvassers, by a mistake in addition, make Mr. Houck's vote 100 more.

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties.	President—1840.		Congress—1832.		Pres't.—1836	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Randolph.	Vroom.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Atlantic	425	846	504	665	not	formed.
Bergen	977	1346	1501	1723	1716	1942
Burlington	3417	2405	2759	2236	3032	2103
Cape May	696	194	430	165	489	234
Cumberland	1497	1190	1189	1226*	1193	993
Essex	4636	2232	4052	2500	4343	3334
Gloucester	2388	1773	1968	1375	2377	2203
Hudson	732	501		not	formed.	
Hunterdon	1830	2733	1678	2610	2114	2349
Mercer	2022	1494	1474	1190	not	formed.
Middlesex	2014	1683	1755	1581	†	2002 1719
Monmouth	2953	2880	2683	2897	2844	2549
Morris	2509	2150	2366	2046	1801	1774
Passaic	1362	962	1218	963	not	formed.
Salem	1582	1302	1275	1303	1334	1036
Somerset	1721	1345	1521	1367	1436	1343
Sussex	1171	2932	974	2613	910	2389
Warren	1419	2466	1159	2027	1041	1604
Total	33,351	31,034	28,426	28,492	26,137	25,592

* Including the vote of Millville, rejected. † Including South Amboy, do.

DELAWARE.

Counties.	Pres't.—1840.		Congress—1832.		Pre't.—1836.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Milligan.	Robinson.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Kent	1593	1096	1220	1134	1205	1039
Newcastle	2321	2195	1604	1818	1671	1814
Sussex	2053	1593	1575	1499	1857	1300
Total	5,967	4,874	4,339	4,451	4,733	4,153
Maj. Harrison ..	1,093.					580.
Maj. Robinson ..			52.			
Maj. Harrison ..						580.

1840. MARYLAND. 1832. 1836.

Counties.	1840.		1832.		1836.		
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Steels.	Grason.	Harrison.	V. Buren.	
Allegany	1271	1093	872	988	926	705	
Anne Arundel	1415	1261	1261	1173	1092	882	
Annapolis City	189	123	146	141	156	129	
Baltimore City	7296	7326	6191	6074	5630	5740	
Baltimore County	1941	2620	1477	2452	2069	2482	
Calvert	494	325	427	344	363	281	
Caroline	687	535	583	577	576	492	
Carroll	1554	1610	1337	1646	(not	formed.)	
Cecil	1448	1314	1251	1354	1020	1092	
Charles	841	502	715	510	514	256	
Dorchester	1381	839	1113	850	966	694	
Fredrick	2958	2623	2532	2532	3130	3015	
Harford	1342	1248	1118	1256	1080	920	
Kent	679	476	530	544	589	367	
Montgomery	1099	665	832	742	946	515	
Prince George's	1017	609	776	684	728	450	
Queen Anne's	778	661	641	626	637	617	
Somerset	1516	844	1042	922	1030	523	
St. Mary's	895	415	794	459	643	190	
Talbot	749	622	598	732	656	479	
Washington	2464	2290	1966	2226	2079	1995	
Worcester	1494	691	1207	828	1032	1541	
Total	33,528	28,752	27,409	27,720	25,852	22,263	
Majority ..	Harrison. 4,776;			Grason	311;	Harrison	3,584.

PENNSYLVANIA.

13

Congress } Districts } Counties.	PRESIDENT—1840.		GOVERNOR—1838.		PRES'T—1856.	
	Har.	V. R.	Ritner.	Porter.	Har.	V. B.
I&III. Phila. Co.	10189	13303	6187	7982	6536	7957
II. Phila. City	7655	4774	7203	3155	5747	3028
IV. Chester	5643	4882	4971	4527	3081	3277
Delaware	2031	1335	1731	1263	1224	1030
Lancaster	9678	5470	8558	5503	6250	4144
V. Montgomery	4068	4869	3748	4558	2409	3446
VI. Bucks	4705	4488	4147	4553	3289	3081
VII. Northampton	2846	3233	2556	3634	1426	2376
Monroe	345	1447	366	1223	166	796
Pike	135	524	117	526	42	358
Wayne	676	1188	538	1062	340	724
VIII. Lehigh	2405	2450	2349	3460	1784	1987
Schuylkill	1881	2184	1808	2271	687	1380
IX. Berks	3582	7425	3215	7101	1584	4967
X. Dauphin	3124	2187	2843	1944	1993	1372
Lebanon	2370	1402	2228	1553	1487	1162
XI. York	3792	4382	3257	4196	2005	2756
XII. Adams	2453	1628	3310	1535	1520	1186
Franklin	3586	2892	2560	2815	2575	2155
XIII. Cumberland	2791	2695	2316	2743	1696	1904
Juniata	966	1043	863	1049	596	627
Perry	1072	1970	883	1916	473	1107
XIV. Centre	1448	2242	1467	2589	924	1809
Clinton	638	649		(not organized.)		
Huntingdon	3826	2266	3687	2761	2628	1340
Mifflin	1226	1269	1109	1177	748	917
XV. Columbia	1325	2829	1088	2616	544	1560
Luzerne	2776	4119	2592	3132	1415	2008
XVI. Lycoming	1504	2181	1555	2496	938	1705
Northumberland	1351	2187	1164	2144	712	1421
Union	2423	1518	2262	1595	1328	1143
XVII. Bradford	2631	2844	2219	2420	1521	1462
McKean	263	276	127	219	85	150
Potter	180	363	68	276	60	162
Susquehanna	1560	2022	1264	1530	856	1145
Tioga	895	1721	594	1448	400	1027
XVIII. Bedford	2910	2446	2290	2384	1920	1587
Cambria	811	920	762	844	554	450
Somerset	2501	765	2244	883	1905	511
XIX. Indiana	1953	1209	1723	1262	1169	692
Westmoreland	2778	4704	2315	4561	1725	2878
XX. Fayette	2755	3035	1984	2788	1669	2016
Greene	1350	2010	1109	1849	915	1138
XXI. Washington	4149	3611	3528	3461	2805	2445
XXII. Allegheny	7619	4573	6038	4505	3623	3074
XXIII. Armstrong	1260	1744	1510	2781	1014	1523
Butler	2100	1801	1700	1653	1166	1008
Clearfield	499	812	474	792	284	499
Jefferson	476	592	421	591	229	244
XXIV. Beaver	3143	1710	2457	1931	2077	1075
Mercer	3247	2336	2935	2326	1991	1253
XXV. Clarion	648	1366		(not organized.)		
Crawford	2469	2908	1957	2304	1232	1614
Erie	3636	2061	2747	1565	2134	1312
Venango	655	1276	828	1765	600	967
Warren	827	929	542	700	254	498

Total.....144,021 143,672 ... 122,325 127,82187,111 91,475

Majority.. Harrison.....349 Porter.....5,496* Van Buren.4,364

*Official returns. The actual majority is 7,881.

VIRGINIA.

PRESIDENT—1840.
HARRISON, VAN BUREN.

PRESIDENT—1836.
WHIG. V. B.

Congress Districts.	Counties.	PRESIDENT—1840. HARRISON, VAN BUREN.	PRESIDENT—1836. WHIG.	V. B.	
I.	Elizabeth City.....	141	85	79	38
	Isle of Wight.....	89	533	49	253
	Nansemond.....	383	259	185	76
	Norfolk Borough.....	529	298	234	98
	Norfolk County.....	561	478	320	163
II.	Princess Anne.....	402	274	195	56
	Greensville.....	110	156	102	171
	Petersburg.....	245	262	183	125
	Prince George.....	124	237	71	154
	Southampton.....	378	372	185	192
III.	Surry.....	95	195	41	108
	Sussex.....	100	347	40	213
	Amelia.....	166	240	83	180
	Chesterfield.....	298	580	243	353
	Goochland.....	120	333	67	282
IV.	Nottoway.....	132	190	70	174
	Powhattan.....	176	210	161	176
	Brunswick.....	261	380	177	258
	Dinwiddie.....	302	235	168	161
	Lansburg.....	228	302	132	202
V.	Mecklenburg.....	319	561	206	420
	Buckingham.....	475	520	297	468
	Charlotte.....	318	327	245	332
	Cumberland.....	262	228	241	216
	Prince Edward.....	268	361	216	273
VI.	Campbell.....	718	487	478	477
	Halifax.....	422	964	183	732
	Pittsylvania.....	876	616	641	529
	Bedford.....	919	558	511	422
	Franklin.....	569	515	348	530
VII.	Henry.....	311	191	238	213
	Patrick.....	342	274	177	294
	Accomac.....	739	239	617	30
	Gloucester.....	247	179	177	126
	James City.....	141	9	109	4
VIII.	Mathews.....	160	220	61	131
	Northampton.....	334	24	284	6
	Warwick.....	92	3	41	5
	Williamsburg.....	83	7	68	4
	York.....	192	12	57	3
IX.	Caroline.....	399	467	219	317
	Essex.....	241	125	130	87
	King & Queen.....	282	305	199	275
	King William.....	115	306	61	851
	Middlesex.....	101	123	62	96
X.	King George.....	168	129	148	52
	Lancaster.....	170	87	93	76
	Northumberland.....	183	300	77	185
	Prince William.....	167	393	96	232
	Richmond County.....	177	151	115	108
XI.	Stafford.....	265	295	148	178
	Westmoreland.....	286	81	150	52
	Charles City.....	173	30	103	31
	Hanover.....	450	462	268	386
	Henrico.....	445	398	287	246
	New Kent.....	198	156	108	57
	Richmond City.....	580	176	455	138

VIRGINIA—(Continued.)

XII.	Albemarle	714	517	524	15
	Amherst	372	329	246	676
	Fluvanna	334	153	56	255
	Louisa	375	475	116	800
	Nelson	404	237	118	458
XIII.	Culpepper	351	295	251	219
	Greene	62	230	from Orange.	242
	Madison	53	532	32	307
	Orange	231	235	217	386
	Rappahannock	318	300	171	196
	Spottsylvania	358	368	282	270
XIV.	Fairfax	366	321	230	176
	Fauquier	683	533	429	363
	Loudon	1269	381	935	254
XV.	Berkeley	599	372	380	260
	Clarke	174	191	102	138
	Frederick	755	743	281	518
	Hampshire	729	605	396	407
	Jefferson	667	592	400	269
	Morgan	179	145	46	100
XVI.	Bath	203	218	114	206
	Hardy	497	230	285	137
	Page	45	528	18	247
	Pendleton	389	468	217	382
	Rockingham	256	1444	129	792
	Shenandoah	102	1218	52	735
	Warren	110	300	56	163
XVII.	Alleghany	84	171	30	135
	Augusta	1204	454	821	302
	Botetourt	407	575	181	799
	Floyd	143	279	(informal.)	
	Montgomery	338	261	163	389
	Pulaski	142	161	(in Montgomery.)	
	Roanoke	159	255	(from Botetourt.)	
	Rockbridge	635	528	408	379
XVIII.	Grayson	455	589	59	377
	Lee	275	489	62	330
	Russell	264	293	9	385
	Scott	284	441	10	316
	Smyth	259	305	76	229
	Tazewell	113	486	2	259
	Washington	364	625	70	608
	Wythe	279	474	112	369
XIX.	Cabell	481	436	192	206
	Fayette	199	183	339	189
	Giles	226	293	159	254
	Greenbriar	568	308	371	212
	Kenawha	827	324	497	228
	Logan	136	189	57	157
	Mercer	146	124	(from Giles.)	
	Monroe	408	420	223	358
	Nicholas	173	120	(in Fayette.)	
XX.	Harrison	828	1341	246	601
	Mason	405	304	317	322
	Braxton	202	109	15	42
	Jackson	258	211	(in Mason.)	
	Lewis	386	616	144	243
	Pocahontas	107	210	28	85
	Randolph	450	321	293	160
	Wood	513	392	315	249

VIRGINIA—[Concluded.]

XXI. Brooke	350	516	181	413
Marshall	458	462	229	297
Monongalia	681	1236	309	681
Ohio	922	287	536	239
Preston	396	464	156	300
Tyler	325	438	143	223
Total	42,501	43,893	23,368	30,261
Majority	1,392		6,893	

NORTH CAROLINA.

Congress Districts.	Counties.	PRESIDENT—1840—GOVERNOR.			PART—1836.			
		Harrison.	Van Buren.	Northward. Saunders.	White.	V. B.		
I.	Camden	612	100	524	91	157	88	
	Chowan	330	158	292	203	203	140	
	Currituck	142	468	150	528	33	424	
	Gates	376	328	381	392	103	281	
	Hertford	396	199	395	231	253	214	
	Pasquotank	693	149	666	222	200	155	
	Perquimons	596	134	494	124	166	50	
	II.	Bertie	496	385	483	468	312	442
		Halifax	604	356	622	446	495	330
		Martin	291	596	244	574	179	559
III.	Northampton	550	383	543	519	359	183	
	Beaufort	961	309	846	363	616	180	
	Edgecombe	135	1374	111	1198	90	1175	
	Hyde	431	89	485	179	169	74	
	Pitt	627	391	625	519	377	368	
IV.	Tyrrel	380	83	427	44	189	35	
	Washington	432	54	379	96	193	48	
	Carteret	454	186	448	282	123	152	
	Craven	666	540	671	643	187	323	
	Greene	297	215	308	258	143	178	
	Johnston	597	549	574	611	306	448	
	Jones	243	132	212	121	155	90	
	Lenoir	(not received.)		265	386	172	281	
	Wayne	306	731	263	777	162	551	
	V.	Bladen	346	414	329	451	195	263
Brunswick		350	230	347	246	123	88	
Columbus		204	315	242	288	112	159	
Duplin		253	807	234	766	197	682	
New Hanover		293	1042	219	899	150	735	
Onslow		143	690	142	690	140	446	
Sampson		553	741	478	739	297	559	
VI.	Franklin	374	689	363	636	233	584	
	Granville	933	778	873	760	664	494	
	Nash	78	797	73	782	95	481	
	Warren	105	754	88	705	86	662	
VII.	Anson	1194	395	1100	422	689	299	
	Cumberland	612	950	621	952	418	667	
	Montgomery	1136	105	1102	139	644	106	
	Moore	529	495	560	517	181	493	
	Richmond	820	102	672	79	438	57	
	Robeson	579	506	601	568	293	472	
VIII.	Orange	1639	1448	1664	1549	905	1103	
	Person	214	597	272	583	160	507	
	Wake	1026	1149	1030	1157	665	813	
IX.	Caswell	276	1169	270	1137	107	1055	
	Guilford	2300	414	2211	469	788	335	
	Rockingham	547	905	533	1000	223	860	
	Stokes	1212	1061	1167	1190	684	978	

NORTH CAROLINA—[Concluded.]

				17	
X. Chatham	.....1124	568.....1075	603.....718	599
Davidson	.....1441	390.....1409	470.....593	108
Davie	.....687	225.....663	247.....(from Rowan.)	
Randolph	.....1344	269.....1290	343.....349	180
Rowan	.....942	502.....954	626.....1131	109
XI. Cabarrus	.....391	354.....840	395.....440	231
Lincoln	.....1000	1958.....933	2056.....591	1386
Mecklenburg	.....1000	1246.....984	1201.....712	985
XII. Buncombe	.....1436	452.....855	341.....724	350
Burke	.....1623	309.....1555	367.....744	392
Cherokee	.....414	113.....292	130.....(from Macon.)	
Haywood	.....431	221.....438	202.....136	205
Henderson	.....(in Buncombe.)	451	46.....(from Buncombe.)	
Macon	.....433	168.....431	203.....182	288
Rutherford	.....1802	540.....1652	546.....929	449
Yancy	.....415	290.....391	419.....138	267
XIII. Ashe	.....578	460.....501	534.....297	243
Iredell	.....1780	328.....1668	331.....772	337
Surry	.....1191	812.....1129	978.....617	865
Wilkes	.....1450	114.....1425	127.....741	209
Total	.....46,376	33,782	44,179	35,883
Majority.. Harrison	..12,594	Morehead	..8,296	Van Buren	..3,384

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State chooses her Electors by her Legislature. At the State Election, October, 1840, 8 Van Buren Members of Congress to 1 Harrison were chosen; and a Legislature almost unanimously Van Buren. The Electors chosen by this Legislature cast the 11 votes of the State for Van Buren as President and Littleton W. Tazewell of Virginia as Vice President

GEORGIA.

*The vote of Georgia for President in 1840 has not been published by Counties. The following is the vote of each candidate for Elector as officially declared.

<i>Harrison Ticket.</i>		<i>Van Buren Ticket.</i>	
Andrew Miller	.....40,275	William B. Bulloch	.....31,933
George R. Gilmer	.....40,264	Thomas Wootten	.....31,933
John W. Campbell	.....40,259	Milner Echols	.....31,926
Charles Dougherty	.....40,257	John Robinson	.....31,926
Ezekiel Wimberley	.....40,256	Janes Anderson	.....31,922
Duncan L. Clinch	.....40,253	Samuel Graves	.....31,920
Seaton Grandland	.....40,253	Samuel Beull	.....31,919
William Ezzard	.....40,248	Edward Harden	.....31,914
Joel Crawford	.....40,247	William B. Wofford	.....31,896
Christopher B. Strong	.....40,245	Seaborn Jones	.....31,892
John Whitehead	.....40,239	John Bates	.....31,881
Average majority for the Harrison Ticket		.....8,339	

[P. S. See p. 32.]

Congress—1840.

The Congressional Election of October, 1840, gave the following aggregates:

<i>Harrison Ticket.</i>		<i>Van Buren Ticket.</i>	
William C. Dawson	.....39,619	Mark A. Cooper	.....35,569
Eugenius A. Nisbet	.....39,399	Walter T. Colquitt	.....35,562
Richard W. Hubersham	.....39,379	Edward J. Black	.....35,496
Thomas F. Foster	.....39,306	John H. Lumpkin	.....35,417
Lot Warren	.....39,297	David C. Campbell	.....35,379
Julius C. Alford	.....39,275	Robert W. Pooler	.....35,362
Thomas Butler King	.....39,257	Junius Hillyer	.....35,357
Roger L. Gamble	.....39,254	Alfred Iverson	.....35,311
James A. Meriwether	.....39,141	Josiah S. Patterson	.....35,291

Average Harrison Vote, 39,336; Van Buren do. 35,417; Whig maj. 3,919.
Legislature.. Senate: 48 Whig; 44 V. Buren. House: 118 Whig; 88 V. Buren.

ALABAMA.

Congress		PRESIDENT—1840. Congress—1839. Part.—1836.					
Districts.	Counties.	Har.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.	White	V. B.
I.	Benton	482	1248	245	*642	287	637
	Blount	105	720	170	494	55	480
	Cherokee	377	759	242	180	242	180
	DeKalb	157	771	42	378	42	378
	Jackson	57	2147	98	1812	89	1626
	Madison	393	1985	98	1812	426	1678
	Marshall	142	924	64	712	101	539
	Morgan	356	804	592	630	476	568
	Randolph	279	524	60	154	63	56
	St. Clair	42	679	27	598	26	464
II.	Fayette	203	819			96	580
	Franklin	637	903	766	708	397	503
	Lauderdale	645	987	648	845	415	917
	Lawrence	649	782	652	638	564	600
	Limestone	356	897	405	676	319	715
	Marion	196	535	150	436	142	300
	Walker	244	367	60	398	76	110
III.	Bibb	583	478	512	568	97	297
	Greene	1366	788	1104	768	116	672
	Jefferson	315	582	390	502	293	538
	Perry	973	825	887	829	827	920
	Pickens	1062	779	784	937	469	432
	Shelby	573	407	571	489	345	198
	Sumter	1308	1180	1259	1269	789	631
	Talladega	669	788	520	754	376	413
	Tuscaloosa	1276	938	1192	993	731	841
IV.	Autauga	591	574	639	*654	609	565
	Barbour	1028	642	320	1291	320	291
	Butler	710	274	651	120	341	143
	Chambers	1039	678	515	445	(no return.)	
	Conecuh	541	209	537	67	285	88
	Coosa	316	539	113	392	55	130
	Covington	188	65	62	27	62	27
	Dale	367	672	314	179	(no return.)	
	Henry	325	391	118	131	118	131
	Lowndes	896	522	865	333	870	316
	Macon	731	338	209	90	150	34
	Montgomery	1134	811	785	718	943	723
	Pike	653	627	506	427	313	304
	Russell	691	404	94 maj.		154	40
	Tallapoosa	412	436	145	163	98	63
V.	Baldwin	137	118	153	171	43	74
	Clarke	230	596	209	594	143	386
	Dallas	1024	689	840	644	916	457
	Marergo	842	595	615	591	523	422
	Mobile	1481	1121	904	911	739	866
	Monroe	646	361	675	334	447	307
	Washington	263	276	204	232	90	166
	Wilcox	778	437	732	45	607	242
Total		28,471	33,991			16,612	20,506
Majority		Van Buren	5,520		Do. 1836	3,694	

* There being no opposition to the Van Buren ticket in the First and Fourth Districts in 1836, the vote for Governor in '37 is given.

County.	MISSISSIPPI.				19
	1840.	1839.	1838.	1836.	
	Har.	V. B.	Turner, W. McNutt, V. E.	White.	V. B.
Alabama	362	438	629	556	342
Ala.	500	291	455	329	274
Bolivar	272	306	202	276	87
Carroll	62	44	44	44	16
Chickasaw	711	527	514	545	218
Choctaw	142	204	63	124	58
Clairborne	388	430	248	376	74
Clarke	538	390	543	521	258
Copiah	124	288	84	215	102
Covington	571	545	525	547	464
DeSoto	116	233	109	231	237
Franklin	371	349	245	313	76
Greene	186	233	206	197	189
Hancock	91	125	81	135	38
Hinds	281	107	94	221	105
Holmes	1207	658	1132	834	559
Itawamba	556	318	526	444	254
Jackson	170	394	62	407	131
Jasper	25	172	1	215	(return rejected.)
Jefferson	239	268	178	305	361
Jones	412	229	364	260	202
Kemper	56	103	57	99	25
Knobson	326	400	318	476	196
Leflore	181	109	94	91	(no return.)
Lauderdale	382	366	415	410	93
Lawrence	239	444	180	493	(from Leake.)
Leake	123	453	91	510	47
Lowndes	145	132	135	163	68
Lynch	620	620	616	621	572
Madison	691	312	669	437	282
Marion	136	175	112	196	178
Marshall	1006	814	765	905	352
Meridian	452	427	323	560	477
Monroe	113	164	71	224	59
Newton	109	194	79	260	103
Neshoba	514	372	427	409	312
Newton	195	219	146	204	108
Neshoba	110	94	94	98	(no return.)
Oktibbeha	314	376	244	357	348
Perry	332	206	227	178	(return rejected.)
Pike	237	329	286	266	212
Ponola	331	262	337	376	133
Pontotoc	41	108	51	139	71
Rankin	201	219	151	263	148
Scott	89	179	60	171	81
Simpson	186	124	142	187	80
Smith	681	584	445	698	245
Tallahatchie	321	583	95	563	149
Tippah	76	53	93	97	(no election.)
Tishomingo	1006	422	840	522	265
Tunica	162	64	176	140	(no return.)
Washington	94	87	81	103	75
Wayne	663	148	574	194	143
Wilkinson	262	288	159	332	185
Winston	739	643	574	757	411
Yalobusha	561	360	544	429	187
Yazoo	19,518	16,995	15,709	18,823	9,688
Total	19,518	16,995	15,709	18,823	9,688
Useful Maj. Harrison	2,523	McNutt	3,114	Van Buren	291

36
12
38
920
432
196
551
413
841
565
291
143
7
89
36

Counties.	PRESIDENT—1840.		GOVERNOR—1835.		PRES'T.—1836.		
	Har.	V. B.	Birney.	Vance.	Shannon.	Har.	V. B.
Adams.....	1205	1431	15.....	689	1002.....	786	1060
Allen.....	763	883	0.....	543	602.....	494	453
Ashtabula.....	3738	896	95.....	2048	738.....	2792	805
Athens.....	2094	1322	7.....	1086	732.....	1098	957
Belmont.....	3166	2602	34.....	2221	2670.....	2666	2358
Brown.....	1798	1939	28.....	1190	1547.....	1223	1675
Butler.....	2101	3192	12.....	1459	2948.....	1487	3004
Carrroll.....	1677	1545	8.....	1455	1495.....	1233	1187
Champaign.....	2062	1207	0.....	1412	1040.....	1641	907
Clark.....	2381	895	1.....	1597	762.....	1964	731
Clermont.....	2044	2315	39.....	1603	2006.....	1467	2029
Chester.....	1847	1006	9.....	1013	939.....	1448	807
Columbiana.....	3600	3650	9.....	2799	3519.....	2656	2992
Coshocton.....	1830	2009	0.....	1232	1840.....	1086	1513
Crawford.....	1009	1206	2.....	626	948.....	714	733
Cuyahoga.....	3102	1814	38.....	1450	1751.....	2529	1694
Darke.....	1303	1671	0.....	754	803.....	656	668
Delaware.....	2360	1644	19.....	1770	1663.....	1590	1254
Erie.....	1324	1042	2.....		(included in Huron.)		
Fairfield.....	2463	3318	2.....	1633	2717.....	1846	2906
Fayette.....	1132	771	16.....	761	744.....	828	774
Franklin.....	2866	1774	13.....	2009	1672.....	2166	1375
Gallia.....	1479	725	1.....	989	368.....	873	490
Geauga.....	2310	921	14.....	2330	1554.....	3219	1465
Greene.....	2321	1172	3.....	1545	1031.....	1908	908
Guernsey.....	2606	2186	13.....	1938	2090.....	2074	1652
Hamilton.....	5873	5835	44.....	4366	4717.....	4032	4871
Hancock.....	693	1063	0.....	505	829.....	464	701
Hardin.....	431	376	0.....	225	251.....	274	196
Harrison.....	2008	1739	18.....	1657	1788.....	1584	1638
Henry.....	191	181	0.....	119	98.....	94	87
Highland.....	2145	1399	12.....	1415	1649.....	1492	1476
Hocking.....	649	903	0.....	298	784.....	292	536
Holmes.....	1109	1906	0.....	772	1438.....	594	1137
Huron.....	2201	1521	24.....	2566	2366.....	2793	2143
Jackson.....	794	785	2.....	492	649.....	454	475
Jefferson.....	2300	2218	6.....	1865	2372.....	1552	1992
Knox.....	2441	2789	20.....	1922	2645.....	1800	2174
Lake.....	1887	653	11.....		(not organized.)		
Lawrence.....	1118	453	0.....	762	316.....	433	378
Licking.....	3357	3516	12.....	2218	3162.....	2306	2850
Logan.....	1574	845	9.....	1150	750.....	1388	622
Lorain.....	1866	1313	82.....	1628	1502.....	1460	1410
Lucas.....	931	516	1.....	763	463.....	630	396
Madison.....	1201	571	1.....	695	507.....	973	574
Marion.....	1358	1123	7.....	936	934.....	1016	824
Meding.....	1793	1436	13.....	1648	1295.....	1858	1094
Meigs.....	1284	649	2.....	669	337.....	724	446
Mercer.....	551	1348	5.....	276	443.....	245	315
Miami.....	2469	1339	5.....	1644	1101.....	1787	1050
Montros.....	1086	2075	2.....	418	1420.....	492	1182
Montgomery.....	3427	2951	7.....	2548	2787.....	2554	2310
Morgan.....	1851	1910	12.....	992	1550.....	1107	1262
Muskingum.....	4367	2772	21.....	3174	2532.....	3321	2069
Ottawa.....	232	163	0.....		(not organized.)		
Paulding.....	65	155	0.....			179	238

OHIO—(Continued.)

21

Perry	1471	2097	0	928	1718	1071	1501
Pickaway	2201	1187	0	1592	1712	1508	1591
Pike	650	674	5	454	591	492	491
Portage	2524	1963	16	3284	3051	3392	2633
Preble	2299	1331	3	1761	1198	1777	978
Putnam	401	582	4	227	361	179	238
Richland	3331	4539	12	1852	3363	2246	3283
Ross	3081	2071	16	2344	2026	2515	1905
Sandusky	919	917	0	724	834	642	799
Scioto	1472	749	1	880	603	1049	568
Seneca	1483	1616	6	969	1172	948	1129
Shelby	955	1027	0	721	813	654	533
Stark	2701	3106	1	2217	3147	1945	2417
Summit	2562	1646	35		(not organized.)		
Trumbull	4101	3325	82	3356	3269	3386	2892
Tuscarawas	2338	1787	0	1644	1631	1459	1370
Union	946	577	3	614	468	648	493
Warren	2813	1504	6	1718	1019	2260	1326
Washington	2109	1458	2	1384	1264	1070	906
Wayne	2798	3321	6	1841	3057	1630	2696
Williams	396	407	0	233	300	176	198
Wood	548	518	0	543	338	490	278
Total	148,157	124,782	903	102,136	107,882	105,405	96,948
Maj. Harrison	23,375		Shannon	5,746	Harrison	8,457	

INDIANA.

Congress Districts.	Counties.	PRESIDENT—1840—GOVERNOR.		PART.—1836.			
		Har.	V. B.	Har.	V. B.		
I.	Crawford	435	281	429	357	195	166
	Dobois	264	239	230	281	163	127
	Gibson	788	594	746	697	496	427
	Harrison	1285	861	1341	938	747	456
	Orange	708	879	674	947	483	564
	Perry	560	221	483	232	392	114
	Pike	474	318	472	354	226	218
	Posey	706	965	585	1009	330	751
	Spencer	589	324	515	394	171	179
	Vanderburg	628	370	570	384	269	130
	Warwick	355	662	279	703	157	380
II.	Clay	398	487	376	521	153	251
	Davies	738	509	740	564	438	253
	Greene	704	634	667	678	366	330
	Knox	1077	658	1034	697	736	437
	Lawrence	989	898	957	961	670	815
	Martin	311	366	315	378	142	197
	Owen	709	604	715	660	427	286
	Putnam	1571	1049	1571	1285	1067	1394
	Sullivan	417	1014	339	1011	203	658
	Vigo	1511	583	1408	647	963	287
III.	Clark	1132	1278	1038	1243	893	978
	Floyd	869	796	885	820	574	499
	Jackson	680	737	597	791	439	626
	Jefferson	1674	1026	1692	1096	1172	692
	Jennings	908	503	799	484	707	329
	Scott	399	361	406	377	294	672
	Washington	1138	1381	1040	1433	656	949
IV.	Dearborn	1771	1583	1813	1676	1203	1282
	Decatur	1298	759	1268	790	950	513

Franklin	1188	1115	1188	1089	963	875
Ripley	1900	623	918	569	663	453
Rush	1526	1170	1591	1235	1167	749
Switzerland	1023	735	1044	864	630	519
V. Adams	193	153	144	135	68	28
Allen	640	399	558	471	333	266
Blackford	77	147	83	128	(not formed.)	
DeKalb	177	168	96	122	"	"
Delaware	990	532	818	512	369	307
Fayette	1090	728	1103	765	965	515
Fulton	241	108	211	135	55	39
Henry	1652	839	1579	846	1304	712
Huntington	143	177	117	159	52	67
Grant	470	364	442	347	232	130
Jay	288	265	350	225	(not formed.)	
Lagrange	391	225	407	290	138	150
Noble	241	228	213	272	40	80
Randolph	1068	553	1028	514	633	234
Steuben	238	176	256	196	(not formed.)	
Union	760	614	783	640	700	568
Wabash	307	198	278	210	122	47
Wayne	2869	1258	2897	1272	2285	985
Wells	131	140	84	112	(not formed.)	
Whitley	144	141	86	89	"	"
VI. Bartholomew	982	703	983	683	608	412
Boone	700	686	709	720	464	421
Browne	50	270	49	279	(not formed.)	
Cass	649	372	593	407	513	286
Hamilton	972	688	903	685	560	262
Hancock	721	537	660	574	366	293
Hendricks	1190	652	1178	716	731	390
Johnson	631	948	610	962	438	559
Marion	1636	1279	1663	1360	1409	1043
Madison	911	625	927	474	487	367
Miami	812	244	297	272	233	80
Monroe	719	943	739	936	424	604
Morgan	1012	815	1033	921	666	543
Shelby	1016	1070	964	1123	688	675
VII. Benton	26	42	25	42	(not formed.)	
Carrish	699	765	672	805	375	565
Clinton	582	698	538	750	331	724
Elkhart	640	596	610	673	354	303
Fountain	938	1166	951	1223	697	1223
Jasper	73	95	60	81	(not formed.)	
Kosciusko	496	329	393	358	160	149
Laporte	1069	640	1004	778	490	452
Lake	115	125	106	136	(not formed.)	
Marshall	154	194	154	167	94	42
Montgomery	1413	1222	1414	1257	1066	752
Parke	1360	948	1313	1061	828	534
Porter	220	194	220	219	87	69
St. Joseph	809	444	807	470	460	255
Palaski	51	60	59	58	(not formed.)	
Vermilion	847	663	840	655	574	433
Warren	737	347	727	389	541	329
White	206	144	191	139	109	106
Tippecanoe	1508	1200	1543	1289	1244	1041
Total	65,302	51,604	62,924	54,287	41,281	32,478

Majority..... Harrison... 13,698 Bigger... 8,637 Harrison... 8,803

Dist.	Counties.	PRESIDENT—1840—GOVERNOR.			PARTY—1836.			
		Mar.	V. B.	Letcher.	French.	Mar.	V. B.	
I.	Caldwell	687	670	598	669	302	497	
	Calloway	201	1055	188	1060	99	730	
	Graves	304	607	271	630	158	363	
	Hickman	393	684	342	724	198	521	
	Livingston	632	478	630	515	225	361	
	McCracken	388	264	355	249	149	106	
	Trigg	455	457	470	499	271	359	
	Union	484	419	453	438	205	266	
	II.	Butler	258	189	209	226	134	184
		Christian	1080	591	912	535	670	470
Daviess		690	428	617	450	445	344	
Hancock		214	89	190	97	152	72	
Henderson		616	451	577	479	364	360	
Hopkins		654	481	639	587	408	381	
Muhlenburg		652	219	651	199	344	227	
Ohio		552	252	478	329	313	247	
III.		Allen	410	377	341	522	201	373
		Barren	1216	732	1166	939	787	825
	Edmonson	209	134	221	178	122	144	
	Logan	1223	213	1049	239	902	289	
	Monroe	478	187	464	346	179	220	
	Simpson	453	178	441	283	327	267	
	Todd	705	198	609	202	550	212	
	Warren	997	437	843	452	763	441	
	IV.	A fair	513	376	531	535	223	404
		Casey	392	72	404	112	176	220
Clinton		314	122	329	85	(no returns.)		
Cumberland		567	79	520	73	304	144	
Pulaski		738	354	820	572	514	443	
Rockcastle		467	22	481	32	400	158	
Russell		504	77	352	120	326	127	
Wayne		579	169	659	234	383	349	
Whitley		439	52	536	78	269	20	
V.		Anderson	292	329	267	479	181	375
	Garrard	1026	138	1079	199	814	218	
	Jestamine	652	273	645	368	513	389	
	Lincoln	922	182	965	229	613	317	
	Mercer	1145	954	1094	1183	739	938	
	VI.	Breckenridge	939	214	801	262	755	176
Grayson		445	206	367	206	268	153	
Green		766	666	632	646	274	890	
Hardin		1342	524	1242	691	698	526	
Hart		499	303	464	325	216	387	
Meade		646	151	478	129	339	128	
VII.		Bullitt	465	253	340	194	209	319
	Marion	698	277	704	389	(no returns.)		
	Nelson	1208	324	1073	326	765	425	
	Spencer	472	300	447	367	292	347	
	Washington	697	338	691	600	253	636	
VIII.	Henry	807	845	616	877	627	794	
	Jefferson	890	722	1081	826	610	584	
	Louisville City	2220	985	208	1966	1473	960	
	Oldham	465	480	449	539	354	500	
	Shelby	1570	568	1373	638	1327	586	
	Trimble	284	404	246	365	(new County.)		

KENTUCKY—[Continued.]

IX. Clay	438	91	447	141	202	153
Esill	459	155	473	314	(no returns.)	
Floyd	233	404	168	628	80	549
Harlan	488	10	277	18	174	53
Knox	690	99	595	62	309	95
Laurel	406	96	421	85	171	100
Madison	1318	391	1241	529	972	420
Perry	185	45	266	159	83	172
Pike	170	122	167	200	24	213
X. Clarke	1001	199	926	326	838	226
Fayette	1435	596	1371	762	1266	689
Franklin	656	434	623	534	509	560
Woodford	723	294	694	326	615	325
XI. Bath	605	475	739	805	485	470
Breathitt	159	45	217	135	(new County.)	
Carter	163	228	86	361	"	"
Fleming	1142	472	1086	624	898	464
Greenup	599	268	598	365	357	265
Lawrence	335	123	143	468	68	207
Lewis	523	321	504	390	345	302
Montgomery	625	390	611	527	522	338
Morgan	260	318	171	564	57	335
XII. Bourbon	1126	396	1104	493	992	416
Bracken	712	279	661	310	486	275
Mason	1556	564	1495	625	1231	508
Nicholas	627	491	740	659	428	439
Pendleton	257	390	270	456	133	342
XIII. Boone	843	473	792	549	580	488
Campbell	355	466	349	496	484	1026
Carroll	359	220	387	288	(new County)	
Gallatin	326	263	353	281	483	525
Grant	354	320	330	406	247	225
Harrison	741	694	796	859	445	714
Kenton	518	618	455	666	(new County.)	
Owen	454	541	401	694	174	649
Scott	729	797	723	1042	544	993
Total	58,489	32,616	55,370	39,650	36,687	33,025
Majority	Harrison	25,873	Letcher	15,720	Harrison	3,662

Popular Vote by Congress Districts.

Congress Districts.	Present Members.	PRESIDENT—1840.		PRESIDENT—1836.	
		Harrison.	V. n Buren.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
I. Linn Boyd, V. B.	3,544	4,634	1,607	3,203	
II. Philip Triplett, W.	4,706	2,680	2,827	2,285	
III. J. R. Underwood, do	5,691	2,456	3,831	3,060	
IV. Sherrod Williams, do	4,518	1,323	2,495	1,626	
V. J. B. Thompson, do	4,037	1,876	2,860	2,187	
VI. Willis Green, do	4,687	2,064	3,550	2,260	
VII. John Pope, do	3,540	1,492	1,519	1,727	
VIII. Wm. J. Graves, do	6,236	4,004	4,391	3,224	
IX. John White, do	4,337	1,424	2,015	1,755	
X. Richard Hawes, do	3,815	1,523	3,228	1,800	
XI. L. W. Andrews, do	4,411	2,030	2,732	2,361	
XII. Garret Davis, do	4,278	2,120	3,270	1,980	
XIII. Wm. O. Butler, V. B.	4,679	4,391	2,957	4,620	
Total, 11 Whig, 2 V. B.	58,489	32,616	36,687	33,025	

TENNESSEE.

25

Congress Districts.	Counties.	PRESIDENT—1840.		GOVERNOR—1839.		PRES'T.—1836.	
		Har.	V. B.	Cannon.	Polk.	White.	V. B.
I.	Curter	837	99	1102	230	664	70
	Cocks	917	80	655	263	309	7
	Greene	1032	1559	883	1700	695	724
	Jefferson	1811	131	1509	207	577	23
	J. hnsn	390	49		(included in Cambell.)		
	Washington	892	1083	796	1119	439	760
II.	Campbell	481	328	279	467	157	147
	Claiborne	631	733	576	785	329	90
	Grainger	1095	449	801	690	601	16
	Hawkins	1053	1251	804	1433	770	481
	Sullivan	327	1386	250	1412	302	934
III.	Anderson	625	227	507	259	221	81
	Blount	1198	640	911	511	564	153
	Knox	2096	314	1611	464	965	86
	Monroe	923	928	850	1077	563	288
	Sevier	926	45	950	191	253	2
IV.	Bledsoe	644	202	516	263	223	15
	Bradley	467	791	300	781	} ----- 824	428
	McMina	1082	397	960	1322		
	Hamilton	606	473	622	436	215	158
	Marion	503	388	473	399	237	170
	Meigs	119	535	103	594	163	106
	Morgan	211	161	104	154	85	3
	Rhea	209	383	162	433	271	63
	Roane	1047	545	943	577	460	110
	V. Fentress	140	323		313	166	7
	Franklin	645	1451	510	1607	748	1199
	Overton	329	988	287	960	250	567
	Warren	513	1944	395	2110	394	1172
	White	1291	386	1076	467	750	100
VI.	Jackson	1302	591	1083	689	710	263
	Smith	2657	688	2290	779	1296	332
	Sumner	794	1738	751	1919	748	1160
VII.	Davidson	1960	1274	1744	1507	1334	985
	Wilson	2550	870	2273	1157	1610	553
VIII.	Rutherford	1706	1475	1643	1749	1179	1000
	Williamson	2017	681	1788	919	1491	402
IX.	Bedford	1878	2156	1837	2427	1500	1614
	Maury	1497	2025	1417	2328	1210	1997
X.	Giles	1190	1242	1127	1461	908	796
	Hardin	562	581	479	613	252	141
	Lawrence	537	372	554	433	228	272
	Lincoln	831	2531	741	2584	752	1479
	Wayne	760	266	402	maj. ----- 272		155
XI.	Dickson	396	653	370	656	203	426
	Hickman	293	952	195	1057	149	621
	Humphreys	191	338	} ----- 391	756	} ----- 124	175
	Benton	259	301					} ----- 95	153
	Montgomery	1101	790	963	824	745	467
	Robertson	1167	650	1067	692	362	609
	Stewart	457	642	397	735	169	402
XII.	Carrll	1361	352	1179	439	802	202
	Dyer	446	206	317	224	146	55
	Gibson	1272	418	1161	513	702	152
	Haywood	807	576	706	627	551	266
	Henry	862	1079	699	1192	645	498

TENNESSEE—(Continued.)

	Madison.....	1312	537.....	1161	610.....	1111	169
	Obion.....	267	357.....	237	438.....	1624	105
	Weakley.....	528	723.....	416	871.....	84	311
XIII.	Fayette.....	1140	902.....	998	936.....	886	879
	Hardeman.....	676	860.....	574	842.....	459	531
	Henderson.....	1318	277.....	1126	412.....	831	67
	McNairy.....	906	477.....	728	437.....	374	152
	Perry.....	781	348.....	685	456.....	427	120
	Shelby.....	950	681.....	718	668.....	488	310
	Tipton.....	573	588.....	320	425.....	346	331
	Lauderdale*.....			158	128.....	(no return.)	
	Total.....	60,391	48,289	52,114	54,680	35,962	26,120

Majority... Harrison.....12,102 Polk.....2,566 White.....9,842

* We have not the vote of Lauderdale, but it is included in the totals.

LOUISIANA.

Congress		PRESIDENT—1840—CONGRESS.			PRES.—1836.		
Districts.	Parishes.	Har.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.	White.	V. B.
I.	Ascension.....	218	218.....	237	186.....	50	159
	Assumption.....	289	340.....	394	181.....	102	84
	Jefferson.....	252	86.....	272	87.....	40	26
	La Fourche Interior.....	538	44.....	280	22.....	160	538
	New-Orleans.....	2681	1748.....	1793	674.....	676	665
	Plaquemine.....	40	250.....	10	258.....	9	44
	St. Bernard.....	173	91.....	72	211.....	10	25
	St. John Baptiste.....	133	45.....	136	72.....	0	4
	St. Charles.....	69	33.....	18	46.....	1	33
	St. James.....	379	37.....	445	13.....	45	*22
	Terre Bonne.....	313	20.....	145	7.....	95	59
II.	East Baton Rouge.....	324	308.....	308	279.....	170	214
	East Feliciana.....	360	430.....	180	281.....	150	296
	Iberville.....	204	182.....	185	168.....	60	91
	Livingston.....	127	207.....	130	141.....	100	100
	Point Coupee.....	147	139.....	117	106.....	40	51
	St. Helena.....	172	238.....	164	227.....	60	264
	St. Tammany.....	204	80.....	166	116.....	60	194
	Washington.....	150	134.....	148	136.....	37	183
	West Baton Rouge.....	183	84.....	165	73.....	80	28
	West Feliciana.....	253	286.....	337	406.....	98	153
III.	Avoyelles.....	250	225.....	155	276.....	184	41
	Concordia.....	269	113.....	379	314.....	91	49
	Carroll.....	96	114.....				
	Catahoula.....	259	231.....	155	263.....	66	85
	Caldwell*.....			35	111.....	(not formed.)	
	Caddo.....	(with Natchitoches)				"	"
	Claiborne*.....			148	290.....	*26	*87
	Lafayette*.....			288	301.....	36	158
	Madison.....	147	111.....	(with Carroll)		(not formed.)	
	Natchitoches.....	667	610.....	451	653.....	*174	*98
	Ouachita.....	243	130.....	(with Union.)		99	129
	Rapides.....	475	382.....	355	398.....	175	120
	St. Landry.....	836	434.....	544	336.....	384	165
	St. Martin.....	463	103.....	361	69.....	109	36
	St. Mary.....	308	87.....	314	86.....	142	63
	Union.....	74	76.....	242	261.....	(not formed)	
	Total.....	11,296	7,616	8,483	6,408	3,383	3,653
Majority....	Harrison.....	3,680	Whig.....	2,075	Van Buren.....	270	

* No returns received.

ILLINOIS.

27

Congress Districts.	Counties.	President—1840.	Governor—1838.	Pres't—1836.		
		Har.	V. B.	Edwards.	Carlin.	Whig. V. B.
I.	Alexander	299	424	84	189	20 106
	Bond	513	551	296	190	173 108
	Clinton	326	417	263	239	124 149
	Franklin	71	542	94	692	10 374
	Gallatin	500	1286	585	705	150 452
	Hardin	154	132			(formed from Pope.)
	Jackson	210	337	176	210	84 164
	Johnson	109	440	87	135	5 37
	Maccoupin	632	812	485	621	289 456
	Madison	1704	1184	1294	953	959 682
	Monroe	370	563	393	226	103 119
	Perry	174	331	142	190	85 127
	Pope	391	268	514	87	(not formed.)
	Randolph	715	817	619	399	408 411
	St. Clair	989	1783	768	952	355 551
	Union	78	636	36	623	9 221
	Washington	149	493	94	286	15 123
	Williamson	103	578			(formed from Franklin.)
II.	Champaign	154	141	72	91	61 86
	Clark	667	611	388	323	190 218
	Clay	218	338	124	129	54 85
	Coles	1109	695	706	275	180 151
	Crawford	421	392	227	167	154 203
	Edgar	783	720	342	620	260 409
	Edwards	311	212	212	47	143 95
	Effingham	52	207	30	119	1 45
	Fayette	442	645	310	450	80 268
	Hamilton	126	557	78	307	29 265
	Iroquois	154	175	78	139	22 92
	Jasper	78	178	20	41	(not formed.)
	Jefferson	210	727	144	355	" "
	Lawrence	676	597	432	151	" "
	Montgomery	311	520	187	326	120 266
	Marion	174	573	112	278	(not formed.)
	Shelby	408	751	262	494	58 333
	Vermillion	1044	587	744	539	580 465
	Wabash	509	254	445	135	280 102
	White	770	639	766	315	274 357
	Wayne	205	500	66	390	31 221
III.	Adams	1617	1352	895	1179	380 651
	Boone	220	222			(not formed.)
	Brown	301	434			(formed from Schuyler.)
	Bureau	434	279	277	181	(not formed.)
	Calhoun	213	133	159	80	" "
	Carroll	244	69			(formed from Whiteside.)
	Cass	397	315	335	198	(not formed.)
	Christian	89	147			(formed from Sangamon.)
	Cook	1034	1989	832	1664	524 519
	DeKalb	172	197	25	245	(not formed.)
	De Witt	293	316			(formed from Macon & McLean.)
	Du Page	428	373			(formed from Cook.)
	Fulton	1253	1347	770	808	(not formed.)
	Greene	870	1175	1037	1354	711 1637
	Hancock	1313	661	663	436	340 260
	Henry	162	86	88	30	(not formed.)
	Jersey	517	360			(formed from Greene.)

ILLINOIS—(Continued.)

Jo Daviess	1079	680	657	467	615	366
Kane	810	774	323	511	(not formed.)	
Knox	740	541	389	354	"	"
Lake	281	267	(formed from McHenry.)			
La Salle	1080	1638	600	1309	(not formed.)	
Lee	241	230	(formed from Ogle.)			
Livingston	85	78	21	11	(not formed.)	
Logan	260	167	(formed from Sangamon.)			
Macon	250	377	202	281	94	313
Marshall	209	183	(formed from Putnam.)			
McLean	683	531	710	514	425	427
McDonough	472	427	332	362	(not formed.)	
McHenry	346	271	239	299	"	"
Menard	434	374	(formed from Sangamon.)			
Mercer	315	193	175	66	71	24
Morgan	1533	1293	1953	1664	1582	1720
Ogle	491	266	524	373	(not formed.)	
Peoria	744	767	509	468	231	300
Pike	1149	1037	747	865	231	366
Putnam	259	151	387	319	415	203
Rock Island	426	224	266	123	(not formed.)	
Sangamon	2000	1249	1856	1401	1464	803
Scott	685	575	(formed from Morgan.)			
Schuyler	732	611	780	811	384	490
Stark	187	154	(formed from Putnam.)			
Stephenson	371	241	200	77	(not formed.)	
Tazewell	1181	661	773	474	310	336
Warren	711	524	424	293	(not formed.)	
Whiteaide	375	236	(no return.)	"	"	"
Will	753	1367	574	962	186	306
Winnebago	789	321	284	79	70	88
Total	45 537	47,476	29,539	30,535	14,292	17,275
Majority	Van Buren	1,939	Carlin	996	VanBuren	2,983
			Birney (Abolition)	159.		

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	PRESIDENT—1840.		GOVERNOR—1840.		PRES.—1836.	
	Har.	V. B.	Woodbridge.	Farnsworth.	Har.	V. B.
Allegan	257	174	217	189	0	92
Barry	128	105	113	87	(no return.)	
Berrien	549	543	462	389	3	408
Branch	543	616	382	475	0	23
Calhoun	1143	1169	1064	1052	maj.	360
Cass	670	527	503	467	(not formed.)	
Chippewa	22	40	41	42	"	"
Clinton	221	144	116	239	"	"
Eaton	337	229	217	153	"	"
Genesee	512	380	392	323	91	123
Hillsdale	843	721	667	538	7	179
Iona	266	219	195	218	(no return.)	
Ingham	254	261	194	190	} 353	355
Jackson	1504	1121	1331	969		
Kalamazoo	954	744	879	655	maj.	213
Kent	319	320	228	288	(not formed.)	
Lapeer	491	413	396	332	57	129
Lenawee	2118	1865	1694	1640	261	558
Livingston	700	842	578	633	73	142
Macomb	982	1124	807	786	43	400
Mackinac	85	79	41	52	(no return.)	
Monroe	939	1023	755	933	1147	2

MICHIGAN—(Continued.)

Oakland.....	2372	2366.....	1965	1816.....	952	817
Otowa.....	81	88.....	24	53.....	(not formed.)	
Saginaw.....	89	100.....	60	83.....	0	65
Shiawassee.....	283	151.....	198	129.....	(no return.)	
St. Clair.....	517	446.....	482	345.....	" "	
St. Joseph.....	800	761.....	577	705.....	maj.	42
Van Buren.....	182	251.....	153	167.....	(no return.)	
Washtena.....	2526	2057.....	2352	1836.....	1031	1636
Wayne.....	2246	2237.....	1998	2021.....	1527	1578
Total.....	22,933	21,131.....	19,030	17,782.....	4 045	7,332
Majority..	Harrison...1,802	Woodbridge...1,248	VanBuren...3,287			
		Biroy (Abolition) 321.				

ARKANSAS.

PRESIDENT—1840—CONGRESS.

Pres't.—1836.

Counties.	Har.	V. B.	Fowler, W. Cross, V. B.	White.	V. B.	
Arkansas.....	120	78.....	135	120.....	82	38
Benton.....	72	245.....			(not formed.)	
Carroll.....	68	223.....	150	314.....	" "	
Chicot.....	191	43.....	222	95.....	51	43
Clark.....	119	87.....	154	136.....	(not formed.)	
Conway.....	177	201.....	227	239.....	48	23
Crawford.....	335	347.....	342	452.....	119	109
Crittenden.....	95	71.....	151	118.....	27	38
Franklin.....			167	194.....	(not formed.)	
Desha.....	173	78.....	229	56.....	" "	
Greene.....	18	105.....	34	199.....	" "	
Hot Spring.....	55	103.....	107	180.....	5	11
Hempstead.....	210	251.....	265	338.....	83	110
Independence.....	370	198.....	377	213.....	113	134
Izard.....	79	174.....	71	210.....	15	87
Jackson.....	107	143.....	115	143.....	48	56
Jefferson.....	173	109.....	171	146.....	48	50
Johnson.....	160	324.....	150	360.....	40	107
Lawrence.....	138	214.....	179	245.....	31	82
Lafayette.....	43	25.....	84	52.....	(not formed.)	
Madison.....	135	253.....			" "	
Marion.....	21	112.....	37	165.....	" "	
Mississippi.....	90	73.....			" "	
Monroe.....	124	44.....	129	51.....	35	17
Phillips.....	238	247.....	264	287.....	65	96
Poinsett.....	4	130.....	10	192.....	(not formed.)	
Pike.....	23	87.....	31	139.....	" "	
Pope.....	183	263.....	193	307.....	48	93
Pulaski.....	606	499.....	538	416.....	191	234
Randolph.....	45	252.....	47	273.....	17	132
Saline.....	142	135.....	170	155.....	52	81
Sevier.....	76	197.....	72	299.....	34	67
Searcy.....		maj. 50.....	19	122.....	(not formed.)	
St. Francis.....	82	246.....	126	310.....	18	108
Scott.....	32	112.....	60	195.....	(not formed.)	
Union.....	124	173.....	125	202.....	" "	
Van Buren.....	28	151.....	43	186.....	4	19
Washington.....	422	620.....	470	702.....	133	622
White.....	82	46.....	124	65.....	29	17
Total.....	5,160	6 766.....	5,788	7,876.....	1 238	2,400
Majority..	Van Buren...1,606	Cross.....2,088	Van Buren...1,162			

* Not official. † Rejected for informality: 60 votes for Van Buren.

MISSOURI.

PRESIDENT—1840. CONGRESS—1839. PRES'T.—1836.

Counties.	Har.	V. B.	Allen, W. Harrison, V. B.	Whig.	V. B.
Audrain	132	122	102	130	(no return.)
Barry	98	436	95	460	0 55
Boone	1112	500	954	513	714 567
Benton	150	501	96	299	4 75
Buchanan	340	1128			(not organized.)
Caldwell	133	154	2	337	(no return.)
Clark	240	206	139	147	" "
Clay	457	649	544	835	282 347
Cole	348	962	205	799	73 576
Cooper	778	694	578	592	(no return.)
Clinton	137	268	131	833	48 129
Chariton	246	391	163	368	84 188
Carroll	112	182	48	193	33 142
Calloway	881	626	782	633	446 616
Crawford	240	264	249	255	59 86
Cape Girardeau	455	764	505	661	140 435
Davies	170	264	30	209	(no return.)
Franklin	355	552	354	471	133 338
Gasconade	136	636	135	514	81 115
Greene	171	432	113	374	11 140
Howard	753	901	671	886	354 619
Jackson	457	711	322	636	163 489
Johnson	225	374	154	336	78 240
Jefferson	298	321	284	305	89 138
Lafayette	500	475	315	375	165 294
Lincoln	462	543	430	510	275 236
Lewis	542	602	325	392	197 298
Linn	93	235	14	125	(no return.)
Livingston	249	487	55	235	" "
Macon	374	500	157	257	" "
Morgan	167	494	112	320	51 216
Montgomery	344	262	266	229	169 92
Marion	827	534	760	590	343 338
Monroe	815	618	634	546	280 317
Madison	152	275	96	295	(no return.)
Miller	21	317	9	276	" "
New Madrid	363	194	340	145	" "
Newton	178	630			(not organized.)
Pettis	156	262	146	216	64 161
Pike	732	746	709	638	405 415
Pulaski	196	729	96	454	49 230
Polk	241	660	99	604	65 80
Perry	319	339	319	309	17 173
Platte	459	968			(not organized.)
Rives	299	421	165	277	40 106
Ray	432	563	322	435	232 221
Randolph	515	405	445	417	195 399
Ralls	400	335	434	318	122 151
Ripley	15	325	21	300	2 70
Saine	375	322	290	296	135 178
St. Charles	586	459	516	343	282 237
Shelby	233	226	116	151	31 63
St. Louis	2515	1874	1966	1161	843 618
St. Francois	221	199	226	177	144 197
St. Genevieve	170	222	170	169	47 97
Stoddard	69	308	102	221	17 170
Scott	264	500	185	435	(no return.)

MISSOURI—(Continued.)

91

Taney.....	41	258.....	19	216.....	(no return.)
Van Buren.....	208	360.....	55	209.....	" "
Warren.....	342	348.....	233	190.....	150 376
Washington.....	479	514.....	513	487.....	245 311
Wayne.....	57	211.....	54	306.....	(no return.)
Total.....	22,972	29,760	17,193	23,425	7,337 10,995
Majority.....	Van Buren..6,788	Harrison....6,232	Van Buren..3,658		

Popular Vote for President.

States.	1840		1836	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Maine.....	46,612	46,201.....	15,239	22,990
New-Hampshire.....	26,158	32,761.....	6,228	20,697
Massachusetts.....	72,874	51,944.....	42,247	34,474
Connecticut.....	31,601	25,296.....	18,749	19,291
Rhode Island.....	5,278	3,301.....	2,710	2,964
Vermont.....	32,440	18,018.....	20,996	14,039
New-York.....	225,817	212,527.....	138,543	166,815
New-Jersey.....	33,351	31,034.....	26,137	25,592
Pennsylvania.....	144,021	143,672.....	87,111	91,475
Delaware.....	5,967	4,874.....	4,733	4,153
Maryland.....	33,528	28,752.....	25,852	22,268
Virginia.....	42,501	43,893.....	23,468	30,261
Ohio.....	143,157	124,782.....	105,405	96,948
Kentucky.....	58,489	32,616.....	36,687	33,025
North Carolina.....	46,376	33,782.....	23,626	26,910
South Carolina.....		(Chooses Electors by Legislature.)		
Georgia.....	40,264	31,933.....	24,930	22,126
Alabama.....	28,471	33,991.....	16,612	20,506
Indiana.....	65,302	51,604.....	41,281	32,780
Illinois.....	45,537	47,476.....	14,292	17,275
Michigan.....	22,933	21,131.....	4,072	7,332
Mississippi.....	19,518	16,975.....	9,688	9,979
Tennessee.....	60,391	48,289.....	35,962	26,120
Louisiana.....	11,296	7,616.....	3,383	3,653
Missouri.....	22,972	29,760.....	8,337	10,995
Arkansas.....	4,363	6,048.....	1,238	2,400
Total in 25 States..	1,274,203	1,128,393.....	737,711	763,587
In 1840. Harrison majority..	145,900	In 1836. Van Buren maj.	25,876	

XXVIIth CONGRESS—GENERAL SUMMARY.

States.	SENATE.		HOUSE.		States.	SENATE.		HOUSE.	
	Har.	V. B.	Har.	V. B.		Har.	V. B.	Har.	V. B.
Maine.....	1	1.....	4	4	South Carolina..	1	1.....	1	8
New-Hampshire..	0	2.....	0	5	Georgia.....	1	1.....	9	0
Massachusetts..	2	0.....	11	1	Alabama.....	0	2.....	0	*5
Vermont.....	2	0.....	5	0	Mississippi.....	1	*1.....	*2	0
Rhode Island..	2	0.....	*2	0	Louisiana.....	1	1.....	2	1
Connecticut....	1	1.....	*6	0	Ohio.....	0	2.....	12	7
New-York.....	1	1.....	19	21	Kentucky.....	2	0.....	*11	2
New-Jersey....	2	0.....	6	0	Tennessee.....	0	2.....	*8	5
Pennsylvania..	0	2.....	13	15	Indiana.....	2	0.....	*6	1
De'aware.....	2	0.....	1	0	Illinois.....	0	2.....	*1	2
Maryland.....	2	0.....	*6	2	Michigan.....	2	0.....	1	0
Virginia.....	*2	0.....	*10	11	Missouri.....	0	2.....	0	2
North Carolina.	2	0.....	*8	5	Arkansas.....	0	2.....	0	1
Total (probably).....	Senate..29	Har. 23	V. B. House..144	Har. 98	V. B.				

* Probable but not certain. Elections yet to be holden.

GEORGIA—President, 1840.

Counties.	Har.	V. R.	Counties.	Har.	V. R.	Counties.	Har.	V. R.
Appling.....	93	61	Gloucester.....	127	164	Newton.....	988	351
Baker.....	182	204	Glynn.....	88	14	Oglethorpe.....	654	127
Baldwin.....	731	530	Green.....	829	126	Paulding.....	227	207
Bibb.....	758	742	Gwinnett.....	745	624	Pike.....	560	624
Bryan.....	80	22	Habersham.....	290	761	Pulaski.....	241	275
Bulloch.....	25	384	Hall.....	445	504	Putnam.....	468	310
Burke.....	593	203	Hancock.....	431	240	Rabun.....	30	212
Butts.....	185	339	Harris.....	853	292	Randolph.....	509	519
Camden.....	166	191	Heard.....	315	352	Richmond.....	939	407
Campbell.....	163	427	Henry.....	931	793	Scriven.....	180	199
Carroll.....	276	437	Houston.....	667	572	Stewart.....	882	639
Cass.....	561	705	Irwin.....	59	121	Sumter.....	449	176
Chatham.....	590	647	Jackson.....	572	542	Talbot.....	912	307
Chattooga.....	186	201	Jasper.....	495	495	Taliaferro.....	431	47
Cherokee.....	369	416	Jefferson.....	458	89	Tattnell.....	253	28
Clarke.....	617	318	Jones.....	461	352	Telfair.....	203	53
Cobb.....	428	656	Laurens.....	556	4	Thomas.....	426	60
Columbia.....	470	223	Lee.....	304	77	Troup.....	1071	330
Coweta.....	792	768	Liberty.....	144	78	Twiggs.....	411	373
Crawford.....	435	458	Lincoln.....	317	123	Union.....	107	360
Dade.....	38	163	Lowndes.....	422	90	Upson.....	632	293
Decatur.....	432	203	Lumpkin.....	355	786	Walton.....	516	619
DeKalb.....	665	759	Macon.....	369	303	Ware.....	215	35
Dooley.....	226	296	Madison.....	357	286	Warren.....	552	243
Early.....	258	293	Marion.....	404	193	Washington.....	593	453
Effingham.....	158	55	McIntosh.....	119	135	Wayne.....	74	51
Elbert.....	957	105	Meriwether.....	755	702	Walker.....	387	541
Emanuel.....	20	113	Monroe.....	796	675	Wilkes.....	438	352
Fayette.....	337	542	Montgomery.....	167	2	Wilkinson.....	428	474
Floyd.....	275	267	Morgan.....	478	280			
Forsyth.....	548	457	Murray.....	273	452	Total.....	40,261	31,921
Franklin.....	353	581	Muscogee.....	1044	811	Harrison maj.....	8,340	

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT—1840.

States.	PRESIDENT.		VICE PRESIDENT.		
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Tyler.	Johnson.	Others.
Maine.....	10	—	10	—	—
New-Hampshire.....	—	7	—	7	—
Massachusetts.....	14	—	11	—	—
Rhode Island.....	4	—	4	—	—
Connecticut.....	8	—	8	—	—
Vermont.....	7	—	7	—	—
New-York.....	42	—	42	—	—
New-Jersey.....	8	—	8	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	30	—	30	—	—
Delaware.....	3	—	3	—	—
Maryland.....	10	—	10	—	—
Virginia.....	—	23	—	23	1 (Polk.)
North Carolina.....	15	—	15	—	—
South Carolina.....	—	11	—	—	11 (Tazewell.)
Georgia.....	11	—	11	—	—
Alabama.....	—	7	—	7	—
Mississippi.....	4	—	4	—	—
Louisiana.....	5	—	5	—	—
Ohio.....	21	—	21	—	—
Kentucky.....	15	—	15	—	—
Indiana.....	9	—	9	—	—
Tennessee.....	15	—	15	—	—
Illinois.....	—	5	—	5	—
Michigan.....	3	—	3	—	—
Missouri.....	—	4	—	4	—
Arkansas.....	—	3	—	3	—
Total.....	334	60	334	48	19
Majority for Harrison and Tyler over all others....174					

THE
SWETT
ALMANAC



AND UNITED STATES REGISTER
FOR

GREENE'S
NEW

1843

W. E. LATH
YORK

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No. 1, FOR 1843.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1842, by GREELEY & McELRATH, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of the State of New York.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1840.

Maine, 501,793	Pennsylvania, 1,724,022	Mississippi, 375,651	Michigan, 211,705
N. Hampshire, 284,574	Delaware, 78,085	Louisiana, 351,176	Arkansas, 95,643
Vermont, 291,948	Maryland, 469,232	Tennessee, 829,210	Dist. Columbia, 43,719
Massachusetts, 737,699	Virginia, 1,239,797	Kentucky, 777,397	Florida, 54,307
Rhode Island, 108,830	North Carolina, 753,110	Ohio, 1,510,467	Wiscon. Terr., 30,752
Connecticut, 310,015	South Carolina, 594,439	Indiana, 683,314	Iowa, 43,068
New York, 2,428,921	Georgia, 677,197	Illinois, 474,404	
New Jersey, 373,306	Alabama, 569,645	Missouri, 381,102	Total, 17,100,572

POPULATION OF NEW YORK BY COUNTIES.

Albany, 68,593	Franklin, 16,518	Oneida, 34,310	Seneca, 24,874
Allegany, 40,975	Fulton, 18,049	Onondaga, 67,911	St. Lawrence, 56,706
Broome, 22,338	Genesee, 59,587	Ontario, 43,501	Steuben, 46,138
Cattaraugus, 23,872	Greene, 30,446	Orange, 50,739	Suffolk, 32,469
Cayuga, 56,338	Herkimer, 37,477	Orleans, 25,127	Sullivan, 15,639
Chautauque, 47,975	Hamilton, 1,907	Oswego, 43,619	Tioga, 20,527
Chemung, 20,732	Jefferson, 60,984	Otsego, 49,628	Tompkins, 37,948
Chemango, 40,755	Kings, 47,613	Putnam, 12,825	Ulster, 45,822
Clinton, 28,157	Lewis, 17,830	Queens, 30,324	Washington, 41,080
Columbia, 43,252	Livingston, 35,140	Rensselaer, 60,259	Wayne, 42,067
Cortland, 24,607	Monroe, 64,902	Richmond, 10,965	Warren, 13,422
Delaware, 35,396	Madison, 40,008	Rockland, 11,975	Westchester, 48,686
Dutchess, 52,398	Montgomery, 35,818	Saratoga, 40,553	Yates, 20,444
Erie, 62,465	New York, 312,710	Schenectady, 17,387	
Essex, 23,634	Niagara, 31,132	Schoharie, 32,358	Total, 2,428,921

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS, BY THE CENSUS OF 1840.

New York, 312,710	Mobile, 12,672	Newport, 8,333	Nashua, 6,054
Philadelphia, 258,832	Charlestown, 11,484	Portsmouth, N.H., 7,887	Columbus, O., 6,048
Baltimore, 102,313	Savannah, 11,214	Wheeling, 7,885	Harrisburg, 5,930
New Orleans, 102,103	Petersburg, 11,137	Taunton, 7,645	Kingston, 5,824
Boston, 93,383	Salina, 11,014	Paterson, 7,597	W'msborg, N. Y., 5,680
Cincinnati, 46,338	Springfield, 10,985	Worcester, 7,499	Rome, 5,680
Brooklyn, 36,233	Norfolk, 10,920	Georgetown, 7,312	Hudson, 5,672
Albany, 33,721	Opelousas, 10,705	Mt. Pleasant, N.Y., 7,307	Marblehead, 5,575
Charleston, 29,261	Fishkill, 10,437	Newburyport, 7,161	New London, 5,519
Washington, 23,346	Albany, 10,089	Seneca, 7,073	M'io iboro', Ms., 5,506
Providence, 23,171	Poughkeepsie, 10,006	Lexington, 6,977	Catakill, 5,339
Louisville, 21,210	Smithheld, R. I., 9,537	Nashville, 6,929	Augusta, Me., 5,314
Pittsburgh, 21,115	Hartford, 9,468	Schenectady, 6,784	Plymouth, 5,281
Lowell, 20,786	Lynn, 9,367	Gloucester, 6,738	Cumberland, 5,225
Rochester, 20,191	Lockport, 9,125	Warwick, 6,626	Andover, 5,207
Richmond, 20,153	Detroit, 9,102	Concord, 6,458	Stenbenville, 5,203
Troy, 19,334	Roxbury, 9,089	Dover, 6,458	Frederick't'n, Md., 5,182
Buffalo, 18,213	Nantucket, 9,012	Portsmouth, Va., 6,446	Bath, Me., 5,141
Newark, 17,290	Newburgh, 8,933	Plattsburgh, 6,416	Danvers, Ms., 5,030
St. Louis, 16,469	Bangor, 8,627	Lynchburg, 6,395	Easton, 4,965
Portland, 15,218	Alexandria, 8,459	Fall River, 6,350	Natchez, 4,800
Salem, Mass., 15,082	Lancaster, 8,417	Augusta, Ga., 6,303	York, Pa., 4,779
New Haven, 12,960	Reading, 8,410	Thomaston, 6,227	Zanesville, 4,766
Utica, 12,732	Cambridge, 8,409	Cleveland, 6,071	Wilmington, N.C., 4,744
New Bedford, 12,680	Wilmington, Del., 8,367	Dayton, 6,067	Columbia, S. C., 4,740

Facts from the Census. In the United States are 584,547 whites who cannot read or write; 5,773 deaf and dumb; 5,024 blind; 14,508 insane or idiots; 2,487,213 slaves.

Our population increases, with great regularity, 34 per cent. in ten years. At this rate the population will be, in round numbers, in 1850, 22,600,000; in 1860, 30,200,000; in 1900, 56,500,000.

The slave population, the last ten years, increased at about 25 per cent.; the free at 36 per cent., showing a regular increase of the free in proportion to the slave. The regular increase of the New England States is 14.3 per cent.; Middle States, 25.6; Southern, 22.264; Western, 68.606.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

(September 10th, 1842.)

EXECUTIVE.

JOHN TYLER,* of Virginia, President.	Salary \$25,000
DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State.</i>	" 6,000
WALTER FORWARD, of Penn., <i>Secretary of the Treasury.</i>	" 6,000
JOHN C. SPENCER, of New York, <i>Secretary of War.</i>	" 6,000
ABEL P. UPSHUR, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Navy.</i>	" 6,000
HUGH S. LEGARE, of South Carolina, <i>Attorney General.</i>	" 4,000
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, <i>Postmaster General.</i>	" 6,000

* Elected Vice President: succeeded to Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, died April 4, 1841, aged 68

JUDICIARY—Supreme Court.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice.* Salary \$5,000.

JOSEPH STORY, of Mass., <i>Associate Justice.</i>	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga., <i>Associate Justice.</i>
SMITH THOMPSON, of N. Y., " "	JOHN M'KINLEY, of Ala., " "
JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio, " "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn., " "
HENRY BALDWIN, of Pa., " "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va., " "

[Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.]

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

England, EDWARD EVERETT, of Mass., 1841	Austria, DANIEL JENIFER, of Md., 1841
France, LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, 1836	Prussia, HENRY WHEATON, of R. I., 1837
Russia, CHARLES S. TODD, of Ohio, 1841	Mexico, WADDY THOMPSON, of S. C., 1842

MEMBERS OF THE XXVIII CONGRESS.

(Term expires March 4th, 1843.)

SENATE.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, *President.*

Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.																																																																																	
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>MAINE.</td> <td>BELAWARE.</td> <td>TENNESSEE.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Reuel Williams,</i> - - - 1843</td> <td><i>Richard H. Bayard</i> - - 1845</td> <td>[Vacancy,] - - - 1845</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>*George Evans,</i> - - - 1847</td> <td><i>Thomas Clayton,</i> - - 1847</td> <td>[Vacancy,] - - - 1847</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</td> <td>MARYLAND.</td> <td>KENTUCKY.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>*Leonard Wilcox,</i> - - 1843</td> <td><i>John L. Kerr,</i> - - - 1843</td> <td><i>*John J. Crittenden,</i> - 1843</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>*Levi Woodbury,</i> - - 1847</td> <td><i>William D. Merrick,</i> - 1845</td> <td><i>James T. Morehead,</i> - 1847</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VERMONT.</td> <td>VIRGINIA.</td> <td>OHIO.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>† Samuel C. Crafts,</i> - - 1843</td> <td><i>WILLIAM C. RIVES,</i> - - 1845</td> <td><i>William Allen,</i> - - - 1843</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Samuel S. Phelps,</i> - - 1845</td> <td><i>† William S. Archer,</i> - 1847</td> <td><i>Benjamin Tappan,</i> - - 1845</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MASSACHUSETTS.</td> <td>NORTH CAROLINA.</td> <td>INDIANA.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Rufus Choate,</i> - - - 1845</td> <td><i>† William A. Graham,</i> - 1843</td> <td><i>Oliver H. Smith,</i> - - 1843</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Isaac C. Bates,</i> - - - 1847</td> <td><i>† Willie P. Mangum,</i> - - 1847</td> <td><i>Albert S. White,</i> - - 1845</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RHODE ISLAND.</td> <td>SOUTH CAROLINA.</td> <td>ILLINOIS.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Nathan F. Dixon,</i> - - 1845</td> <td><i>WILLIAM C. PRESTON,</i> - 1843</td> <td><i>Richard M. Young,</i> - - 1843</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>* James F. Simmons,</i> - 1847</td> <td><i>John C. Calhoun,</i> - - 1847</td> <td><i>* Samuel McRoberts,</i> - 1847</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONNECTICUT.</td> <td>GEORGIA.</td> <td>MISSOURI.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Perry Smith,</i> - - - 1843</td> <td><i>Alfred Cuthbert,</i> - - 1843</td> <td><i>Lewis F. Linn,</i> - - - 1843</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Jabez W. Huntington,</i> - 1845</td> <td><i>† John M. Berrien,</i> - - 1847</td> <td><i>Thomas H. Benton,</i> - - 1845</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEW YORK.</td> <td>ALABAMA.</td> <td>ARKANSAS.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Silas Wright,</i> - - - 1843</td> <td><i>* Arthur P. Bagby,</i> - - 1843</td> <td><i>Ambrose H. Sevier,</i> - - 1845</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,</i> 1845</td> <td><i>William R. King,</i> - - 1847</td> <td><i>William S. Fulton,</i> - - 1847</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEW JERSEY.</td> <td>MISSISSIPPI.</td> <td>MICHIGAN.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>† William L. Dayton,</i> - 1845</td> <td><i>John Henderso,</i> - - - 1845</td> <td><i>Augustus S. Porter,</i> - 1844</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>† Jacob W. Miller,</i> - - 1847</td> <td><i>Robert J. Walker,</i> - - 1847</td> <td><i>† William Woodbridge,</i> 1847</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PENNSYLVANIA.</td> <td>LOUISIANA.</td> <td><i>Whigs, in Roman,</i> - - - 28</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>James Buchanan,</i> - - - 1843</td> <td><i>† Charles M. Conrad,</i> - 1843</td> <td><i>Locos, in Politics,</i> - - - 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Daniel Sturgeon,</i> - - - 1845</td> <td><i>† Alexander Barrow</i> - 1847</td> <td><i>Tyler mea, in SMALL CAPITALS,</i> 2</td> </tr> </table>						MAINE.	BELAWARE.	TENNESSEE.	<i>Reuel Williams,</i> - - - 1843	<i>Richard H. Bayard</i> - - 1845	[Vacancy,] - - - 1845	<i>*George Evans,</i> - - - 1847	<i>Thomas Clayton,</i> - - 1847	[Vacancy,] - - - 1847	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	MARYLAND.	KENTUCKY.	<i>*Leonard Wilcox,</i> - - 1843	<i>John L. Kerr,</i> - - - 1843	<i>*John J. Crittenden,</i> - 1843	<i>*Levi Woodbury,</i> - - 1847	<i>William D. Merrick,</i> - 1845	<i>James T. Morehead,</i> - 1847	VERMONT.	VIRGINIA.	OHIO.	<i>† Samuel C. Crafts,</i> - - 1843	<i>WILLIAM C. RIVES,</i> - - 1845	<i>William Allen,</i> - - - 1843	<i>Samuel S. Phelps,</i> - - 1845	<i>† William S. Archer,</i> - 1847	<i>Benjamin Tappan,</i> - - 1845	MASSACHUSETTS.	NORTH CAROLINA.	INDIANA.	<i>Rufus Choate,</i> - - - 1845	<i>† William A. Graham,</i> - 1843	<i>Oliver H. Smith,</i> - - 1843	<i>Isaac C. Bates,</i> - - - 1847	<i>† Willie P. Mangum,</i> - - 1847	<i>Albert S. White,</i> - - 1845	RHODE ISLAND.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	ILLINOIS.	<i>Nathan F. Dixon,</i> - - 1845	<i>WILLIAM C. PRESTON,</i> - 1843	<i>Richard M. Young,</i> - - 1843	<i>* James F. Simmons,</i> - 1847	<i>John C. Calhoun,</i> - - 1847	<i>* Samuel McRoberts,</i> - 1847	CONNECTICUT.	GEORGIA.	MISSOURI.	<i>Perry Smith,</i> - - - 1843	<i>Alfred Cuthbert,</i> - - 1843	<i>Lewis F. Linn,</i> - - - 1843	<i>Jabez W. Huntington,</i> - 1845	<i>† John M. Berrien,</i> - - 1847	<i>Thomas H. Benton,</i> - - 1845	NEW YORK.	ALABAMA.	ARKANSAS.	<i>Silas Wright,</i> - - - 1843	<i>* Arthur P. Bagby,</i> - - 1843	<i>Ambrose H. Sevier,</i> - - 1845	<i>Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,</i> 1845	<i>William R. King,</i> - - 1847	<i>William S. Fulton,</i> - - 1847	NEW JERSEY.	MISSISSIPPI.	MICHIGAN.	<i>† William L. Dayton,</i> - 1845	<i>John Henderso,</i> - - - 1845	<i>Augustus S. Porter,</i> - 1844	<i>† Jacob W. Miller,</i> - - 1847	<i>Robert J. Walker,</i> - - 1847	<i>† William Woodbridge,</i> 1847	PENNSYLVANIA.	LOUISIANA.	<i>Whigs, in Roman,</i> - - - 28	<i>James Buchanan,</i> - - - 1843	<i>† Charles M. Conrad,</i> - 1843	<i>Locos, in Politics,</i> - - - 20	<i>Daniel Sturgeon,</i> - - - 1845	<i>† Alexander Barrow</i> - 1847	<i>Tyler mea, in SMALL CAPITALS,</i> 2
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* Now Members at the commencement of this Congress.

† Whig gains.—New Members, of course.

† Appointed *pro tem.* by the Governor, to fill accruing vacancies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HON. JOHN WHITE (of Kentucky) SPEAKER.

MAINE.
Members.
 1. *Nathan Clifford,*
 2. *Wm. P. Fessenden,*
 3. *Benjamin Randall,*
 4. *David Bronson,*
 5. *N. S. Littlefield,*
 6. *Alfred Marshall,*
 7. *Joshua A. Lowell,*
 8. *Elisha H. Allen.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
 (Chosen by Gen'l Ticket.)
Charles G. Atherton,
Edmund Burke,
Ira A. Eastman,
John R. Keating,
Tristram Shere.

MASSACHUSETTS.
 1. *Robert C. Winthrop,*
 2. *Leverett Saltonstall,*
 3. *Caleb Cushing,*
 4. *William Parmenter,*
 5. *Charles Hudson,*
 6. *Osmyn Baker,*
 7. *George N. Briggs,*
 8. *William B. Calhoun,*
 9. [Vacancy.]
 10. *Nathaniel B. Borden,*
 11. *Barker Burnell,*
 12. *John Quincy Adams.*

RHODE ISLAND.
 (By General Ticket.)
Jos. L. Tillinghast,
Robert B. Cranston.

CONNECTICUT.
 1. *Joseph Trumbull,*
 2. *Wm. W. Boardman,*
 3. *Thomas W. Williams,*
 4. *Thomas B. Osborne,*
 5. *Truman Smith,*
 6. *John H. Brockway.*

VERMONT.
 1. *Hiland Hall,*
 2. *William Slade,*
 3. *Horace Everett,*
 4. *Augustus Young,*
 5. *John Mattocks.*

NEW YORK.
 1. *Charles A. Floyd,*
 2. *Joseph Egbert,*
 3. *James I. Roosevelt,*
 4. *Charles G. Ferris,*
 5. *John McKeon,*
 6. *Fernanda Wood,*
 7. *Aaron Ward,*
 8. *Richard D. Davis,*
 9. *James G. Clinton,*
 10. *John Van Buren,*
 11. *Jacob Houck, Jr.,*
 12. *Robert McClellan,*
 13. *Hiram P. Hunt,*
 14. *Daniel D. Barnard,*
 15. *Archibald L. Linn,*
 16. *Bernard Blair,*
 17. *Thos. A. Tomlinson,*
 18. *H. Van Rensselaer,*
 19. *John Sandford,*
 20. *Andrew W. Doig,*

17. *David P. Brewster,*
John G. Floyd,
 18. *Thos. C. Chittenden,*
 19. *Samuel S. Bowne,*
 20. *Samuel Gordon,*
 21. *John O. Clark,*
 22. *S. S. Partridge,*
 23. *Lewis Riggs,*
 24. *†Lewis Birdseye,*
 25. *†A. Lawrence Fester,*
 26. *Christopher Morgan,*
 27. *†John B. Maynard,*
 28. *Francis Granger,*
 29. *†William M. Oliver,*
 30. *†Timothy Childs,*
 31. *†Seth M. Gates,*
 32. *†John Young,*
 33. *†Staley N. Clarke,*
 34. *Millard Fillmore,*
 35. *†Alfred Babcock.*

NEW JERSEY.
 [General Ticket.]
 1. *John B. Aycock,*
 2. *†William Halsted,*
 3. *†J. P. B. Maxwell,*
 4. *Joseph F. Rauldolph,*
 5. *†Charles C. Stratton,*
 6. *†Thomus J. Yorke.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
 1. *Charles Brown,*
 2. *Joseph R. Ingersoll,*
 3. *George W. Toland,*
 4. *†Charles J. Ingersoll,*
 5. *†Jeremiah Brown,*
 6. *John Edwards,*
 7. *Francis James,*
 8. *Joseph Fornace,*
 9. *†Robert Ramsey,*
 10. *†John Westbrook,*
 11. *Peter Newhard,*
 12. *George M. Keim,*
 13. *William Simonton,*
 14. *James Gerry,*
 15. *James Cooper,*
 16. *Amos Gustine,*
 17. *†James Irvin,*
 18. *†Benja. A. Bidlack,*
 19. *†John Snyder,*
 20. *†Amos H. Reed,*
 21. *James M. Russell,*
 22. *Albert G. Marchand,*
 23. *†Henry W. Beeson,*
 24. *†T. M. T. McKennan,*
 25. *†Wm. W. Lawin,*
 26. *†William Jack,*
 27. *Thomus Henry,*
 28. *†Arnold Phinmer.*

DELAWARE.
 †George B. Rodney.

MARYLAND.
 1. *Isaac D. Jones,*
 2. *†James A. Pearce,*
 3. *†James W. Williams,*
 4. *†John P. Kennedy,*
 5. *†Alexander Randall,*
 6. *†John T. Mason,*
 7. *†Aug. R. Sollers.*

VIRGINIA.
 1. *FRANCIS MALLORY,*
 2. *George B. Cary,*
 3. *John W. Jones,*
 4. *†William O. Goode,*
 5. *†Edward W. Hubbard,*
 6. *Walter Coles,*
 7. *William L. Goggin,*
 8. *HENRY A. WISE,*
 9. *Robt. M. T. Hunter,*
 10. *John Taliaferro,*
 11. *John M. Botts,*
 12. *†Thos. W. GILMER,*
 13. *†Wm. Smith,*
 14. *†Cuthbert Powell,*
 15. *†Richard W. Barton,*
 16. *†Wm. A. Harris,*
 17. *†A. H. H. Stuart,*
 18. *George W. Hopkins,*
 19. *†George W. Summers,*
 20. *†Samuel L. Hays,*
 21. *Lewis Stearns.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
 1. *Kenneth Rayner,*
 2. *†John R. J. Daniel,*
 3. *Edward Stanly,*
 4. *†W. H. Washington,*
 5. *James J. McKay,*
 6. *†Archibald Arrington,*
 7. *Edmund Deberry,*
 8. *†R. M. Saunders,*
 9. *†Aug. H. Shepperd,*
 10. *Abraham Rencher,*
 11. *†George C. Caldwell,*
 12. *James Graham,*
 13. *†Anderson Mitchell.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1. *Isaac E. Holmes,*
 2. *†William Butler,*
 3. *F. W. Pickens,*
 4. *†Patrick C. Caldwell,*
 5. *James Rogers,*
 6. *Sampson H. Butler,*
 7. *Robert B. Rhett,*
 8. *Thomas D. Sumter,*
 9. *John Campbell*

GEORGIA.—[Gen. Tick.]
 †Thomas F. Foster,
 †Roger L. Gamble,
 R. W. Habersham,
 Thomas B. King,
 †J. A. Meriwether.
 Lott Warren,
 Walter F. Colquitt,
 Mark A. Cooper,
 Edward J. Black.

ALABAMA.—[Gen. Tick.]
 Reuben Chapman,
 †George S. Houston,
 Dixon H. Lewis,
 †Wm. W. Payne,
 †Benjamin G. Shields.

MISSISSIPPI.—[G. Tick.]
 Jacob Thompson,
 †Wm. M. Gwin.

LOUISIANA.
 1. *Edward D. White,*
 2. *†John B. Dawson,*

3. *John Moore.*

OHIO.
 1. *†Nath. G. Pendleton*
 2. *John B. Weller,*
 3. *Patrick G. Goode,*
 4. *†Jeremiah Morrow,*
 5. *Wm. Doan,*
 6. *Calvary Morris,*
 7. *†William Russell,*
 8. *Joseph Ridgeway,*
 9. *Wm. Medill,*
 10. *Samson Mason,*
 11. *†Benjamin S. Cowan,*
 12. *†Joshua Mathiot,*
 13. *†James Matthews,*
 14. *George Sweney,*
 15. *Sherlock J. Andrews,*
 16. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
 17. *John Hastings,*
 18. *Ezra Dean,*
 19. *†Samuel Stokely.*

INDIANA.
 1. *Geo. H. PROFFITT,*
 2. *†Robt. W. Thompson,*
 3. *†Joseph L. White,*
 4. *†James H. Craven,*
 5. *†Andrew Kennedy,*
 6. *†David Wallace,*
 7. *Henry S. Lane.*

KENTUCKY.
 1. *Linn Boyd,*
 2. *Philip Triplett,*
 3. *Joseph R. Underwood,*
 4. *Bryan Y. Owsley,*
 5. *John B. Thompson,*
 6. *Willis Green,*
 7. *John Pope,*
 8. *†James C. Sprigg,*
 9. *John White,*
 10. *†Thomas P. Marshall,*
 11. *L. W. Andrews,*
 12. *Garret Davis,*
 13. *Win. O. Butler.*

TENNESSEE.
 1. *†Thomas D. Arnold,*
 2. *Abraham McClellan,*
 3. *Joseph L. Williams,*
 4. *†Thomas J. Campbell,*
 5. *Hopkins L. Turney,*
 6. *William B. Campbell,*
 7. *†Robert L. Caruthers,*
 8. *Meredith P. Gentry,*
 9. *H. M. Watterson,*
 10. *Aaron V. Brown,*
 11. *Cave Johnson,*
 12. *†Milton Brown,*
 13. *Chris. H. Williams.*

ILLINOIS.
 1. *John Reynolds,*
 2. *Zadoc Casey,*
 3. *John T. Stuart,*

MISSOURI.—[Gen. Tick.]
 †John Miller,
 †John C. Edwards.

ARKANSAS.
 Edward Cross.

MICHIGAN.
 †Jacob M. Howard.

Whigs in Roman; Locos in Italics. Those in SMALL CAPITALS were elected as Whigs, but sustained and approved President Tyler's Vetoes. * Not Members of the last Congress. † New Members who are likewise gains to their respective parties.

RECAPITULATION.—Whigs 133; Loco Focos 103; distinctive Tyler men 6; Vacancy 1. Last Congress, about 127 Van Buren to 115 Whig. New Members 114; Members re-elected 127.

Delegates.—WISCONSIN—Henry Dodge; IOWA—Aug. C. Dodge; FLORIDA—David Levy.

THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

ITS NECESSITY AND EFFECTS.

BY H. GREELEY.

THE science of Political Economy is among the latest achievements of the human intellect. For thousands of years the energies of Government, (using the term in its largest sense, as designating all the various forms and shades of political organization which have assumed to regulate and control the conduct and relations of men,) were put forth almost exclusively to ravage and destroy; rarely or never to build up and foster. The monarch or the chieftain looked abroad on the smiling fields and wealth-creating industry of a neighboring nation, and was incited not to emulate, but to devastate them. The field, in the language of courts and cabinets, was not the theatre of man's efforts to increase the sum of human comforts by peaceful and skillful industry, but the arena of murderous conflict—of carnage, hideous uproar, and fiendish desolation. The renowned and illustrious ruler was not he who had fostered industry, encouraged laudable enterprise, and largely aided in increasing and diffusing the sum of comforts among his people, but he who had gained victories, destroyed armies, ravaged countries, and slaughtered inoffending thousands and tens of thousands. From this horrible delusion, with regard to the nature and true ends of Government, the basis and character of true glory, mankind have tardily and partially awakened. Even in this nineteenth century, the most eminent and renowned warriors—the wholesale butchers of the last and former ages—are still the idols of unthinking millions.

Slowly, irregularly, the conviction struggles into ascendancy over the human mind, that the proper functions of Government are beneficent, creative, invigorating; and that the infliction of evil, whether on individuals or communities, for the repression of crime and wrong-doing, is not the sum of its objects and obligations. The completeness of its organization, the fulness of its powers, the universality of its sway, seem clearly to fit it for an instrumentality of positive as well as negative good; and the researches of statesmen and philosophers have demonstrated that Government need not be a burden upon the people, but may, by its indirect and salutary influences, more than compensate for the taxes which it levies, in the amount of its positive and un-failing benefits. In other words, the advantages accruing to the community, through a proper use of its organization and its faith, may far more than repay the cost of its economical support.

Political Economy is the science which treats of the production and existence of wealth in a community, defines what is real wealth,

and points out the means by which it may be increased and diffused. This science is yet in the first century of its recognised existence. It opened its eyes upon a world full of absurd regulations, vexatious restrictions, and pernicious monopolies, intended to enrich particular communities at the expense of mankind, and particular individuals at the expense of their respective communities. These restrictions it very properly tested and condemned. Having their origin in narrow and selfish views, they aimed to advance the interests of a part to the damage of the whole, of the few at the expense of the many. Thus hostile to the highest and broadest good, they stood condemned alike by enlightened policy and by a generous philanthropy.

In this determined, and, to a great extent, victorious warfare of the new science upon existing errors and evils, many of its more ardent and indiscriminating apostles have been led to assume grounds of sweeping hostility to any legislation in aid of the development and due reward of Industry. Regarding intently the perversion and abuse to which the power of Government has in this province (as in all others) been subjected, when impelled by ignorance and selfishness, they have chosen to deny the power altogether, or dispute the safety and feasibility of its exercise, as the only sure way of avoiding the danger of its perversion. But, while such have been the dictates of some eminent philosophers of the closet, and readily caught up and re-echoed by their more impetuous and less discerning followers, it is at the same time true that a large proportion of the writers on Political Economy inculcate different views—views which accord both with the opinions and acts of the great majority of practical statesmen. While essay is piled upon essay to prove that a Government can properly usefully do nothing in aid of the industry of the people it serves, and that the perfection of national policy would be the abolition of all duties on imports, and the establishment of absolute Free Trade, even though unreciprocated, but met by restriction and prohibition, not a single maritime or civilized nation ever seriously attempts to reduce these principles to practice, but each imposes duties in aid of its revenue, and each arranges these duties, whether wisely or unwisely, with a view to the encouragement of industry and the increase of production within its own territory. Adam Smith, Say, Ricardo, may inculcate, to the satisfaction of their followers, the folly of protection and the advantages of universal Free Trade, but Colbert, Pitt, Napoleon, Canning, Washington, Jefferson, Ham-

ton, Clay, Webster, are taught by experience the absolute necessity of discriminating duties to the successful prosecution of industry in all its necessary branches, and the upbuilding of a stable prosperity. Thus the errors of theory are corrected by the surer inductions of practical knowledge, and the most specious fallacies are rendered harmless, except to unsettle and to disturb. In an age of intelligence and universal discussion, they never can be permanently engrafted on the actual policy of nations.

But a difference between prevalent theory and necessary practice, the deductions of philosophers and the conduct of practical men, argues grave error on one side or the other. On which is it in this case? Unquestionably on the side of the theorists, so far as the collision actually exists. Nine-tenths of the propositions and arguments of the Free Trade Economists are sound and instructive; their works may mainly be read with interest and profit by all. But on the precise point at issue between them and their intelligent opponents, they err through a miscalculation in their premises. They assume, first, that a community or individual should always *buy where he can buy cheapest, and sell where he can sell dearest*; that Government should leave all at full liberty to do so; and that thus will be secured at once the greatest incentive and the greatest reward to Productive Industry in all desirable branches. In this way, it is urged, those articles which we import from abroad are just as truly the product of Home Industry as if grown or fabricated on our own soil, being procured by exchange for articles which we actually *did* produce—the only difference being that we have obtained a greater amount or value from a given quantity of labor, and thus increased the inducement to and reward of industry. Such are the fundamental positions of the advocates of Free Trade; we have stated them as nearly as may be in their own language, and with all their natural plausibility, in order that their full force may be perceived.

The elemental and fatal error in these propositions, is their confusion of the ideas of *price* and *absolute value*. Price is a condition wholly arbitrary, and of itself affords no reliable measure of cost or value. For instance—let us suppose that the entire quantity of Woolen goods required for the annual consumption of the United States would cost, if produced at home, one hundred millions of dollars, while the same goods could be procured from Europe for eighty millions. Now Protection affirms that in this case it would be conducive to the welfare of our country, and to the increase of wealth and comfort among our people, to protect efficiently the Home Manufacture of Woolens, and produce them on our own soil; while Free Trade asserts that we should thereby subject ourselves to a dead loss of twenty millions. Which is in the wrong? In the absence of a Tariff, the goods will *flow* in from abroad—there is

no dispute on that point—and the domestic manufacture will be almost if not utterly annihilated. But shall we thereby obtain our goods *really* cheaper, or but nominally so, and in reality much dearer?—in other words at a far greater expense of our Labor, than under a system of Protection? We answer, that the saving would be nominal and deceptive, and that the real cost of the foreign would be far greater than that of the domestic supply; and this truth we shall endeavor to make clear to every unprejudiced mind.

Allowing that we buy our woolen fabrics from Europe for eighty millions, we shall of course subject ourselves to the necessity of paying for them—and in what? Obviously not to any considerable extent in coin; for our country does not produce specie, and can only export it to a very limited extent. We must pay mainly in the products of our agriculture—no matter whether those products are sold directly to the manufacturing nations, or to others who pay us in something that those nations will receive. In either case, this law inflexibly applies, that, *in order to pay for our woolen fabrics, we must produce and sell eighty millions' worth of agricultural or other staples, at a price so much below that prevailing elsewhere as to admit of their profitable export*. If, for instance, we pay to a considerable extent in Grain or Flour shipped to Europe, we must produce Grain so that it shall be considerably cheaper here than there. Now the average price of Wheat at Odessa, Dantzic, and other continental grain-exporting ports, is rather under 90 cents, and it can be thence conveyed to England for 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Now, no matter whether the British Corn Laws are upheld or abolished, if we sell Grain at all to England, (and selling it to the Continent is out of the question,) we must produce it so that it will be at least as cheap in our ports as at Odessa and Dantzic. If we are to export any considerable quantity, the price must average in New York as low as a dollar a bushel, and in more southern ports still lower. And in order to be sold in New York at one dollar, it must be produced in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, at prices ranging from seventy-five down to twenty-five cents a bushel, according to the advantages of location or facilities of transporting it to market. The average price paid to the wheat-growers could not certainly exceed fifty cents a bushel, and would probably fall below that amount.

But, on the other hand, if we decided to protect the Home Manufacture, and produce our own Cloths, the bare fact of our so doing secures a Home Market for any probable product of Grain, and at once raises the price of that article very nearly or quite to its average rate throughout the world. It may be that the difference will not be twenty-five per cent. on the seaboard, while at the same time it will be a hundred per cent. in the interior, where it is grown. The necessary effect of efficient and stable Protection, as soon as Manufactures

shall have had time to diffuse themselves over the country, is to provide a Home Market for Agricultural products, not merely on the seaboard or in one section, but in every section. The reward of Labor and other elements of cost being substantially equal, Manufacturers will tend to that section in which food, fuel, and other elements of production are cheapest,

by a law universal as that of gravitation. And thus, while the Farmers are continually told by our Free Traders that a duty of forty per cent. on Woollens would tax them *so much for the special benefit of the Manufacturers*, the actual effect of Protection on their interests as a class, and on those of the whole community, will be fairly exhibited by the following table:

Actual Cost of the Woolen Goods required for a year's consumption of the Country.

UNDER FREE TRADE.		UNDER PROTECTION.	
(Nominal Cost \$80,000,000.)		(Nominal Cost \$100,000,000.)	
50,000,000 bushels of Wheat at 50 cts. per bushel	\$25,000,000	50,000,000 bushels of Wheat at \$1.50	\$75,000,000
10,000 tons of Ashes at \$100	1,000,000	10,000 tons of Ashes at \$1.35	1,350,000
50,000,000 lbs. of Wool (exported) at 20 cts.	10,000,000	50,000,000 lbs. of Wool (wrought up at home) at 40 cts.	20,000,000
30,000,000 bushels of Apples, in the absence of a Home Market, worth but 10 cts.	2,900,000	30,000,000 bushels of choice Apples, with a Home Market, worth at least 25 cts.	5,000,000
100,000,000 bushels of Potatoes, with an adequate Home Market, worth to the farmer 12½ cts. per bushel	12,500,000	100,000,000 bushels of Potatoes, with an adequate Home Market, worth 25 cts. per bushel	25,000,000
2,000,000 tons of Coal, worth at the mines, say \$1.50	3,000,000	2,000,000 tons of Coal, worth at the mines \$2.50	5,000,000
Total product to the farmers	\$53,500,000	Total	\$106,250,000
Deficiency	\$26,500,000	Excess	\$6,250,000

Here it will be seen that the same Agricultural products which pay for the year's consumption of Woollens and leave an excess, though costing nominally \$100,000,000, will only pay two-thirds of the cost of the same goods if imported, though costing nominally but \$80,000,000. The difference is made by the existence in the one case of an ample market for the farmer's surplus produce, within his own vicinity, and in the other trusting to one three or four thousand miles off. I have endeavored to state the prices in each instance at least as favorably to Free Trade as truth and the experience of the country will warrant. If the correctness of this or that item, or even of the general exhibit, be caviled at, the essential truth cannot be disputed, that we may buy a required amount or description of goods abroad much cheaper, (that is, for a smaller amount of money), and yet pay very much more for them than if we produced them at a nominally higher price. And this is the vital element which finds no place in the Free Trade calculation.

The attentive reader will have perceived ere this that the essential question to be solved by a true policy is one of real, and not at all of nominal cheapness. Political Economy is the science of labor-saving, applied to the action of communities. Its object is to save labor from waste, from misapplication, and from loss through constrained idleness. Whatever tends to prove that a particular article can be produced abroad for a less amount of our domestic labor or its products than it would cost to produce it at home, and that this difference in favor of the foreign article is not casual or transient, but has a positive and permanent reason in the nature of things, will prove effectually that this article cannot be advantageously produced at home, and is not a proper

subject of Protective legislation. For example, Coffee and Spices may be produced in New York, but only through a forcing process that renders the cost of such product one hundred times that of the imported article. This necessity of hot-house culture is not a transient condition, pertaining to the infancy of the culture; it is fixed and immutable, so long as our present climate shall continue. So long, then, it would be idle, it would be madness, to attempt fostering the home production of Coffee by protective legislation or otherwise. But suppose that by some mutation of Nature the climate of New York should become such as that of the West Indies now is, then it would be expedient and wise to encourage the home production of Coffee, even though its money cost at first should considerably exceed that of the imported article. The comparison of Protection, therefore, to the policy of raising Coffee in hot-houses, or 'extracting sunbeams from cucumbers,' may be very smart, but it fails of becoming effective from its want of pertinence and truth.

We have the means of testing the soundness of the Free Trade maxim, that 'trade will best regulate itself,' or that individual interest will unerringly discern and follow the path which leads to the greatest general good, if untrammelled by legislation or public policy. 'Why should I not be allowed to buy my coats of a Paris tailor, if he will supply me cheaper than an American one?' is the standing problem of Free Trade: 'what right has Government to interfere and prevent my following the dictate of my own interest?' The answer is, simply, that what he esteems his private interest is at war with the public good; for while the individual may purchase a coat for fewer dollars of a French than he could of an American

tailor, the community will pay, perhaps, fewer dollars, but yet a far greater amount of its products, for coats, if they are generally bought abroad than if made at home. In other words, the subtraction from the gross amount of our National wealth will be greater if our coats are obtained abroad than if they were produced at home.

'But why will not this regulate itself?'—That is just what we have been showing. The individual, having dollars to pay for a coat, may obtain it cheapest, looking only to that single transaction, from the Parisian maker; but the public will lose more than he gains by the transaction, since it pays more for its supply of coats from abroad than for a similar supply produced at home. Thus the momentary apparent individual interest is in conflict with the permanent, intrinsic public interest, and one or the other must yield. It is the first law of an organized community that individual action shall be made to conform to the general good.

Let us put this essential truth in a still clearer light. A. B. is an extensive farmer in Indiana, and this year plants fifty acres with Corn, receiving therefrom two thousand bushels, and sows fifty acres more with Wheat, of which the product is one thousand bushels. In the absence of a Tariff, he can only procure, say fifty cents a bushel for the Wheat, and twenty-five for the Corn, or one thousand dollars for his entire crop. Now he knows perfectly well that, with a good Protective Tariff, which should secure the manufacture at home of all the Cloths and Wares required for our own consumption, the price of his products would inevitably be fifty per cent. higher, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars. He could then richly afford to pay even fifty per cent. higher, if required, for whatever fabrics he should need. But in the absence of such a Tariff, will he, an individual, out of the meager proceeds of his Grain, purchase domestic manufactures at the higher prices, while he is selling his own products at Free Trade prices? Obviously, he will do no such thing. If he did, his unsupported individual action would have no good effect, either for him or the community. He might go on buying at high and selling at low prices till doomsday, to his own individual detriment, and to no good end for the public. But only impose a Tariff which shall secure the Home Market mainly to the home producer, and the competition, stimulated by a certain and steady demand at living rates, will reduce the price of the manufactured fabrics, while, by increasing largely the number in his vicinity who wish to buy Agricultural staples, and are able to pay for them, it correspondingly increases the market for his produce and the price for it. For, while the price of labor and of materials must always govern the price of manufactures, after the difficulties incident to their infancy and to foreign competition are surmounted, the price of Agricultural staples, which are of greater bulk and

more costly of transportation, will, to a great extent, be governed by the nearness or distance of the market at which the surplus is consumed, as we have already indicated. Assuming the average value of Wheat throughout the world to be a dollar a bushel, and in districts where Manufactures preponderate, (in other words, where the demand for Grain exceeds the home supply,) a dollar and a quarter, it follows inevitably that if our Manufactures are generally brought from Europe, the market for our surplus Agricultural produce must also, to a great extent, be found abroad; and the farmer in Illinois must sell his Grain at the price it bears in a foreign market, less the cost and charges of sending it there; in other words, at thirty to fifty cents a bushel. But let our policy be so adjusted that the Manufactures consumed by those regions are mainly produced at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and on the rapids of their own abundant streams, and the money price which the farmer receives for his grain will be more than doubled, and the amount of goods of all kinds received by him in exchange for a hundred bushels of Grain will be nearly or quite doubled. But this is not all, nor even the best. There are thousands of Agricultural products which command next to no price at all in the absence or distance of such a market as Manufactures must supply. Thus Wood, Fruits, Pork, Vegetables, Poultry, &c., are now sold throughout the West at prices so low as hardly to be credible, while, if the manufactured goods there consumed were there made, they would readily bring from three to ten times as much. And yet the public ear is incessantly dinning with the bold assertion that the *Farmers* do not need Protection! and that a Discriminating Tariff taxes them for the sole benefit of the *Manufacturers*!

'But why,' asks an inquirer, 'do *Manufactures* need Protection any more than other products?' We answer: The cost of transporting Manufactures from England to Peoria or Indianapolis will probably fall below two per cent. on their value, while to send back Wheat and Corn in return will cost at least two hundred per cent. The mere bulk of Agricultural staples, and the consequent expense of transporting them, affords a Protection twenty-five to one hundred per cent. against any influx from abroad, which is wholly absent in the case of Manufactures. But, in addition to this, the price or rent of Land is one great element of the cost of Agricultural products, and one which is much cheaper in America than in Europe. On the other hand, immediate Labor is the chief element in the cost of Manufactures, and Land hardly an item. In a country where Labor is comparatively dear, and Land cheap, as in ours, Agricultural products will be relatively cheaper and Manufactures dearer than in Europe, in the absence of counter-acting policy. A Protective Duty in aid of Home Manufactures, while it will hardly increase the price of the protected articles, and

will in most cases ultimately reduce it, will inevitably and largely increase the price of Agricultural products, perhaps not so much in our sea-ports, but certainly over the wide expanse of the country. A duty of one hundred per cent. on Agricultural staples alone would not increase their price ten per cent., because there is no considerable importation to check; while a duty of fifty per cent. on foreign Manufactures would increase the average price of Agricultural staples at least fifty per cent. It is, therefore, one of the plainest, clearest of economical truths, that the true way to encourage and reward Agriculture is by protecting and fostering Manufactures, and thus providing a convenient and safe market with adequate prices for Agricultural products. In other words: the true way to increase Industry and its rewards, is not by attracting it to those departments of production already overstocked, and so increasing surpluses for which there is no adequate demand or reward, but by developing new branches of industry, opening new avenues to useful employment, and thus rounding out and perfecting the great circle of industrial effort. If all the industry of a country or community is directed to one department, one inevitable result is, that the product of that industry bears a lower price there than throughout the world generally, while whatever else they buy or consume costs them more than its average price elsewhere. At the same time that single department does not furnish sufficient and advantageous employment for all ages, tastes, sexes, capacities, and conditions; and there is inevitably much idleness or comparatively unproductive effort. But let Agriculture, Manufactures, Arts, and every department of industrial effort be prosecuted together, as nearly as may be, and there is employment and reward for all, and no danger of prostration to any through a revulsion or caprice in some far-off market, or through the obstacles interposed by maritime or other hostilities. This is the consummation to which National Prosperity aspires, and Protection emphatically tends.

Let us suppose, for farther example, that the American People, tired of buying the products of a European manufacturing population of three or four millions, at an oppressive disadvantage to the producers on both sides, should at once resolve and proclaim, 'We will buy no longer of Europe, but let the European manufacturers come to us, and we will give them better employment, better pay, and better living than they now have;' what would be the result? The manufacturers, finding their employment and pay diminished, would certainly come over in sufficient numbers, and, foreign manufactures being no longer imported, would find abundant employment. No truth is more settled than this, that the exchanges of Agricultural and Manufacturing products among the same people will always find their natural and proper equilibrium. Now, our Farmers could surely produce as much

Grain and Meat as now, since there would be nothing to prevent, and the Manufacturers could very soon produce as much Cloth, Wares, &c. in this country as they do in Europe; the advantages offered by the immense aggregation of Capital and Machinery abroad being fully counterbalanced by the superior cheapness of our abundant Water power over Steam, of our timber, wood, &c., and the remarkable ingenuity of our people in the invention and improvement of labor-saving machinery. Our Farmers thus producing as much food as now, and our Manufacturers producing as much cloth, &c., here as they now do in Europe, does not every one see that an immense saving would be secured to both in the diminution of the enormous force now diverted from production to needless transportation and traffic? Here is an utter waste of the energies and efforts of millions, who must levy their support upon the actual producers, to whom they are necessary under the present system. At this moment, for broadcloth costing three dollars per yard, the farmers of Illinois and Indiana are paying from six to twelve bushels of Wheat; while the manufacturer in England is receiving less than two bushels! The balance is swallowed up by the expenses of transportation, sale and resale, British taxes, tithes, &c. But let us adopt and adhere to such a policy as will woo the Manufacturer to a residence among us, and he will receive much more Wheat for a piece of Cloth, while the Farmer receives much more Cloth for a load of Wheat; the saving of four thousand miles' profitless transportation being shared between them. Such are the results and the benefits of the Protective System.

The careful reader will have already perceived that the foundations of that system are laid not in strife, not in envy, jealousy, or ill-will, but in the highest good to Man, and to all men. We do not commend it as desirable for or beneficial to this country, or its farmers, only, but for all countries, all classes, and all times. Wherever Man shall, in the sweat of his brow, eat bread, there it is desirable that all departments of Industry shall be prosecuted as nearly as may be together, unless some condition of climate or soil shall forbid it; and if, through unequal currencies, diverse institutions, or other cause, this intermingling of Agricultural with Manufacturing avocations fails to take place naturally, there it is desirable that public policy should interpose to secure it. If the articles which one now buys shall for a time cost more, those which he has to sell will, at the same time, command more; and, after a brief season, the alleged evil will disappear, while the benefit permanently remains, having its root in the nature of things. The case is just like this: A. B. raises Wheat in Ohio, which he exchanges with C. D. for Manufactures in Montreal, while E. F. makes his living by carrying back and forth the Grain and Goods. But in course of time, G. H. sets up a manufactory or depot within a

mile of A. B., and offers to supply him Goods for Grain at the same rate that he has hitherto traded in Montreal. By accepting this offer, A. B. makes a clear saving of the amount formerly paid to E. F. for his services, and the latter is left to abandon his unproductive, and betake himself to some productive employment, whereby there is a clear saving of the whole of his services to the world. In other words, the same amount of labor produces so much more of the necessaries or comforts of life than formerly, and the community is to that extent enriched by the change.

And here is shown the fallacy of the Free Trade cavil, that if Protection is so good a thing for Nations, it must be good for States, Counties, Towns, and even Families also, and that each should protect its own industry against the rivalry of all neighbors, and the farmer make his own boots, hats, and broadcloth, as well as the nation. All must see that while a Nation affords full scope and materials for a perfect and economical division of labor, a family or township does not; and that, while the expense of transporting grain from Indiana to manufacturers in Cincinnati or Louisville may be very light, the cost of taking the same grain to Birmingham or Manchester would be enormous. The case is just as if a man should say, 'You tell me I cannot afford to go a hundred miles for the boots and shoes I need, because the cost of the journey will overbalance the saving in price; now, on the same principle, I cannot go a hundred rods, but must buy of the nearest and dearest manufacturer, or make for myself.' The analogy here is obviously defective and unsound, and so with the cavil referred to.

Equally fallacious is the objection that England protects her own industry, yet her Laborers are depressed and wretched; therefore, Protection is a curse to the Laborer. This is one of those loose, imperfect analogies by which any thing may be proved, and which of course prove nothing. The English laborer is depressed, not because his labor is protected, but for very different reasons. He is trodden down by laws of primogeniture, which secure to a few persons a monopoly of all the real property in the kingdom, and of course compel the mass to pay enormously high rents for the use of land, &c.; by an enormous public debt and public burdens of all kinds; by an extravagant Government, an immense Army, a paupered Priesthood of the Established Church, &c. &c. Put the public burdens of the English upon us, and we could not bear them a single year. Abolish every vestige of her tariff, and, without other and more radical changes, she would still be a nation of prodigals and paupers. Her evils lie far too deep for so superficial a remedy.

I have not urged at all the argument of necessity founded on the Tariffs of other nations, and their bearing upon our interests. How we are to pay for foreign Manufactures when the producing nations will not take our Grain,

Wheat, &c. in return, is indeed a problem most difficult to solve, and of whose insolubility our present depressed, embarrassed, and crippled condition is a mournful evidence. At this moment, while the makers of our Cloths and Wares are paying twenty cents a pound for Pork in England, the wearers of that Cloth are selling Pork at one cent a pound in Illinois. Here is an enormous difference between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer—a difference which is utterly ruinous to productive industry on both sides. How long shall it be submitted to?

Enlightened Protection is emphatically the hope and stay of the toiling millions over the whole face of the earth. Wherever a hammer is lifted, a plough held, a shuttle thrown, over the globe, there is one whose direct interest it is that labor should be efficiently protected, not merely in his own but in all countries, and that the excessive and fatal competition of capital with capital, sinew with sinew, privation with privation, to excel in cheapness of production—that is, cheapness of money price—should be checked and bounded. Let Labor, therefore, with one mighty voice, demand adequate, stable Protection, and a wider and deeper Prosperity will soon irradiate the land, carrying independence, comfort, and joy to the dwelling alike of the farmer and artisan in every section of the country. Aug. 30, 1843.

GENERAL JACKSON ON PROTECTION.

LETTER TO DR. COLEMAN OF N. C.

Washington City, April 30, 1834.

* * * * * Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of National Independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate protection; that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we have within our country a supply of these leading and important articles so essential to war.

I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture. Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants! It is time we should become a little more Americanised, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. * * * *

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE VOICE OF OUR PRESIDENTS,

IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, in his first Annual Message after signing the first Tariff bill, framed avowedly "to protect manufactures," says:

"The safety and interest of the People require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly for military supplies."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in his Message to Congress of December 15, 1802, thus enumerates the proper objects of our Government:

"To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practice with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burdens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal Union as the only rock of safety:—these, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these the rule of our action, we shall endeavor to our countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote an union of sentiment and of action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety."

Again, in his Message of 1806, apprehending a surplus Revenue, he says:

"To what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?"

He proceeds to say, that on a few articles he thinks the impost may be suppressed, but that, with regard to the great mass of them, the "patriotism" of the people would "prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers."

In his last annual Message sent to Congress, on the 8th of November, 1806, Mr. JEFFERSON says:

"The suspension of foreign commerce produced by the injustice of the belligerent Powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and substance, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."

JAMES MADISON, in his Message of November 5th, 1811, thus speaks:

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have

attained, and are still attaining, under the impulse of causes not permanent, and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is, at present, abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign Governments. Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufactures from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring upon them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such articles at least as belong to our defence and primary wants, we should not be left in a state of unnecessary dependence on external supplies."

President MONROE, in his Inaugural Address, March 4th, 1817, observes:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the Government. Possessing as we do all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unthought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his Message of December 2d, 1823, thus vindicates the power and policy of Protection:

"Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless, that there exists in the political institutions of our country no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation; that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry, to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry, destroyed by the statutes of another nation? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail.

"If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found by experience to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burdens. To the voice of just complaint, from any portion of their constituents, the representatives of the States and the people will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the merchant, and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations, under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures—they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow-citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union."

Gen. JACKSON, in his Message of Dec. 7th, 1830, thus asserts the Constitutional power:

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust

these duties, with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case. This indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of President Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

The same sentiments, in different language,

were repeatedly and strongly expressed by each of these Presidents. Lastly, John Tyler, in his Message of December, 1841, favors us with the following:

"Imposing duties for the purpose of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and properly exists. Otherwise, the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles—the productive as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some might have the effect of causing their importation to cease; whereas others, entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported.

"So, also, the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well-founded objection can be raised against them."

Who will now assert that Protection is unconstitutional? or that it taxes the other classes of the community for the special benefit of the Manufacturers?

Manufactures in the United States.

STATE.	Capital invested.	STATE.	Capital invested.
New York...	\$55,252,379	North Carolina...	\$3,838,980
Massachusetts...	41,774,449	Tennessee.....	3,731,580
Pennsylvania...	31,815,105	Illinois.....	3,136,512
Ohio.....	16,905,257	Michigan.....	3,112,210
Connecticut...	13,669,139	South Carolina...	3,216,970
New Jersey.....	11,517,582	Georgia.....	2,899,595
Virginia.....	11,360,861	Missouri.....	2,704,495
Rhode Island...	10,096,136	Alabama.....	2,130,064
New Hampshire	9,252,448	Mississippi.....	1,797,727
Maine.....	7,105,620	Delaware.....	1,589,215
Maryland.....	6,450,284	Dist. Columbia...	1,006,875
Louisiana.....	6,450,699	Florida.....	669,490
Kentucky.....	5,945,259	Wisconsin.....	635,926
Vermont.....	4,326,440	Arkansas.....	424,467
Indiana.....	4,132,043	Iowa.....	199,645
Total.....	\$207,726,579		

Facts for Farmers.

While we have for several years down to September, 1842 been reducing our duties on Imports until they had reached the horizontal standard of 20 per cent., the following are the rates of duty imposed on the Agricultural Staples by the country (Great Britain) which has supplied us with the larger share of our Manufactures—our own Manufactures having no chance at all in her markets—viz.:

Amt. Agricultural Products.	Present Value in New York.	% of British Duties thereon.	
Louisiana Sugar.	5 cents per pound.	270 per cent.	
Do. Molasses.	21 cents per gallon.	400 per cent.	
S. Carolina Rice.	24 cents per pound.	113 per cent.	
Southern Tobacco	6 cents per pound.	1200 per cent.	
Do. Cotton.....	8 cents per pound.	8 per cent.	
Spirits from Grain	20 cents per gallon.	2700 per cent.	
Cider.....	15 cents per gallon.	273 per cent.	
Farm Prod.	Wheat.....	\$1.25 per bushel... 60	
	Barley.....	75 cents per bu. 74	
	Oats.....	50 cents per bu. 100	
	Potatoes.....	30 cents per bu. 84	
	Flour.....	\$6 per barrel..... 60	
	Hay.....	75 cents per 100 lbs 137	
	Animal Prod.	Salted Beef	\$6.50 per barrel... 80 per cent.
		Do. Pork	\$7.50 per barrel... 68 per cent.
		Bacon.....	7 cents per pound. 85 per cent.
		Hams.....	7 cents per pound. 85 per cent.
Forsts—Timber.	Lard.....	5 cents per pound. 34 per cent.	
	Butter.....	15 cents per pound. 28 per cent.	
	Cheese.....	7 cents per pound. 32 per cent.	
	Linseed Oil...	95 cents per gallon. 80 per cent.	
	Staves.....	14 cents per cubic ft. 96 per cent.	

Cotton and Woolen Manufactures.

VALUE OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN 1839.

STATES.	Cotton.	Wool.
Massachusetts.....	\$16,552,423	\$7,082,998
Rhode Island.....	7,116,792	842,172
Pennsylvania.....	5,018,007	2,319,061
New Hampshire...	4,142,304	795,784
New York.....	3,640,237	3,537,337
Connecticut.....	2,715,964	2,494,313
New Jersey.....	2,086,184	440,710
Maryland.....	1,150,580	235,900
Maine.....	970,397	412,366
Virginia.....	446,063	147,792
North Carolina...	438,900	3,900
South Carolina...	359,000	1,000
Delaware.....	332,272	104,700
Kentucky.....	329,380	151,246
Tennessee.....	325,719	14,290
Ohio.....	199,378	685,757
Indiana.....	135,400	88,667
Vermont.....	113,000	1,331,953
All others.....	38,291	36,953
Total.....	\$46,350,453	\$20,696,999
Total Capital invested.....	\$51,102,350	\$15,765,124

* Generally they are prohibited.

THE ELEMENTS AND NAMES OF PARTIES.

THE existence of rival parties is one of the necessary results of Political Freedom. Under a Despotism like that of France under Louis XIV. or Napoleon, or like Russia as she still is, there are properly no parties. Factions, cabals, conspiracies may from time to time be hatched by tyranny in the Government or discontent among the People, but they are usually of limited extent and brief duration. The rise and continuance of Parties mark the origin and progress of essentially Popular institutions, as their degeneracy into personal factions evinces the decline of the spirit of Liberty.

The first distinct array of parties in this country, after the achievement of our National Independence, grew out of the successive attempts to form a Federal Constitution, and their ultimate success. The question of adopting or rejecting that Constitution when framed was referred to the People of the several States, by whom it was successively adopted after earnest discussion in all, and some hesitation on the part of many. In this discussion the friends of the Constitution were known as *Federalists*; its opponents as *Anti-Federalists*. Gen. Washington having been President of the Convention which formed the Constitution, and having exerted his influence to secure its adoption, was recognised as the head of the Federal party, though never a strong partisan; Mr. Jefferson, on his return from a long residence in France as Ambassador, became the chief of the Anti-Federal Party. But new and exciting questions rapidly arose, as they will ever arise, which altered essentially the attitude and character of the respective parties: the Anti-Federalists, accusing their opponents of a secret hostility to Popular Institutions, assumed the name of Republicans; while these opponents, claiming to be themselves Federal Republicans, stigmatized the Anti-Federalists as *Democrats*, an appellation assumed by the ferocious Jacobins who had so lately filled France with phrensy, terror, and bloodshed. The name thus affixed as a reproach was ultimately adopted by a good portion of those to whom the Federalists had applied it, when the unpopular Administration of John Adams had repelled many of its former supporters from the Federal standard. The Government passed into the hands of the Republicans with the elevation of Jefferson to the Presidency in 1800, and the Federalists as a party never regained their former ascendancy. New questions, founded on the new measures and events of succeeding years—the Wars of Europe; the Embargo; the wrongs and insults received by this country from England and from France; our War against the former; the Bank, Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c.—arose to engross the public mind, until, on the election of James Monroe to the Presidency in 1816, the questions involved in the old Federal and Democratic controversy had ceased to possess any practical significance or rela-

tion to the actual and subsisting differences. In a few of the States where the Federalists were strongest, the old distinctions and warcries were retained; but in 1824, when five rival candidates for President, all professed Democrats, appeared in the field, these distinctions were utterly annihilated. Massachusetts, which had just become a Democratic State, took the lead in supporting John Quincy Adams, who was denounced as at heart a Federalist; while Delaware, almost or quite the only unflinching Federal State then remaining, cast her votes for William H. Crawford, the regularly nominated Democratic caucus candidate. Federalists and Democrats were everywhere intermingled in the support of Adams, Crawford, Jackson; though hardly a Federalist was found advocating the claims of Mr. Clay, who had been the leader of the Democratic party in Congress, preceding and during a good part of the War with England, and who was supported in New York, as in many other States, by that portion of the Democrats who protested against the caucus nomination of Mr. Crawford as absurd and of no possible efficacy.

From that time, the old party designations have been used rather as scare-crows for the timid, and lures for the uninformed, than otherwise. Mr. Adams avowedly disregarded them entirely throughout his Administration. Gen. Jackson had long before urged the propriety of doing so in a letter to Mr. Monroe on his accession to the Presidency in 1816—17; and among his supporters were many of the leading Federalists, including Roger B. Taney, his Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury, now Chief Justice; James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Louis M'Lane of Delaware, Garrit D. Wall of New Jersey, Reuel Williams of Maine, Francis Baylies of Massachusetts, Martin Chittenden of Vermont, &c. &c. Since then, the resemblances between our existing and the old by-gone parties have become entirely effaced. New questions regarding both measures and men, have divided and continue to divide the country, but they bear little or no relation to those which divided our fathers forty or fifty years ago.

The partisans of Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton, generally assume the name of *Democrats*, as a passport to popular favor, and endeavor to brand their opponents as *Federalists*. The other party take the name of *Democratic Whigs*, or in some States simply *Whigs*, and, in reference to the Destructive measures advocated by their opponents, designate them as *Loco-Focos*. But names are nothing; Principles and Measures are alone of any real consequence. We trust every well-meaning citizen will at once resolve to put names altogether out of the account, and, looking only to what is done and proposed by each party, decide between them, taking his stand with the one or the other, as he shall earnestly believe to be most conducive to the perpetuity of Freedom and the welfare of the Country.

Votes for President and Vice President.

	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.*		PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.
1788	Geo. Washington ... 69 (Unanimous)	John Adams 34 (Scattering) ... 35	1824	Andrew Jackson ... 99 John Q. Adams ... 84	John C. Calhoun ... 182 Five others 78
1792	Geo. Washington ... 132 (Unanimous)	John Adams 77 George Clinton 50 T. Jefferson, 4, Burr, 1	1828	Wm. H. Crawford ... 41 Henry Clay 37	[J. Q. Adams elected President by H. Rep.] John C. Calhoun ... 173 Richard Rush 63
1796	John Adams 71 Thomas Jefferson ... 68	Aaron Burr 50 Aaron Burr 73	1832	Andrew Jackson ... 178 John Q. Adams 83	Martin Van Buren 159 John Sergeant 49 William Wilkins ... 36
1800	Thomas Jefferson ... 73 John Adams 64	George Clinton ... 162 Rufus King 14	†	Henry Clay 49 John Floyd 11	Henry Lee 11 Amos Ellmaker 7
1804	Thomas Jefferson ... 162 Chas. C. Pinckney 14	Rufus King 14 George Clinton ... 118	1836	William Wirt 7 Martin Van Buren 170	Rich'd M. Johnson 147 Francis Grauger ... 77
1808	James Madison ... 152 Chas. C. Pinckney 45	Elbridge Gerry ... 128 Jared Ingersoll ... 58	**	Wm. H. Harrison ... 73 Hugh L. White 26	John Tyler 47 William Smith 23
1812	James Madison ... 127 De Witt Clinton ... 89	Daniel D. Tompkins 183 Rufus King 34	††	Daniel Webster ... 14 Willie P. Mangum ... 11	John Tyler 234 Rich'd M. Johnson 48
1816	James Monroe ... 183 Rufus King 34	Dan'l D. Tompkins 218 (Opposition scattering)	1840	W. H. Harrison ... 234 Martin Van Buren . 60	Polk I, Tazewell ... 11
1820	James Monroe ... 218 (No opp. but I vote!)	(Opposition scattering)		Har. 19 Sts. V. Buren 7	

* At the four first elections, no discrimination was made between votes for President and Vice President; each elector voting for two candidates, and the highest on the poll being President and the next Vice President.

† Under the Constitution as it then stood, there was no choice for President; the votes for Jefferson and Burr, the Democratic candidates, being equal. The House, after a protracted and most exciting struggle, elected Mr. Jefferson President; whereupon Burr became Vice President.

†† Mr. Ingersoll received only the Federal votes; Mr. Clinton those of New York in addition.

‡ Gov. Wm. Plumer, of N. H., voted for J. Q. Adams, who was not a candidate.

§ In the House of Representatives, Adams received the vote of 13 States, Jackson of 7, Crawford of 4.

¶ South Carolina voted for Ex-Gov. Floyd of Virginia, and H. Lee of Boston. Pennsylvania voted for Jackson, but eschewed Van Buren, and cast her vote for Wilkins. Vermont voted for Wirt and Ellmaker, (Anti-Masonic.)

** Tennessee and Georgia voted for White and Tyler; Maryland for Harrison and Tyler; South Carolina for Mangum and Tyler; Massachusetts for Webster and Grauger. Virginia for Van Buren and Judge Smith of Alabama. Col. R. M. Johnson having just half the votes for Vice-President, the Senate proceeded to elect; whereupon Col. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Grauger 16.

Votes of New York for President.

1832—Andrew Jackson.....	168,497	Clay and Wirt.....	154,896
1836—Martin Van Buren.....	166,815	William H. Harrison.....	138,543
1840—William H. Harrison.....	225,817	Martin Van Buren.....	212,527

New York Elections since 1789.

Statement of Votes cast in this State for Governor, at the several Elections of Chief Magistrate, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Year.	Candidates.	Votes.	Majority.		[New Constitution.]		
1789	George Clinton.....	6,391		1822	Joseph C. Yates.....	128,493	
	Robert Yates.....	5,962	429		Solomon Southwick... 2,910	125,583	
1792	George Clinton.....	8,440		1824	De Witt Clinton.....	103,452	
	John Jay.....	8,332*	108		Samuel Young.....	67,093	16,359
1795	John Jay.....	13,481		1826	De Witt Clinton.....	99,785	
	Robert Yates.....	11,892	1,589		William B. Rochester. 96,135	3,650	
1798	John Jay.....	16,012		1828	Martin Van Buren.....	136,794	
	Robert R. Livingston. 13,632	2,380			Smith Thompson.....	106,444	
1801	George Clinton.....	24,808			Solomon Southwick ... 33,345		
	Stephen Van Rensselaer 20,843	3,965		1830	Enos T. Throop.....	128,842	
1804	Morgan Lewis.....	30,829			Francis Grauger.....	120,361	8,481
	Aaron Burr.....	22,139	8,690		Ezekiel Williams.....	2,332	
1807	Daniel D. Tompkins... 35,074	4,085		1832	William L. Marcy.....	166,410	
	Morgan Lewis.....	30,989			Francis Grauger.....	156,672	9,738
1816	Daniel D. Tompkins... 43,094	6,610		1834	William L. Marcy.....	181,900	
	Jonas Platt.....	36,484			William H. Seward... 169,008	12,892	
1813	Daniel D. Tompkins... 43,324	3,606		1836	William L. Marcy.....	166,122	
	Stephen Van Rensselaer 39,713	3,610			Jesse Buel.....	136,648	
1816	Daniel D. Tompkins... 45,412	6,765			Isaac S. Smith.....	3,496	
	Rufus King.....	38,647		1838	William H. Seward... 192,862		
1817	De Witt Clinton.....	43,310	41,891		William L. Marcy.....	182,461	10,421
	Peter B. Porter.....	1,417		1840	William H. Seward... 222,011		
1820	De Witt Clinton.....	47,447	1,457		William C. Bouck ... 216,726		
	Daniel D. Tompkins... 45,990	1,457			Gerrit Smith.....	2,669	5,285

Votes of Otsego and Tioga Counties rejected, which it is said would have reversed the majority.

THE GROUNDS OF DIFFERENCE

BETWEEN THE CONTENDING PARTIES.

Two great rival hosts now divide the American People, and by their struggles for ascendancy agitate, and, at intervals, convulse the Nation. Each is probably right in many of the principles which it affirms; each is doubtless wrong in some of the acts which it commits or tolerates, and in the extremes to which its views are sometimes pushed. Each embodies a share of the wisdom and folly, honesty and knavery, virtue and vice, which checker human life. Each numbers in its ranks stern and lofty patriots, who have no thought but for their country's good; each has also its self-seeking demagogues, who regard mainly their own advantage. He who deems his own party all good, and his opponents wrong every way, may be an excellent partisan, but not a very discerning and impartial citizen. Yet, while many faults and many virtues are common to both and to all parties, there are certain great leading characteristics which at this time draw a broad and distinct line of demarcation between them. These characteristics we shall here endeavor to exhibit.

I. The first is generic or fundamental, influencing and shaping all the others. It is the cardinal conviction of those known as WHIGS, ('Democratic' or 'Federal' Whigs, as you please,) that Government need not and should not be an institution of purely negative, repressive usefulness and value, but that it should exert a beneficent, paternal, fostering influence upon the Industry and Prosperity of the People. It affirms that the People can never expect too much from the Government, when they expect only that which the Government can justly bestow. It affirms that the interest of the Government and the interest of the People are or should be identical, and ought never to be regarded as diverse, and, in short, that Government was founded, and is supported, in order that it may promote the welfare and happiness of the People by every means legitimately within its power. The opposite party (whether termed 'Democrats,' as they claim to be, or 'Loco-Focos,' as is less vague and more pertinent) assume that 'the world is governed too much;' that Government has properly nothing to do with the concerns of the People, except to protect them from external or internal aggression; that when it has provided fully to repel invasion from without, and to punish crime within the Nation, it has performed its whole duty, and, should it attempt any thing farther, would be morally certain to do more harm than good. Such is substantially the radical difference between the Whigs and Loco-Focos of this country.

II. The question of PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY is the first in importance of those necessarily dividing the two parties, in view of the difference above stated. The Whig doc-

trine affirms that Government ought to protect and cherish the Industry of the Country to the fullest extent, as a matter of legitimate and necessary concern; and that the People have a right to look to it for all the aid within its power. Loco-Focoism, on the other hand, insists that Protection is at once usurpation and folly; that Industry should look out for itself; and that Government neither can nor should do any thing in its behalf, in any contingency. There are individuals in the Whig party opposed to the policy of Protection, as there are in the Loco-Foco who favor that policy; but the question no less clearly involves the radical difference between the two parties. [For the policy of Protection, see the longer article expressly on that subject.]

III. Akin to this is the CURRENCY question. The Whigs maintain that it is the duty of the Government to provide, and that the necessities of the People demand, a National Circulating Medium of uniform soundness and value, circulating from one end of the Union to the other without discount and without cavil, being always redeemed in specie, and everywhere received by the Treasury in all payments thereto. They hold it impossible that coin alone shall perform this service, because of its weight, its bulk, and the difficulty and cost of its transmission; while they insist that no paper not possessing a National character, or not redeemable on demand in specie, can ever be expected to do it. The great advantages of such a Circulating Medium as the Country enjoyed from 1824 to 1836, and as the Whigs hope to restore, must be evident to all. Suppose that the annual exchanges of products between different sections of the Union, so remote as not to possess a uniform local Currency, now amount to Five Hundred Millions per annum, (which it probably exceeds,) and that the average cost of difference of Exchange, discount on Bank notes, &c., is but four per cent. on the amount; here, in the absence of a National Currency, is an annual tax of Twenty Millions per annum levied on the Productive Industry of the Country for nothing, or to support an army of Brokers, Traveling Agents, &c., who would otherwise be employed in useful industry. It is the same as though one twenty-fifth of all the merchantable Produce and Goods of the Country were annually sunk to the bottom of the Sea. Therefore, say the Whigs, object as you may to the powers or management of this Bank, or that Fiscal Agency, but do not deprive the Country utterly of great advantages which it once enjoyed and may well enjoy again. To say that we ought not to have a National Currency because Nick Biddle was a rascal, or his Bank corruptly managed, is to trifle with the good sense of the Country. Nobody so acts on such considerations in his own personal matters. If there

were defects or perverted powers in a former institution, experience should teach us how to amend them; but to argue thence that we should have none, is like insisting that the explosion of a boiler should put an end to Steam navigation. On all this subject, the Loco-Foco doctrine is the opposite of the Whig, and the instances of individual dissent are on either side very few.

IV. On INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, the fundamental principles of the two parties come again in contact. The Whigs maintain that the primary consideration which should govern the commencement and prosecution of Internal Improvements is the largest degree of benefit to the whole People, and that, whenever a Canal or Railroad is clearly proved to be eminently calculated to advance the interests of the community, by cheapening transportation, increasing production, and developing resources which would else lie dormant—and all this to an extent vastly surpassing the cost of the work—then it would be politic and just to construct it, if within the ability of the community, although it might not at first pay the interest on the outlay. The Whig party generally look with favor upon works of Internal Improvement, regarding them as calculated and intended to give employment to Labor, secure a market to Produce, and contribute generally and vastly to the physical improvement of the country, and its advancement in Arts, Civilization, and Morality. Loco-Focoism, on the contrary, although its disciples have in other times commenced their full share of unprofitable and burdensome, because uncompleted works, regards with jealousy the prosecution of Public Works, and sees in them only the preludes to taxation, bankruptcy, and ruin. Its estimate of the utility and policy of a proposed Canal or Railroad is based on the presumption that it will or will not pay readily a good interest on the cost of its construction; unheeding the advantages which may flow from it through other channels than its toll-houses. But Loco-Focoism in practice is every day becoming more and more assimilated to what we have seen that it is in principle—hostile to any action of the Government designed to promote affirmatively the welfare of the People. In New Hampshire, the party has taken decided ground, not only against any direct aid to Railroads by the State, but also against granting permission to companies to take the lands over which their Roads must pass at an impartial valuation. This refusal is fatal to any prosecution of Improvement. No Company will undertake a work which may be stopped midway by a demand of ten thousand dollars a foot for land that they must pass over. But here and everywhere, those who are the genuine disciples of this faith, being alike hostile to the involving States or Communities in Public Works, and at the same time hostile to the incorporation of Companies with capital and powers adequate to their construction, in effect oppose and deny all the means by which such

works can be carried forward, since individual capital, enterprise, and powers, can rarely if ever be equal to the construction of works of the highest public utility. Hence Internal Improvement and Loco-Focoism are at deadly variance: they can co-exist only through gross inconsistency on the part of those professing the latter.

V. Again, there occurs a radical difference on the subject of the PUBLIC LANDS. Loco-Focoism asserts, that whatever may be realized upon the sale of these Lands shall go into the Federal Treasury, and be used to defray the ordinary and current expenses of the Government. But the Whigs insist that these Lands are the common property of all the States of the Union; that they were expressly so ceded by the few States in whom the title was vested at the close of the Revolution; and that the express condition was that their proceeds were to aid first in extinguishing the Revolutionary debt, and then to belong to the States—the Federal Union not having then been formed. That debt being now extinguished, the Whigs contend that the Land Proceeds should be fairly and equally distributed to the several States, to be by them applied to purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, so that they shall annually add to the enduring wealth of the country, and to the intellectual and physical advantages enjoyed by our People. They urge that the proceeds of this vast and precious Public Domain—the noblest patrimony ever yet inherited by any People—ought not to be frittered away or eaten up from year to year like the estate of a prodigal, but should be husbanded and preserved with care, in such manner that future generations shall not reproach us with having squandered what was justly theirs, and left them penniless. To these are added many weighty considerations connected with the danger of an ultimate alienation of this great domain from the whole People to the sole use and benefit of the States which contain them, and of the depreciation of the value of lands in the Old States through a graduation or reduction of the price, &c. All these considerations are lost upon Loco-Focoism, which insists that the Land Proceeds shall be thrown into the Treasury and expended like any other Revenue of the Federal Government. On this point also the fundamental difference between the parties respecting the nature and true ends of Government is clearly manifested.

Such are some of the most important questions at issue between the two great parties which divide the Country. We have aimed to state them temperately, fairly, and justly, without resorting to harsh epithets, or invoking blind, unreasoning prejudices. These questions are about to be settled by the judgement and action of the People. Let every man deliberately, calmly assume his position on that side which his understanding shall point out as that of the true principles and best interests of the American Republic.

LIFE OF HENRY CLAY.

BY HENRY J. RAYMOND.

In the year 1798, on a winter evening, an obscure room in the village of Lexington, Kentucky, presented a scene which we shall do well to examine somewhat closely. Something like a score of the young men of the place are there assembled for the laudable purpose of mental improvement. They are all intelligent, of fair talents, and haunted by those visions of young ambition which often disturb the souls of youth, and arouse them to life and energy. Yet there seems to be among them no master-spirit; no one upon whom the rest are accustomed to look with a respect bordering upon worship; no one who rules the rest as if he were 'born to rule.' They are engaged in the discussion of some abstract question, in which no one of them feels any personal interest; but around which, by the power of their own minds, they have thrown something of attraction. Still the debate has been dull, and is now about to close; but a member, who has never before uttered a word at their meetings, casually remarks to his fellows that the topic seems to him *not to have been exhausted*. His words are overheard, and, for some reason, there is an earnestly expressed eagerness to hear him speak. He is embarrassed and knows not what to do. He is young—apparently not more than twenty-one; is tall and well built, has a bright eye and a fair forehead; still there is nothing very remarkable in his appearance; but his fellow members are apparently of the opinion that from his large and unhandsome mouth may flow words it would delight them to hear; and they are urgent that, on the spur of the instant, he should make the attempt. He is abashed—looks this way and that—but lacks confidence to sit still. So he rises, and the room is hushed. One who has been in the habit of frequenting the Lexington Courts may remember to have seen him there, for he is a member of that bar; but he has studied and framed in his closet far more speeches than he ever pronounced in the Halls of Justice; and his mind is full of them now; and standing thus confused before his fellows of that Debating Club, '*Gentlemen of the Jury*,' are the first words that escape his *blundering* lips. He repeats them several times in a stammering tone, and you

might think the Society had called him up to give them food for mirth. But no one smiles. Their courtesy and the sound of his own voice, give him confidence; and now his embarrassment falling from him, he is pouring forth, unconscious of the effort, a flood of impassioned eloquence, which takes captive the ears and the hearts of his attentive hearers. He has a voice of music and of power; sentences of finished elegance fall from his lips; the chain of logical argument is compact and strong; his action is energetic and graceful; and he sits down in their midst, the acknowledged master of the assembly. Those were the first tones of that voice, which for more than forty years has now thrilled with such music through the land; that silent admiration of the little band around him was the foretaste of the love and esteem in which the freest nation on the earth holds the name and the services of HENRY CLAY.

At this time Mr. CLAY had just come thither from Richmond, Va., where, in the office of Mr. Tinsley, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, he had studied Law. His father, a respectable clergyman of Hanover County—where his son was born on the 12th of April, 1777,—had died many years before and left his orphan to his own resources. On removing to Lexington, although admitted to the bar, he felt that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the principles of legal science to assume the responsibility of its practice; and he therefore devoted himself for some time longer to its assiduous study. His mind lacked discipline, for he had enjoyed only a common school education, and he applied himself now to the task with earnest and determined energy.

Soon after his speech in the Debating Society, of which we have made mention, he was admitted to practise in the Fayette Court of Quarter Sessions; and, young and inexperienced as he was, became the successful rival of some of the ablest lawyers that noble State has ever produced. As he says, in one of his latest speeches, he 'rushed at once into a lucrative practice.' In addressing a jury he was more uniformly successful than any other lawyer in the State; and in all the elements of greatness he placed himself at once at the head of his

profession. He was fairly versed in the intricacies of the Law, was master of the Science, and capable of the closest and most logical argumentation. But his great power was in his eloquence. He held the sympathies and the passions of those he addressed at his own disposal; he threw his whole soul into every cause in which he was engaged, and rarely failed to carry his point by the persuasive power of his oratory. The examination of the records of the Courts in which he practised, shows that he was almost always engaged for the defendant in criminal suits. His generosity and warmth of heart inclined him to this—and his biographer says that he has often been heard to regret, more than any other act of his life, the conviction of a slave for murder which he effected while in discharge of his duty as public prosecutor. He was engaged incessantly in criminal cases, and it is mentioned as a singular fact that, of the thousands he defended on capital charges, *not one ever suffered death from the law.*

It is at just about this time that we find the commencement of Mr. CLAY's political career. The people of Kentucky were preparing to form a new Constitution for the State: and one of the features of the proposed plan was a provision for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. The measure was unpopular; but without the slightest thought of this, and urged by his ardent love of liberty, Mr. CLAY plunged fearlessly into the discussion—urging the rights and defending the claims of those in bondage. Regard for the slave had been a marked motive in his life; in his professional practice he always volunteered his services in their behalf when they were brought into an action at law, and never failed to obtain a decision in their favor. But the measure he now supported was defeated, and he shared its unpopularity. But soon came tidings of the passage, by the General Government, of the famous 'alien and sedition' laws: and with all the powers of his mind and all his wonderful eloquence, Mr. CLAY was found in the front rank of those who denounced them as subversive of the liberty of the nation, and as an insult to the spirit of a free people. In 1803 he encountered in legal conflict the late Hon. FELIX GRUNDY—at that time one of the ablest and most prominent politicians in the State. The election for Representative in Fayette County partially turned upon the policy of repealing the act incorporating the Lexington Insurance Company. Mr.

Clay, as the known opponent of repeal, was selected as the champion of the Company: and although he did not reach the ground till the third day of the election, his opponents having exhausted every art and all their eloquence before the people to defeat him, by a brief but powerful speech he brushed away all their sophistry and was elected by acclamation. In 1804 he met Mr. GRUNDY in the House upon the question of repeal: a contest of exceeding interest, and waged with the highest ability on both sides, ensued: but Mr. CLAY, though he failed in the House, as had been foreseen, produced so profound an impression upon the Senators who were present, that that body immediately reversed the decision, and gave, without a division, the triumph to Mr. CLAY.

During this period Mr. Clay continued his attention to the duties of his profession, and in 1806 he appeared at the bar in defence of Col. BURR, who had been arrested on charge of treason to the Federal Government. He was induced to undertake his defence by the feeling which pervaded the whole State in behalf of BURR, and perhaps still more by the solemn assurance, over BURR's own name, that in so doing he would not espouse 'the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the government, or the interests of his country.' BURR was discharged in the Federal Court at Frankfort; but on afterwards seeing evidence against him, which would not admit further credit of his innocence, Mr. CLAY withdrew all confidence from him, and refused to receive his hand once tendered to him in a public place in this city.

In 1806 Mr. Clay was appointed to fill the vacancy of a single session in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Gen. ADAIR. At the time when he first took his seat, the topic of debate was the proposed erection of a bridge, at the expense of the Government, over the Potomac. The general principle which it involved, namely, the Constitutionality of Internal Improvement, had awakened in Congress the intensest warmth. Mr. Clay's first effort on the floor, where he afterwards won such enduring laurels, was in defence of this great principle. It was never reported, but is spoken of by those who heard it as one of his most eloquent speeches. It was certainly one of the most successful, for it carried a majority of the Senate—all of that body, indeed, who were not already pledged to the opposite policy. His term expired in 1807.

he was elected, in spite of powerful opposition, by a very large majority to the Kentucky Legislature, and was instantly chosen Speaker of the Assembly over a very able and popular rival. He discharged the duties of this station with the highest dignity and ability, and not seldom encountered in debate, with all his wonted power and effect, the members on the floor. In 1809 he was again elected by the Legislature a member of the United States Senate, to fill the seat of Mr. THURSTON, who then resigned two years before his term would have expired. He now left the Legislature of his adopted State, to which he never afterwards returned.

He took his seat in the winter of 1809; and his first effort was in behalf of that great measure of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR, with which his name has ever since been so closely connected. The discussion arose on a bill to appropriate money to purchase cordage, sail-cloth, and other munitions of war, and especially on an amendment proposing that *preference should be given to articles of American growth and manufacture*. Up to this period, the only import duties were for purposes of revenue; and the nation was, in fact, dependent upon foreign nations for all the manufactured articles of which she had an absolute necessity. This was endurable at that time, so long as peace and prosperity continued. But at the date of which we speak, there were questions of serious difference pending between our Government and that of Great Britain; and every sagacious statesman, who foresaw the probability of a speedy war with that power, was anxious that we might no longer be dependent on her for the necessaries of civilized life. Still, the amendment which looked towards this desirable consummation met with strong opposition; but Mr. CLAY threw into the scale of PROTECTION his most powerful efforts, and the bill, as amended, was triumphantly passed. The boundary line between the United States and the Spanish Provinces on our South-western border, at about this time, came into dispute, and engaged Mr. CLAY's attention. President MADISON had, by Proclamation, taken possession of West Florida, and had encountered thereby the most virulent opposition of the Federal party. Mr. CLAY made a strong argument in his defence, and the Proclamation was sustained. The question of renewing the charter of the old United States Bank now came up, and after a

long and warm discussion, a re-charter was refused. Mr. CLAY opposed the charter, acting under instructions from the Kentucky Legislature, and being strongly opposed, upon his own convictions, to the feature of the Bank, which, while a large portion of its stock was confessedly owned by inhabitants of Europe, made no provision against its perversion to the most dangerous purposes.

In 1811 Mr. CLAY was elected a Member of the House of Representatives, his Senatorial term having expired; and on the very first day of his appearance on the floor he was elected, by a vote of two to one, Speaker of that body. For many years he discharged with unequalled ability the duties of that high office. He was always prompt, dignified, and rigid in his enforcement of the rules of Parliamentary decorum. Not one of his decisions was ever reversed. The foreign relations of the country had now assumed a threatening aspect. The conduct of Great Britain towards the United States was overbearing and insulting. She insisted upon the right—which her cruisers constantly exercised—to search our vessels, and to impress our seamen, of whom seven thousand, in 1812, were thus detained; proclaimed all the ports of France, with whom she was at war, in a state of blockade, without the presence of any force adequate to maintain it; seized our ships at the mouths of our own harbors for violations of the paper blockade of French ports, and usurped the whole dominion of the Sea; treating as an open enemy every vessel that paid not deference to her flag. In view of these repeated outrages, Congress was convened somewhat earlier than usual by the President; and on the 27th of November, the Report of a Committee in the House in favor of War was submitted for discussion. A bill was introduced to raise a military force of twenty-five thousand men. It met the hottest opposition of the most powerful men in the nation; but it was sustained by Mr. CLAY, and passed by a vote of ninety-four to thirty-four. Then came a like struggle on a bill to make provisions for a Navy; this too incurred the same hostility, and was defended by the same proud champion. Mr. CLAY urged, with all his zeal and strength, the policy of building up a naval force that would enable us, if not to go forth upon the Seas and bid defiance to the largest fleets, at least to beat off from our shores any squadron that could be sent against us, and to protect at all hazards the naviga-

tion of our internal waters. The measure was triumphantly adopted, and in less than two years our gallant Navy became the terror even of British fleets. In March, the President recommended an embargo of sixty days. This measure, too, Mr. CLAY supported against the united opponents of the War. He vindicated the President from the assaults that were heaped upon him, and showed with logical clearness that a resort to arms was all that was left to America, if she would preserve her honor and protect her interests. The policy was triumphantly sustained, and War was declared on the 19th of June, 1812.

Desirous as she had always been to avert the terrible calamities of war, the American Government had appealed to the sword only at the moment when there seemed to be no possibility of otherwise securing her rights, or of vindicating her honor from the insults of a powerful and haughty nation. The opponents of hostile measures had represented, in its most exaggerated and dispiriting form, the weakness of America, and the power of her enemy; and had been profuse in their predictions of defeat and disgrace in the event of actual war. It would seem that after the war had commenced, these men would have ceased their opposition, which could then only cripple their country, bring ignominy on her arms, ruin to her commerce, and distress upon her citizens. But it was not so; and while engaged in this strife with a foreign foe, our nation had likewise to contend with those who aided and apologized for her enemy within her own bosom. Upon the floor of the House at this crisis of her fate, Mr. CLAY did the state most noble service. In opposition to the most powerful men in that body, to QUINCY, RANDOLPH, PITKIN, and a score of others, who seemed anxious only, without regard to the weal or woe of their land, to verify the predictions of her ruin they had made, he bore aloft her cause with an eloquence and a power which had never been equalled during her brief but stirring history. A bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, to raise an additional force of twenty thousand men, was the immediate cause of the struggle in Congress; and the efforts of Mr. CLAY, excelling any thing ever witnessed in the councils of the nation, did much to redeem the fair fame of his country, and to dissipate the gloom cast over her face by the disasters that marked the commencement of the war. His stirring ap-

peals to the patriotism of his countrymen, the clear light in which he depicted the wrongs they had suffered, and the insults they had sustained from Great Britain, and the deep earnestness which pervaded all his words; giving to them from his own high spirit a life and a power beyond their own, thrilled the heart of the nation, and aroused her to deeds of which before she had never dreamed herself capable. Throughout its continuance Mr. CLAY was the soul of the contest, and there is not an honest heart in the land at this day, who calmly and considerably examines the whole history of that eventful struggle, but will confess that but for his exertions the event of the contest would have stained the escutcheon upon which it shed so bright a lustre. Congress felt the merit of his services, and in 1814 gave, in the most marked manner, their estimate of his worth, by choosing him one of the Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace. He accepted the trust, and in January of that year resigned his office as Speaker of the House.

The Commissioners appointed by our Government to conduct these negotiations, were HENRY CLAY, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JAMES A. BAYARD, ARNOLD GALLATIN, and JONATHAN RUSSELL; and they met a like Commission from the British Government at Ghent. By reason of their greater distance from home, and the consequent impossibility of ascertaining, upon the several points in dispute, the precise wishes of their Government, the U. S. Commission labored under a much more serious difficulty and responsibility than that from Great Britain; still their discussions were unusually harmonious, and upon one point only was there any difference of opinion among themselves. That related to the question whether the navigation of the Mississippi should be offered to Great Britain in exchange for the privilege of fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. Three of our Commissioners were in favor of the offer; Mr. CLAY and Mr. RUSSELL were opposed to it, on the grounds that the United States already had a right to the fisheries, that their instructions forbade their bringing that right into dispute, and that the right to navigate the Mississippi was one which might be used greatly to our prejudice. Finding his side out-voted, Mr. CLAY declared he would sign no treaty in which so dangerous and unjust a privilege was granted, and this ended the discussion. The

right to the navigation of the Mississippi was reserved to ourselves, and in 1818, by a separate treaty, our right to the fisheries was satisfactorily and permanently established. The treaty of peace was concluded, and the Commissioners returned to America.

Mr. CLAY, on his return, was received with the warmest public as well as private expression of gratitude and esteem. Even before his arrival, so high was the estimation of his services and his worth in Kentucky, he was elected to Congress: and on taking his seat he was again elected Speaker by an almost unanimous vote. The session commenced in 1815, under circumstances of extreme difficulty and embarrassment. The circulating medium was at its lowest point of depreciation; a heavy debt hung over the national energies; public credit was seriously impaired; and the whole system of commercial law, established in prospect of or during the war, called for thorough revision and amendment. The embarrassments of the nation were severely felt; and as the initiatory measure of relief, President MADISON, in his opening message, suggested the necessity of a National Bank. It was referred to the appropriate committee, and in January, 1816, JOHN C. CALHOUN, as chairman, reported a bill for the chartering of such an institution. In 1811 the Bank proposed would mainly have been beneficial to Englishmen, by whom seven-eighths of its capital was owned; and it threw into their hands a power which might have been used seriously to our disadvantage. Upon this ground Mr. CLAY had opposed it. But now it was a matter of absolute necessity to the welfare of the nation. Under the State Banking System which had grown up during the war, the amount of bills in circulation had increased threefold; their value had of course greatly diminished; the rate of exchange had become exceedingly high—to the entire destruction of all uniformity of taxation, and to the derangement of all branches of business. Called for as it thus was by the state of the country induced by the war and by the necessities of a rapidly extending commerce, and so modified as to shut out all danger of foreign interference, Mr. CLAY gave his support to the plan of a Bank reported by Mr. CALHOUN, and the Bank was established. Its vast, beneficent effect upon all the great interests of the nation, its equalization of exchanges, the impetus it gave to commerce and all departments of business, the uniform worth and permanency it

gave to the circulating medium, at once justified the confidence with which it had been established by its friends in Congress.

In 1817 the struggle of the Republics of South America for independence engaged the attention of the world, and enlisted the warmest sympathies of the lovers of freedom in every part of its broad domain. Spain for three centuries had ruled with a rod of iron the Southern portion of this Western Continent. Under her domination the beauty of the land had been blasted; her resources made to serve the brutal luxury of a land across the sea, and the energies of her people crushed or benumbed by despotic and corrupt misrule. They had taken up the sword in resistance to their tyrants, and in a hundred battles had humbled the pride of their haughty oppressors. They had proclaimed their independence, and had shown an apparent ability to maintain it. Their cause from the first had enlisted the hearty support of Mr. CLAY; and in 1818 he moved an "appropriation of \$18,000 as the outfit and one year's salary of a Minister to be deputed from the United States to the independent Provinces of the River La Plata, in South America." He was defeated: but the strength with which he vindicated the principles on which his motion was based gave triumphant victory to the great cause of Liberty, in whose sacred service his whole soul was enlisted.

In 1820 the same subject again came up, and again did he defend it with all his old ability and eloquence. The topic was debated for two or three weeks, and the independence of the South American Republics, mainly through the efforts of Mr. CLAY, was then acknowledged. The zeal he had shown in their behalf, and the whole-souled devotion to the great principles of self-government which was thereby evinced, had won for Mr. CLAY the ardent admiration of the greatest men of our own land, and the undying gratitude of the heroes of that country whose cause he had so warmly espoused. His speeches were read at the head of their armies; his name was held in the profoundest veneration at their hearths and their altars; and BOLIVAR himself addressed him a letter, expressing the highest admiration of his ability, and the deepest gratitude for his aid. In reply to this letter, with the dignified frankness which is so characteristic of his spirit, Mr. CLAY thanked him for his compliments; expressed the sympathy of the people of the

United States with the cause in which he was engaged; and administered a lofty reproof for the ambitious designs, so foreign to the spirit of true Liberty, which had been attributed to this celebrated man.

Toward the close of the session of 1818, the question of the power of Congress to aid Internal Improvements was again brought before that body, generally by a passage in President MADISON'S Message, but more directly by a bill introduced into Congress making an appropriation, for these purposes, of the bonus paid for its charter by the Bank of the United States. Mr. CLAY gave his ardent support to the bill, and it was passed, but vetoed, on the ground of Constitutional objections, by President MADISON. Acting, as is believed, under the impression produced by this veto, and contrary to his previous convictions, President MONROE, in his inaugural address, reiterated the unconstitutionality of the exercise of such a power by Congress. In opposition thus to the declared opinion of these two Presidents, a resolution was introduced into the House claiming for Congress this disputed power. It was discussed for several days, and supported by Mr. CLAY in one of his most effective and logical arguments. It was carried by a vote of 90 to 75; and thus was deeply laid, by his exertions, the foundation for the universal system.

The Seminole war, which has cost the Nation so many millions of money, and involved her honor in such ineffaceable disgrace, had its origin as early as 1814, in the aid that tribe furnished the British during our contest with that nation. Gen. Jackson was sent against them, and in 1814 a treaty of peace was drawn up under his direction, by the terms of which that wretched people was subjected to conditions more odious and oppressive than human, to say nothing of savage, nature could endure. The treaty was never signed by the chiefs of more than one-third of the nation, and it is not surprising that the others should evince their determination not to abide by its provisions, by occasional acts of hostility. Gen. Jackson was again sent against them, and signalized his campaign by the massacre of Indian prisoners decoyed into his camp by a flag of truce, by hanging, in violation of the decision of a Court constituted by himself, and in defiance of the law of nations and of humanity, two Englishmen found guilty of trading with the Seminoles,—by a spirit of more than savage fierceness and bloody disregard of

the rights of others, and by acts of general outrage and wrong which would have for ever disgraced any man in any age. Mr. CLAY, who had before been on friendly terms with Gen. JACKSON, could not look with even the approbation of silence upon these unlawful and disgraceful proceedings, and gave his support to a series of resolutions of censure upon his conduct, introduced in 1818—19. They did not pass, however, mainly through the interference of the President and his Cabinet.

At this session of Congress Mr. CLAY renewed his efforts in favor of PROTECTION to AMERICAN INDUSTRY,—that great cause, the success of which he regarded as essential to the completion of our Independence, and to which he had already given an earnest of his devotion in the temporary tariffs that had previously been established. The principle of PROTECTION had never before been clearly recognized; but Mr. CLAY now brought it forward and urged it with all his power. He based the necessity of this radical change in the policy of the country on the fact, that the United States could never find in Europe a permanent market for their productions; but that to render herself independent of foreign countries, who in half a century could not purchase half her surplus products at the existing rate of increase, she must make markets of her own, by building up manufactures which should divert part of the industry of her people from agricultural pursuits. In the House the policy prevailed, but was unexpectedly defeated in the Senate. In 1824 the greatly increased distress of the country again brought the subject to the attention of Congress, and Mr. CLAY again brought forward, as a measure of relief, his system of Protection. He rested his argument upon experience, and showed by clear, arithmetical demonstration, that *the wealth of every nation was in exact proportion to the degree in which she protected her Home Industry.* He traced the operation of the system in every nation where it had been adopted, and exposed the poverty and inglorious state of those where it had never been tried. He proved clearly that by Protection the price of the protected article was, in fact, reduced; that a Tariff would not diminish, but increase our exports by increasing the sources of our industry—the wants of foreign nations remaining the same; and demonstrated the necessity of the measure to the welfare of every great interest of the nation. He fought the battle of Protection

against powerful men, both of the North and the South; but his cause prevailed, and the whole Nation became convinced of its truth and inherent justice by the high prosperity which everywhere followed its establishment.

The question of the admission of Missouri into the Union, which arose in 1818, threatened the most serious danger to the land. A condition of her admission had been brought forward in the House, providing for the extinction of slavery within her border; and this most inflammatory subject, thus introduced into the discussions of Congress, threatened the peace and even the safety of the country. Mr. CLAY at once opposed the condition, on the ground that the Federal Government had nothing to do with the question—which was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State. Still it was insisted upon, and the motion for admission defeated. The discussion was then transferred from Congress to the People; and was conducted with a bitterness and a violence rarely equalled. The debate was renewed at the Session of 1819, and it was then found that in the Senate there was a majority against the restriction, and in the House for it. A compromise was finally agreed upon, by which it was provided that Missouri might form a State Government and adopt a Constitution, which must not be repugnant to that of the United States. Still, she could not be admitted into the Union without another vote of Congress. A Constitution was adopted, in which it was made the duty of the Assembly to make some laws to prevent *free negroes* from entering the State. This furnished the occasion for another long and angry struggle, pending which Mr. CLAY resigned his seat in Congress. He returned, however, just before the close of the debate, and, as Chairman of a Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the admission of Missouri, leaving the main question in dispute to be decided by the legal tribunals of the State. It was defeated after an angry debate, and on motion of Mr. CLAY, a Committee of twenty-three was appointed, himself at its head, to confer with a Committee from the Senate. The Joint Committee reported a resolution not essentially differing from that of Mr. CLAY. It was adopted; Missouri was admitted into the Union, and thus this vexed question, which, but for the efforts of Mr. CLAY, would without doubt have plunged the country into new and untried dangers, was amicably settled. It was

during the debate on this topic that Mr. CLAY became involved in the personal difficulty with Mr. RANDOLPH, which, in accordance with the universally prevalent temper and custom of the day, was settled by a duel.

Earnest as was Mr. CLAY's desire to devote himself now to the duties of his profession, at the close of the Session of 1819—20, he found it impossible to resist the importunity which urged him to continue in public life. In 1821 certain land claims came into dispute between the States of Virginia and Kentucky; and Mr. CLAY was appointed on the part of the latter, in conjunction with other gentlemen of well known worth and ability, to procure an equitable settlement. This concluded, he was in 1823 again persuaded, though against his wishes, to accept a seat in Congress, and he was again, on taking his seat, elected Speaker by a large majority over Hon. P. P. BARBOUR of Virginia, a gentleman of great popularity, amply justified by commanding talents and personal worth. It was at this Session that the subject of Grecian Independence came up for discussion in the House. The whole land had been aroused by the heart-stirring appeals for aid and sympathy, made by the descendants of the ancient heroes then battling with the Turk in defence of their rights and their liberties; and in January, Mr. WEBSTER presented a resolution providing for the recognition of Grecian Independence. To the mighty logic of the mover of the resolution, Mr. CLAY brought the aid of his trumpet-toned eloquence, and, in the same spirit which had animated his efforts in behalf of South American Independence, he urged the cause, depicted the sufferings, and pressed the claims of those struggling for that freedom which seemed their birthright, in the distant islands of the *Ægean Sea*. The appeals of both these great men were manly and powerful; but they failed, and the resolution was lost.

We come now to a portion of Mr. CLAY's life which, though of quite inferior moment in itself, has acquired great importance to him personally and to his friends, from the misrepresentation to which it has been subjected, and the consequent odium it for a long time brought upon his name. It has been said that the good deeds of a public servant soon pass into forgetfulness, while the slightest error of judgment, or the least caprice of untoward fortune, is cherished to his prejudice, and made to outweigh years of usefulness and well-de-

serving. Pity 'tis, there is too much reason for the assertion of this general truth: and no portion of any man's history furnishes proof more directly in point than that of Mr. CLAY, which now comes under our notice. Posterity will with difficulty believe that an enlightened nation, who know how to estimate the merit of their public servants, should for so long a time have punished by their displeasure what was made a fault only by the wilful and wicked slanders of bitter personal and political enemies.

For the succession to the Presidency in 1825, as early as 1823, Messrs. JOHN Q. ADAMS, HENRY CLAY, ANDREW JACKSON, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, had been named, and in the interim the canvass had been conducted with great and enthusiastic earnestness. By a party *strasse* in the Legislature of Louisiana, Mr. CLAY's name was excluded from the number of those returned to the House—since no one was elected by the People. The three candidates returned were Gen. JACKSON, having 99 votes, Mr. ADAMS, with 84, and Mr. CRAWFORD, having 41. Mr. CLAY, being a Member of the House, was, of course, called upon to declare by his vote his preference among the three. He was beset by the friends of each; and no measure was left untried to influence his decision. He made no public declaration of his preference, though his intimate personal friends were well informed of it at an early day. But his reserve seemed suspicious to suspicious minds; and finding that they could not flatter him into their support, the friends of one of the candidates, Gen. JACKSON, changed their plan, and commenced a systematic attack upon him by a well concerted scheme to operate at once in every part of the country. As part of the plot, a letter was published in Philadelphia, purporting to be from a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, dated at Washington, and declaring that Mr. CLAY had agreed to support Mr. ADAMS, on condition that he should receive the post of Secretary of State. He instantly published a card denying it, and calling upon the author of the letter to avow himself. Mr. GEORGE KREMER, of Pennsylvania, answered the card, and promised to make good his allegations. In the House, Mr. CLAY asked a Committee of Investigation. But at this point Mr. KREMER's conscience was ill at ease. He acknowledged to Mr. CROWNING-SHIELD, a Member from Massachusetts, that

JOHN H. EATON wrote the letter, and *that he had no charge whatever to make against Mr. Clay*. This last acknowledgment he repeated to several others, as they have certified. He even wrote a note of apology and explanation to Mr. CLAY, which was submitted to him as the substance of a statement Mr. KREMER was willing to make to the House. Mr. CLAY replied that the matter was in the control of the House, and he could not interfere. Mr. INGHAM, from Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. JACKSON, got possession of this note—pocketed it, and earnestly cautioned Mr. KREMER to make no explanation of the kind. Mr. K., however, told Mr. COOKE of Illinois that he should offer to Mr. CLAY an apology; upon which, Mr. COOKE moved an adjournment, and Mr. KREMER was *disciplined* and forced to perform his part in the mockery that was played. The next day a Committee of seven Members, *each one a political opponent of Mr. Clay*, was appointed, and took the matter into their hands. They soon made their report, to the effect that Mr. KREMER declined to give his testimony, as the case was one over which the House had no control! Thus was the matter dropped. The election went into the House, and it so happened that Mr. CLAY's vote, with those he would influence, would decide the question. Mr. CRAWFORD was, with him, out of the question, for he was so enfeebled by disease that he could by no possibility discharge the duties of the office. For Gen. JACKSON he could not vote, after his animadversions on his conduct in the Seminole war, and with the estimate which he put upon his abilities as a civilian. General JACKSON never expected his vote, and one of his most prominent friends had said that if Mr. CLAY should vote for the General, it would be an act of duplicity. His vote was given for Mr. ADAMS, who was thus elected. The Secretaryship of State was offered to Mr. CLAY, who was in fact the only man whose name had ever been mentioned in connection with it; and it was accepted. This gave occasion for the renewal of the cry of *concession*, which was rendered still more effective and plausible by a statement made by Mr. CARTER REVERLEY, of the substance of a private conversation to which he was privy, in which, in effect, he said the bribe had been distinctly offered and accepted. Few of our readers need to be reminded that within the year and a half last past. Mr. CARTER REVERLEY has, over his

own name, acknowledged *his declaration to have been entirely destitute of truth, and of any foundation whatever.* Gen. JACKSON himself descended to say publicly, that the friends of Mr. CLAY had made overtures to him for the consummation of a similar bargain. Mr. CLAY demanded through whom they were made. General JACKSON gave up the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, one of his own friends; but this gentleman hesitated not to contradict at once, and decisively, the statement thus sought to be supported by an appeal to him. Mr. CLAY made an appeal, in an eloquent pamphlet, to his fellow-citizens upon this point, and showed, most conclusively, that the charge against him was founded solely in the base and shameless malignity of his political foes.

For many years this circumstance in the life of Mr. CLAY served as the ground of a party clamor which, in the eyes of many, dimmed the fame of a Statesman whose whole life had been most unselfishly devoted to the public service. This prejudice has had its day; and we hazard little in saying that there is not now a man of candor and honor in the land who will publicly acknowledge that he feels no shame for ever having given credit, for a moment, to so paltry a slander.

The administration of Mr. ADAMS, which commenced in March, 1825, though for years the subject of vituperation and vague abuse, begins to appear, as it will in the view of posterity, the purest, ablest, and most patriotic, since the earliest days of the Republic. Economy in the expenditures of Government, toleration of political opinion, and the maintenance of integrity and official purity, characterized it from its beginning to its close. The duties of the Department of State were discharged by Mr. CLAY with an ability and energy which commanded the respect and admiration of the world. His intercourse with Foreign Ministers, always dignified, frank, and liberal, impressed them with the highest esteem for him personally, as well as with the profoundest respect for the Government he so ably represented. During his continuance in office a great number of treaties with foreign powers were concluded—more, indeed, it is said, than all previously made since the adoption of the Constitution. In all of them may be traced the effects of his devotion to the cause of American Industry, which, throughout his whole public career, he regarded as the only sure basis for high prosperity and permanent

national welfare. The interests of American Commerce were also with him the object of special care. He sought especially to establish perfect reciprocity in all the commercial regulations between the United States and foreign nations, and though foiled in the endeavor, so far as Great Britain was concerned, he still manfully vindicated the principle, and secured all its benefits from other nations. By the London treaty of 1815, it was agreed that merchant vessels of the two nations should be received into each other's ports on the ground of entire equality; but they were allowed to import the productions only of their own land. Thus a British vessel could bring to the United States only articles of British growth or manufacture, and *vice versa*: but these she could bring on the same terms as an American vessel. Mr. CLAY sought to extend this principle so as to allow the vessels of our nation to import into the other goods or produce, *without regard to its place of growth or manufacture*, on terms perfectly reciprocal; and this was the basis of all the treaties concluded by Mr. CLAY between the United States and the South American Republics. Great Britain, however, refused to accede to it; and out of this refusal, connected with negotiations concerning the West India Trade, grew a mutual prohibition of all British and American vessels from trading directly between the United States and the West India ports of Great Britain.

In his official station, Mr. CLAY found a new field for the exercise of that ardent spirit of Liberty which, while on the floor of Congress, had incited him to such splendid efforts in behalf of Grecian and South American Independence. Chiefly through his unremitting exertions, our Government had resolved to send a Minister to Greece, whose independence she was the first to acknowledge. This point gained, Mr. CLAY addressed a letter to Mr. MIDDLETON, our Minister at Russia, dated May 10, 1825, urging the Emperor Alexander to use his influence towards putting a stop to the war between Spain and her South American Colonies, as well as in behalf of the struggling Greeks. So skillfully did he address the weaknesses of the Emperor, and with such irresistible force of argument and persuasion did he urge the cause of the suffering and oppressed, that, through the Emperor's interference, Spain acknowledged the independence of her rebellious Colonies, and a series of measures was

adopted by which, after the death of Alexander, the power of Turkey was shivered to atoms. In 1826, at the invitation of the Southern Republics, it was determined to send a deputation to a general Congress of American Nations, for the adoption of more definite rules with regard to their mutual relations. The agents sent by this Government were Messrs. JOHN SERGEANT and RICHARD C. ANDERSON. The letter of instructions from Mr. CLAY to these gentlemen, setting forth the principles which were to govern their policy and their intercourse with the other contracting parties, has repeatedly been cited as one of the ablest papers ever penned by any statesman of any age. He forbade the idea that the Convention was to possess any legislative power, distinctly stating that nothing upon which they might agree should have any binding force upon the United States until it should have been ratified by Congress. He instructed them carefully to abstain from all discussions concerning the war between Spain and the Southern Republics; to seek to abolish war against private property and non-combatants upon the ocean, thus rendering the private possessions of an enemy at sea subject to the same humane regulations as those upon land; and to press upon the Southern Republics the propriety of establishing the most perfect and free toleration of religious opinion. Mr. CLAY thus continued to discharge the laborious duties of his high office during the administration of Mr. ADAMS. At its close, in 1829, he returned to his home, where he was received with marks of the most ardent esteem and admiration, and was immediately importuned to allow himself to be a candidate for public office. He declined, however, a seat in the Kentucky Legislature, and in the House of Representatives at Washington, both of which were pressed upon his acceptance. He retired to private life, occasionally meeting his friends at complimentary festivals, where he always took occasion to thank them for the confidence they had reposed in him—to vindicate himself from the charges of unscrupulous political enemies, and to unfold the principles by which his whole public career had been governed. In May, 1829, he thus attended a public dinner at Lexington, Kentucky; in March, 1830, another at Natchez, Mississippi; and in July, a third at Cincinnati, Ohio.

In the autumn of the year 1831, Mr. CLAY was elected, by the Legislature of Kentucky,

Senator of the United States from that State, his opponent being Col. R. M. JOHNSON, who had distinguished himself somewhat by his bitter opposition to the Administration of Mr. ADAMS, and his general approval of the principles and policy which had elected President JACKSON. The principle of PROTECTION, which Mr. CLAY had done so much to establish, and under the operation of which the whole country was now at the height of its glory and industrial prosperity, began to excite the hostility of the Southern section. It was a favorite dogma with Southern statesmen, that the duties levied upon English manufactured cotton stuffs tended seriously to injure the production of that great staple at the South. They treated with contempt the proposed creation of a HOME MARKET for their cotton, and began to regard the American System, as it was most properly called, as a blow direct aimed at Southern prosperity. In the debate which ensued upon the revision of the Tariff, all these sectional jealousies were sedulously inflamed, and a strong feeling was aroused throughout the country in favor of a policy known only, on the face of the earth, as an abstraction under the name of Free Trade. A strong party was formed, headed by Southern men, whose favorite project was the throwing open all our ports to the goods of foreign nations—imposing only such duties as might provide sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of Government and regulating these without the slightest discrimination among the articles on which they were to be imposed. Mr. CLAY, in one of his most celebrated speeches, exposed, with the clearness of sunlight, the absurdity of their schemes. He proved beyond the possibility of dispute that the freedom they upheld would bring us at once to the basest and most abject dependence upon foreign nations. Our duties once thrown off, and their products admitted free, we should be instantly at their mercy, and might be impoverished or starved at their discretion. Their policy, he made it perfectly evident, would lead directly to a British Colonial bondage; our Country would speedily be drained of her gold and silver; her industry, in every department, would droop, and her high and increasing prosperity would at once be crushed to the earth. Anxious, however, to heal the dissensions which he feared would endanger, in all its branches, the glorious cause he had so long espoused, Mr. CLAY directed his efforts to a reconciliation of the op-

posing factions; and while he maintained in all its integrity his leading principle of Protection and Encouragement to American Industry, he brought forward a proposition for the reduction of duties upon those articles which did not come into competition with those of American production, except those upon luxuries, such as wines and silks. The Committee on Manufactures, through Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON, their Chairman, accordingly, on the 13th of March, reported a bill moulded by these suggestions, repealing the duties on certain specified articles, but maintaining inviolate the protective features of the existing Tariff.

This bill, however, did little to allay the feverish discontent of the South. The sectional prejudices of that portion of the country, which are far stronger and more unscrupulous than those of any other part of the Union, were thoroughly aroused, and nothing that a desire for peace and reconciliation could accomplish effected any thing towards their removal. Their strength may be inferred from the fact, that they had seduced from all his former principles and professions one of the greatest and most powerful men in the Union: and JOHN C. CALHOUN, who had been among the earliest and most ardent friends of a Protective Tariff in 1816, was now found foremost among those rash spirits who declared that the laws of the Union, and the Union itself, should be destroyed before the established Tariff should be binding upon the South. The excitement on the subject was becoming fiercely intense. The ground was taken by a State Convention in South Carolina, held November 24, 1832, that the State had a right to nullify, at her discretion, any law of Congress; and the Legislature immediately after ratified the proceedings of the Convention, echoed the destructive sentiment, and declared that the whole military power of the State should sustain and enforce it against the forces of the Federal Government. Measures were taken to carry this into effect. President JACKSON, though his Administration was hostile to the principle of Protection, issued his Proclamation enjoining obedience to the laws of the land, and denouncing armed opposition to them as treason to the Government; and this was answered by a counter Proclamation from Gov. HAYNE, of South Carolina.

Thus the matter stood at the beginning of the session of 1833. The preservation of the principle of Protection, in opposition alike to

the insidious but determined hostility of the President and his friends, and to the alarming attitude of South Carolina, became at once the great business of the session. The nullification party in Congress of course, as such, had little strength; and a bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee to enforce the collection of the revenue. The aspect of affairs was now, in the highest degree, serious and alarming. Civil war with all its horrors seemed impending and about to burst. South Carolina, though not formidable by her own power, was so closely linked with the other Southern States, that war with her would, beyond doubt, soon become a war between the North and the South; the beautiful fields of our happy country must be drenched with the best blood of her sons; distress and agony, beyond estimate, must brood over us for years; and if the Federal Union should finally be preserved, which was an issue scarcely to be expected, a dark blot, never to be effaced, must have rested upon our history for ever. All these considerations presented themselves with terrible force to the mind of Mr. CLAY. He saw, too, that in the threatened event of a bloody struggle, final peace could scarcely be hoped without yielding for ever the great principle of PROTECTION, on which, in his view, was to be based all the national prosperity and happiness for which America could ever hope. He addressed himself to the averting of the overwhelming calamities which now hung over his beloved country. His noble heart throbbed with the highest love for every portion of the Union. Sectional partiality, and that narrow, illiberal patriotism which bounds its sympathies and exertions by the limits of a State, found no place within his breast. The American Union was his country; he respected the rights, honored the chivalry, and was as tender of the lives and interests of the people of South Carolina as of those of his own noble Kentucky. He gave to the crisis his most attentive thought. He consulted with his friends, and invited the counsel of those best acquainted with all the several interests of the nation. After the most deliberate study, and as the result of the most careful consideration, he brought forward, as best adapted to the existing state of the country, his celebrated COMPROMISE BILL, settling the policy of the nation on the subject of the Tariff upon a conciliatory and mutually acceptable basis, until the 30th of June, 1842—when the whole subject would again become open for reconsideration, and

when he firmly believed the increased intelligence and experience of the Country would have removed all effective opposition to the principles of Protection to American Industry and complete Independence of all Foreign Powers. By the provisions of the act, the rate of duties was to undergo a gradual reduction up to the time of its limitation, when 20 per cent. at a home valuation was to be its lowest point; and then it was to be left to such legislation as the condition of the country, the state of her finances, and the necessities of her Industry might demand, and the increased intelligence of the people might justify. At the time the act was devised, measures had been commenced by the Administration party to ensure a total abolition of all protective duties, and a resort to the policy of what was called Free Trade. The Compromise Act, in Mr. CLAY's opinion, would avert this danger from his cherished system, and would lead the public mind to more considerate and better grounded opinions upon this vitally important subject.

With these views, and actuated by as true and self-denying patriotism as ever moved the heart of any statesman of any age, Mr. CLAY introduced his Compromise Bill, and upheld it by the ablest and most eloquent efforts. It was accepted by the Southern members in Congress, became a law, and swept at once from the political sky of our country that black cloud of lowering war which had hidden the brightness of its morning star. The storm of more than Apocalyptic horror which was about to burst upon the land, rolled away in silence, and again the sun of peace, with its gleanings of glory and of hope, shed upon the nation its brightest effulgence.

The joy which the adoption of this celebrated act spread over the land was general, and of thrilling intensity. From one extremity to the other, the name of HENRY CLAY was uttered, in connection with it, with the highest honor national gratitude could bestow. The measure of his glory, for this act of his life, is not yet full, for the secret history of that act has not been written. When it shall be given to the world, by the hand of some man who mingled in its scenes, then will shine forth from the part sustained by Mr. CLAY, a sacrifice of personal feeling, a zeal for the best good of the nation, a love of country, and a high devotion to her cause, which, for sublimity and worth, will match the noblest achieve-

ments of ancient or of modern times. It called forth the warmest eulogies of men of all parties, and from every section of the country. For years since it has been a standing theme for eloquent applause; and at the present time it will not be regarded, as in other circumstances it might, as a fact of no significance, that so lately as in 1839, JOHN TYLER, then a Member of the Virginia House of Delegates, spoke of it in the following emphatic terms: "It rarely happens," said he, "to the most gifted, and talented, and patriotic, to record their names upon the page of history in characters indelible and enduring. But if to have rescued his country from civil war—if to have preserved the Constitution and the Union from hazard and total wreck, constitute any ground for an immortal and undying name among men, then do I believe that HENRY CLAY has won for himself that high renown." The feelings of gratitude entertained by the whole Eastern portion of the Union for his services, were fully proved by the demonstrations of popular respect and love which marked every step of a visit he paid, in the autumn of 1833, to the Eastern States. The time to which, by its own provisions, the operation of this celebrated act was limited, has now expired; and though the struggle which, even on its first proposal, he saw must attend the revision of the Tariff, upon the expiration of the act, has been rendered fiercer by *accidental* circumstances than he hoped, the sense of gratitude for his exertions has not been cooled one jot by subsequent occurrences.

In 1832, towards the close of the session, Mr. CLAY, being a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, surprised his enemies, but completely fulfilled the expectation of his friends, who knew his unselfish nature and his uncompromising love of justice and of right, by reporting a Bill—referred to an inappropriate Committee of which he was Chairman—for the express purpose of setting a trap to 'catch his conscience,' providing for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands to the several States of the Union. That a candidate for the Presidency should not, when so tempting an opportunity was offered, secure to himself the votes of the Western States by advocating the cession to them of the Public Domain within their borders, was an act of voluntary virtue, of which they certainly had never been guilty, and of which they could by no means conceive the possibility. But they

were disappointed. The bill was reported by Mr. CLAY, and supported in a speech of surpassing power. It passed the Senate, but was postponed in the House. At the next session, however, it had become so popular throughout the country, that it was taken up again and passed by an overwhelming majority. It was sent to the President for his approval. He dared not veto it, for then it would have gone back, and, beyond all question, become a law by a two-thirds vote. The adjournment of Congress within the ten days, during which its detention was allowed, gave an opportunity for its destruction too favorable to be neglected. And thus it was lost. In his Message of December 4, 1832, President Jackson had recommended the measure; and there is every reason to believe that if any other man than HENRY CLAY, his rival for the Presidency, had secured the glory of its passage, it would have been signed without scruple or hesitation.

The question of Currency now began to excite the deepest interest. As early as 1829, General Jackson had made suggestions, vague and indefinite, concerning the improvement of the Currency; and in the year 1832 he had vetoed the bill for a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. The doctrines of that Veto had encountered the warmest condemnation of Mr. CLAY, for he saw involved in them principles that must inevitably, if carried to their ultimate results, establish a power higher than that of the People, and convert our Republic into a monarchy of the most tyrannical character. In the prosecution of his scheme of destroying the Bank, in the Session of 1833, the President suggested that the U. S. Deposites in the Bank were unsafe. The House of Representatives examined the subject, and resolved that they were safe. Thus thwarted, the President resolved to remove them on his own responsibility; and after ejecting from office two Secretaries of the Treasury, before he could find a tool sufficiently pliable for his purposes, through Mr. Taney he finally succeeded, and ordered the Public Moneys to be removed from the United States Bank, the depository selected by Congress, and to be distributed among the Banking Institutions of the several States. Circulars were at the same time addressed to these Banks, directing them to use the money, thus deposited with them, for the stimulating of business, and to loan it out to the people, as they might desire.

The arbitrary power thus assumed and exercised by the President, created the most anxious alarm in Congress. It was a stride towards tyranny of the most dangerous portent, and on the 26th of December, 1833, Mr. CLAY introduced resolutions censuring the President for his removal of Secretary DUANE, because he would not do his unlawful bidding, and condemning Mr. TANEY for his removal of the Deposites. He supported them with an eloquence and a power seldom exhibited in the Council Chambers of any nation. The fundamental principles of our Government were lucidly discussed, and their palpable violation by General Jackson was most clearly shown. He pointed out the dangerous tendency of these encroachments on the public liberty, and called, with a commanding voice, upon the Representatives of a Free People to crush this attempt to defraud them of their rights, and to set at defiance their will on subjects of the highest national interest. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of twenty-six to twenty. President Jackson immediately sent in a Protest, declaring that he was responsible for the acts of all his Secretaries, that Congress has no right to take from him the control of the Public Moneys, and that he is to be bound in his administration of the government solely by his own understanding of the Constitution. After a long and most animated debate, in which Mr. CLAY made another most powerful speech in refutation and utter reprobation of the novel and alarming doctrines put forth by the President, resolutions were adopted, declaring that the President had no right to protest against the doings of either House of Congress, and excluding his protest from the journals of the Senate. It is worthy of remark, that among the names of the large majority by whom these resolutions were adopted, is recorded that of JOHN TYLER.

On the 26th of May, 1834, Mr. CLAY introduced resolutions reasserting his often repeated opinions concerning Executive usurpation, and the general policy of the high-handed and dangerous measures of President Jackson, and providing for the restoration to the Bank of the United States of the Public Moneys, then scattered, by the command of the President, throughout the several States. They were adopted in the Senate, but never acted upon in the House. This Session of 1833 and '34 was distinguished by the ability and earnestness with which the usurpations of the President

were discussed and condemned; and in all the debates, clear, loud, and powerful, above all the rest, was heard the denunciation of HENRY CLAY.

At the next session, the most important feature was the discussion and settlement of our French relations. That nation had failed to fulfil a treaty stipulation for the payment of claims of our citizens for losses sustained by aggressions upon our commerce; and President Jackson, with blame-worthy rashness, had in his Message recommended measures of immediate hostility. That portion of the Message was referred to a Committee, in whose behalf Mr. CLAY reported a resolution declaring it inexpedient to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the Executive recommendations. It was supported in a long report of unequalled force of argument, and was perfectly satisfactory to men of every party in the Senate, who vied with each other in the warmth of their admiration for its temper and ability. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and in the early part of the succeeding year the difficulties were amicably adjusted.

On the 14th of April, 1836, Mr. CLAY again brought his bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands before the Senate. It was ably discussed for more than two weeks, and passed that body by a vote of twenty-five to twenty. In the House, however, it failed, as was foreseen, through the influence of the President. At the same Session, Mr. CLAY made powerful arguments in defence of the right of petition, the acknowledgment of Texas Independence, and upon various questions of local or temporary interest which came before the honorable body of which he was so distinguished a member.

Upon the adjournment of Congress, on the 4th of July, 1836, Mr. CLAY returned to Kentucky, and, in a masterly speech delivered at a complimentary dinner given him by the citizens of Woodford, he reviewed, in a clear and eloquent manner, the whole policy of the existing Administration, and declared his wish to retire from public life. The wishes of his friends, however, that he should resume his legislative duties, and the large majority by which, in the Legislature of his adopted State, he was re-elected to the Senate, induced him to return; and he accordingly took his seat at the ensuing Session of Congress. The Admin-

a close. No candid and considerate man could contrast the two conditions of the country—that in which he found, and that in which he left it—without acknowledging the sad change that had come over every interest, blighted the fairest hopes of every patriot, and cast the whole country into a deep shade of despondency and hopeless suffering. In 1829 the Currency was safe and equable; our Credit, at home and abroad, stood upon a level with that of any other nation; Industry and Economy were the sure avenues to wealth and happiness; the produce of the farmer commanded a fair price in every market; the goods of the manufacturer and the wares of the mechanic found ready sales, and gave employment to thousands of industrious laborers in every walk of business; and this great People were emphatically, and in the best sense of the words, 'prosperous and happy.'

But the National Bank had now been destroyed. The country had no practical circulating medium of equal value in every portion of the Union. The Deposites of the Government had been removed from the National Institution, where never one dollar of the immense amount committed to its keeping had been lost, nor one cent paid for its secure custody, and scattered throughout the land in the State Banks; and these Banks, by a Circular issued from the Treasury Department, under the President's direction, had been instructed to loan it out to the People; every man, therefore, who could procure an endorser, good or bad, filled his pockets with Bank notes; new and enormous issues were made, and the whole nation at once rushed into the most rash and extravagant speculations. Land and its products rose to an enormous price; purchases were made, and debts incurred to an unparalleled extent, and the whole nation finally stood still, at the height of the phrensy to which the Government had urged her, each man owing his neighbor for purchases made at prices he could never again hope to realize. The money of the countless Banks that had sprung up all over the land began to depreciate, business affairs were, of their own accord, tending downward, when the catastrophe was hastened by the issue from the Treasury of the SPECIE CIRCULAR, and the crash of universal suspension fell upon the Banks, and all the business of the nation was whelmed in ruin, and vast numbers of the people into utter and hopeless

destruction of the country's hopes, could scarcely have been devised by the ingenuity of man. The derangements of the Currency, of course, involved in the ensuing ruin all the Tariff regulations of the Compromise Act; our credit became stained abroad, and hooted at at home; the States, stimulated by the prevailing madness, had plunged recklessly into debt and consequent embarrassment, and the whole internal administration of the Government was corrupted to the core by the prostitution to party purposes of Executive patronage, and the crushing supremacy of the Executive will.

The Session of 1836—7 did little to ward off these gathering ills, for the Administration had a large majority in both Houses of Congress. His Land Bill was again brought up by Mr. CLAY; but the desire on the part of those, who were looking for the Presidential Succession, to make political capital out of this convenient fund, secured its virtual rejection; for it was forced to yield to a direct proposition of Mr. CALHOUN to cede the land to the States in which it lay; but, fortunately for the country, this most extraordinary bill failed to reach its third reading in the Senate, where it originated. At the same session, and in opposition to the ardent efforts of Mr. CLAY and his friends, a bill was passed regulating the duties on imports; another passed both Houses, but was destroyed by the contemptuous Veto of the President, and a resolution, offered in a spirit of truckling sycophancy, of which few other men in the nation are capable, by Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, to Ex-punge from the records of the Senate the resolution of censure upon the President, passed on the occasion of his removal of the Public Deposites, obtained the sanction of a majority of that body. Upon this question Mr. CLAY made a powerful speech, exhibiting, in all its odium and corruption, this extraordinary proposition, and lashing with a whip of scorpions, the men who would thus disgrace the honorable body of which they were such unworthy members.

Under these circumstances, the Executive power having become, through abuse of patronage, and all the machinery which corruption and ingenuity could devise, even stronger than that of the people, came on the election for President to succeed Gen. Jackson. It resulted in the choice of Mr. Van Buren, a man pledged, by the most active and influential

participation in the iniquities of the Jackson dynasty, to carry out that same ruinous policy, and who gave, at once, a signal proof of his own imbecility and lack of personal independence, and a foretaste of the 'relief' the people might expect from his administration, by a public declaration that he considered it glory enough to 'walk in the footsteps of so illustrious a predecessor.' Driven to the act, by the terrible distress which prevailed throughout the country, he issued his proclamation convening Congress in Extra Session; and on the 1st of September, 1837, that Session commenced. His first act was an embodiment, in tangible shape, and a bold presentation to Congress for their legislative sanction, of the extraordinary assumptions of his predecessor. He devised a bill proposing to place in the hands of the President, and officers appointed by him, all the Public Moneys of the Union—thus asking Congress to place in his hands by law, what Gen. Jackson had seized in defiance of law. The Session at which the Message, embodying this plan, was received, was signalized by two striking events:—the defection of a large and most respectable portion of the Administration party, and the coalition of the remainder with the friends of JOHN C. CALHOUN, who had, ever since the Anti-Nullification Proclamation of Gen. Jackson, opposed that Administration with a bitterness and a power which far outstripped all rival denunciation.

The Sub-Treasury Scheme, as it was called, was, of course, the great topic of discussion at this Extra Session. Mr. CLAY took the lead in an opposition to its doctrines, more able, and urged with more determined effort, than any other measure which for a long time had come before Congress. Besides the tyrannical control of the funds of the Government, which this obnoxious bill proposed to vest in the President, it contained also other no less odious and dangerous features; one of these was a provision that all duties, and other Government dues, should be paid in gold and silver—thus at once creating one Currency for the use of the Government, and leaving one, acknowledged by that very act to be worse, for the People. The speech of Mr. CLAY in opposition to the bill, was one of the ablest he had ever made. But the bill passed in the Senate by a vote of twenty-five to twenty, and was sent to the House.

Here it was fated to encounter a still sterner

ordeal. The defection of a small but able and determined body from the Van Buren party, who leagued themselves together under the name of Conservatives, and based their opposition expressly upon the ground of hostility to this Sub-Treasury Scheme, and the growing manifest disapproval of its principles by the People, operated upon the House of Representatives with a force which all the power of Executive blandishment, the influence of Executive patronage, and the strength of the Calhoun Coalition, could not withstand; and on the 14th of October the bill was laid on the table by a vote of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and seven. Soon after this, and without the transaction of any other business, save the *rejection*, by the Van Buren majority, of a resolution introduced by Mr. CLAY, and simply declaring that it 'would be expedient to charter a National Bank whenever the wishes of a majority of the People, to that effect, should be indicated,' and the adoption instead of one, by Mr. WRIGHT, declaring that it was inexpedient to establish such a Bank, the Congress convened in Extra Session was adjourned.

At the regular Session of 1838, the Sub-Treasury Scheme was again brought before Congress in the Message of the President. Mr. CLAY opposed it again in a long and powerful argument, denouncing it as a deliberate attempt, on the part of the Executive, to establish a Government Bank, which should throw into the hands of the Executive a complete control of the Funds of the nation, and which would thus increase, to a tremendous and fearfully dangerous extent, the power of that officer. He also declared himself decidedly in favor of a National Bank, and gave a clear outline of the principles upon which he would have it based. His scheme proposed a strict and close limitation of its powers, an exclusion of all foreign influence, a careful regard for the interests and accommodation of the whole people, and suitable checks upon the power of such an institution to expand or contract the Circulating Medium of the country. As to the constitutionality of such a Bank, Mr. CLAY avowed his acquiescence in the decisions of WASHINGTON, MADISON, MARSHALL, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The Sub-Treasury Scheme was finally passed and became a law, 'in spite of lamentations in Congress, or elsewhere,' in the emphatic words of one of its warmest friends.

The question of Abolition and the reception of Abolition petitions at this time exciting great attention throughout the country, Mr CLAY, with the bold frankness which marked his whole career, made a most able statement and vindication of his views upon this important topic. They were eminently satisfactory to all sound and reflecting men, and embraced the strictest adherence to Constitutional objections, and the most earnest regard for popular rights. In the summer of 1839 he made a journey to the North—going into Canada as far as Quebec, and returning by way of New York. His tour was a continued triumphal procession: he was met at every town by the most ardent gratulations, and was received at every principal place by public demonstration of the highest and most enthusiastic regard.

The time was now approaching for another Presidential Election. For twelve years the Whigs had been out of power, and in that time the country had been dragged down, by misrule, from the summit of prosperity to the depths of degradation and misery—the lowest as it then appeared, that could possibly exist subsequent events, however, to which we shall soon refer, have proved that even to this there was also a 'lower deep.' The extremity of suffering, however, and the darkest hopelessness seemed to brood over the land. The most sagacious politicians had the firmest conviction that a great majority of the people of the Union were opposed to the principles of the party in power. But the fabric of Executive patronage and influence had grown to such colossal dimensions, and had become so rooted in the nation, that its overthrow seemed a work of despair: The eyes of the whole Nation were turned upon Mr. CLAY as the fittest man to place at the helm of State, and there was everywhere the most undoubting confidence that if once he could be placed in that station, prosperity and happiness would be speedily restored. But there was likewise an impression vague and formless, but general and influential that he could not be elected by the People. Twice he had been a candidate, and twice he had failed. At the last election Gen. HARRISON had been the candidate, and no strong opposition had been raised against him, though the popularity of Jacksonism and the power of official patronage and party discipline had secured his defeat. The approaching election was one of the very highest moment; for it seemed evident that if the Whig policy failed

of success then, it could never hope for it again. It was a matter, therefore, of the very last importance to select a candidate who, while he was clearly identified with the great principles of the Whig party, should be able to unite all opposing or dissenting portions of that great party, and secure an election by the People.

For the purpose of selecting a candidate, therefore, a National Convention of Delegates was chosen to meet at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, for consultation. The members were chosen not merely to represent the wishes of their constituents, as they partially and vaguely understood them, but to consult, to canvass the probabilities of success, and to determine upon the nomination it was expedient, upon all these considerations, to make. Never was a body of more patriotic, of clearer-headed, or more earnest men assembled together. The Convention lost its party complexion in the fervor of their feelings in behalf of the country; and the solemnity and manifest depth of conviction which marked all their deliberations, seemed at once to identify the principles of the Whigs with the true policy of the nation and the fundamental grounds of our Republican institutions. The deliberations of the Convention resulted in the nomination of Gen. HARRISON. The announcement carried disappointment to the hearts of Whigs throughout the Union; but the developments of the first succeeding month swept away all feelings of this nature, and infused into the great mass of the Whigs an enthusiasm never equaled, in the history of the Nation, since the first formation of the Government. A National Convention was called, to meet at Baltimore, to respond to the nomination of General Harrison and John Tyler, as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. It was answered by the assembling of more than 20,000 Whigs from every part of the Union; and its proceedings were characterized by a zeal and high-souled determination to succeed never witnessed before on any similar occasion. A pulsation of hope and energy was sent through all the land. Hope sprang up in every heart: a burning zeal, worthy the highest and the holiest cause that ever engaged the active exertion of any people, flamed forth in every section of the country. Convention succeeded convention, each more numerous and more zealous than the last. Every question of public policy was discussed by the living speaker

before the people. The direct, inevitable tendency of the doctrines of the ruling party was pointed out as with a sunbeam; and every noble impulse, which finds a home in the heart of man, was aroused to life by the most thrilling and controlling eloquence. The popular enthusiasm took every form, and made itself manifest by processions, banners, music, mottoes, significant devices, and in all the various modes under which, in every age and nation, it has at some great crisis proclaimed its existence and wrought out its high determinations. The greatest intellects of the nation mingled in the heat of the contest. Senators and Representatives went directly to the People with their appeal. At the election in 1840 that appeal was triumphantly answered, and Gen. Harrison was elected President, and John Tyler Vice President, by an overwhelming majority. Thus were the leading principles of the Whigs adopted by the people of the United States, who thereby declared their wish to have them established as the law of the land. The leading measures proposed by the Whigs throughout the contest were briefly these: they proposed to restrict and limit the power of the veto, which had been so ruthlessly employed by Gen. Jackson to the destruction of great measures of public policy: to provide for the ineligibility of the President for a second term—believing, as they were warranted in believing by sad experience, that when this was not the case, the official conduct of the Executive would be shaped with a direct view to a re-election: to restrict the patronage of the Executive, and to regulate its distribution: to retrench expenditures, reform abuses, and introduce a more strict accountability into every public office: to establish a uniform currency, on a stable foundation, by a National institution such as the wisdom of Congress might devise, guarded as much as possible against abuse, and limited by all expedient restrictions: to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union to which of right they belonged: to establish a Protective Tariff on the basis of the Compromise, and by the exercise of that further legislation expressly contemplated by that law: and to administer the Government in all its branches upon the same principles of purity, integrity, and liberal policy which so strongly marked the early days of the Republic. These principles had been deliberately adopted by the people of the United States. They were the principles to

the advocacy of which the whole life of HENRY CLAY had been devoted, and in him they had found their constant and eloquent champion. Their execution was now committed to other hands—but to hands believed to be no less safe than his. The President Elect was known to be a man of pure heart and the most devoted patriotism; and John Tyler, the chosen Vice President, had made the most earnest and sincere protestations of entire agreement upon all these points with the great Whig party by whom he was elected. He had given to the American People what they considered a sure pledge of his entire devotion to Whig principles by his strenuous and persevering advocacy of the nomination of Mr. CLAY, of whose patriotism and devotion to these great principles no Whig ever entertained for one moment the slightest suspicion; and both came into office with the fairest prospects of redeeming their pledge, and restoring prosperity to the American People.

At the Session of Congress closing the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. CLAY repeated his declaration of the principles which, throughout his life, he had endeavored to establish, and again brought before Congress all the great measures, to the advocacy of which so much of his efforts had been directed. The President was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841, and in his Address delivered upon that occasion renewed the hopes of the People that a new era was opening in their political history. In consideration of the pressing necessities of the country, he issued his Proclamation convening Congress in Extra Session.

Congress assembled on the last Monday of May, 1841; but the elected President met them not; the sacred stillness of the tomb was around him; his soul was in the land of the great departed.

John Tyler, his constitutional successor, met the assembled Representatives, and they addressed themselves to the business of the Extra Session. Mr. CLAY was the great leader in the Senate, and to him the nation looked for those measures of relief which her necessities demanded. He was prompt to devise, and bold to urge them. Early in June, he presented his practical and safe plan for the charter of a National Bank, as the initial step in the great work before him. It was passed by both Houses of Congress, and sent to the President for his approval. It was expected to

become a law, and the country rang with applause of HENRY CLAY. John Tyler heard the shout, and it awakened within his bosom jealousies and angry passions, before which the weal of his country faded away like a thing of nought. He violated the first and fundamental principle which brought him into power, by vetoing a bill which the Whigs had pledged themselves should become a law. Mr. CLAY encountered the Veto with a frank and eloquent speech, deprecating the exercise of this most obnoxious power, and in the most moving terms, lamenting the sad prostration of the country's new formed hopes foreshadowed by its use. Congress, however, took especial pains to ascertain what sort of a Bank bill the President was willing to sign, and soon presented such a one for his approval. This too was vetoed, and the hopes of the nation sunk. An attempt to establish a Tariff, to which Mr. CLAY bent his best exertions, was attended with the same success; and it became evident that John Tyler, chosen by the Whigs to carry into effect their principles, had deserted their cause and joined himself to their foe.

Still, every thing was done that could be for the welfare of the country, and for the relief of the Government from the abyss of insolvency, in which it had for years been gradually sinking. A Loan Bill, Treasury Note Bill, and Provisional Tariff were passed, to preserve the Treasury from dishonor until full and permanent provision could be made, at the approaching regular Session, for the collection of adequate Revenue, by a careful and enlightened revision of the Tariff. A Bankrupt Law was passed for the relief of unfortunate debtors, and to secure the effects of dishonest ones to their creditors; and an act providing for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands was passed, but clogged with a condition which now renders it inoperative, in order to escape the Veto of John Tyler. Congress adjourned in September.

The regular Session, commencing early in December, found Mr. CLAY again at his post, doing all in his power to preserve what had been secured, and to carry on the work of beneficent Reform. By his vote, the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law was defeated. By him, a series of Resolutions, setting forth the general principles on which the Government should be conducted, and the specific Reforms which should be effected, in the restriction of Execu-

tive Power, the Retrenchment of Expenditures, the adjustment of the Tariff, &c., &c., were introduced and advocated with consummate ability. They were generally adopted by the Senate, some of them without opposition.

At the end of March, 1842, in fulfilment of a long cherished purpose, Mr. CLAY resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired to the shades of Ashland. For the present, we leave him there in the calm enjoyment of all that peace and happiness which the memory of a life spent in the public service may well confer. His name is already before the American people as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency in 1844, and the loud enthusiasm with which it is hailed from every section of this broad land, tells, in eloquent language, of the deep and ardent love with which it is cherished in their hearts. His is a fame of which any man may well be proud, and which few, in the centuries that are past, have ever enjoyed. His intellec-

tual powers are of the highest order. His life, a long and most arduous one, has been devoted with single-hearted, unselfish earnestness to the best good of his country. Every instinct of his heart bears the stamp of a lofty nature. The political principles which, from his first entrance upon political life, to the latest words upon matters of public concern he has ever uttered, have been cherished with unwavering devotion, are those which lie at the very foundation of our institutions, and which were embraced, with all the ardor of thorough conviction, by the early Fathers of the Republic. No man ever had warmer friends, or better merited their confidence and love. Few have had more bitter enemies, and no one ever deserved them less. A proud and auspicious day will dawn upon the American Republic when she shall witness the advent to her highest station of HENRY CLAY.

September 10th, 1842.

John Tyler's Opinion of Henry Clay,

(When John was honest.)

John Tyler, even after he professed to become a Whig, expressed the most ardent, devoted admiration of HENRY CLAY. We met him at Harrisburg, at the Whig National Convention, in December, 1839, where he was the most determined advocate of Mr. Clay's nomination; and even after Gen. Harrison had been nominated, he tried to upset it, and was one of the last to come in to its support. He openly proclaimed himself a straight-out Whig, said there was a great change in the South in favor of Mr. Clay's views of National Policy, and declared that he would never have come to Harrisburg but in the hope of getting Mr. Clay nominated. He was put on the ticket for Vice President, as the most ultra Clay man there, in order to soothe the wounded feelings of the Clay men. At the Whig dinner to the Delegates at Washington, a few days afterward, he thus expressed himself:

"I do declare, in the presence of my Heavenly Judge, that the nomination given to me was neither solicited nor expected; I went to the Convention in HONOR OF HENRY CLAY; and in the defeat of the wishes of his friends, I, as one of them, made a sacrifice of feeling, even though my own name was associated with that of Harrison. * * * I AM A TRUE AND GENUINE WHIG, and in the Capitol, yonder, I have shown my love of Whig principles."

Senator Benton's Opinion of H. Clay,

In Benton's better days.

In 1824, when HENRY CLAY was first a candidate for President, Thomas H. Benton, then and still a Senator from Missouri, was an active supporter of Mr. C. for President, a Member of the Clay Central Committee, &c. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Benton first appeared in the Missouri Intelligencer of Oct. 22d, 1824. We only publish it to show on what grounds Col. B. supported Mr. Clay, and what policy he then considered Republican. Here is the document:

"The principles which would govern Mr. Clay's administration, if elected, are well known to the nation. They have been displayed upon the floor of Congress for the last seventeen years. They constitute a system of AMERICAN POLICY, based on the Agriculture and Manufactures of his own country—upon interior as well as foreign Commerce—upon internal as well as sea-board improvement—upon the independence of the New World, and close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system, we answer, that the founder of a system is the natural executor of his own work; that the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool, and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new Tariff; the safest friend to interior commerce would be the Statesman who has reclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea of the West; the most zealous promoter of internal improvements would be the President, who has triumphed over the President who opposed the construction of National Roads and Canals; the most successful applicant for treaties with Mexico and South America would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence.

THOMAS HART BENTON.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, AND ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT.

OLD AND NEW RATIOS.

17

By the Constitution of the United States, each of the States composing the Union is entitled to two Members of the Senate, and of the House as many as its Federal Population shall entitle it to choose. To ascertain this number, a Census of the Population of each State is taken at the expiration of each period of ten years, and to the whole number of its *Free White* inhabitants is added *three-fifths of all other persons*, excluding Indians not taxed. The amount obtained by adding these together is termed the *Federal Numbers* of the State, by which the number of its Representatives in Congress is regulated.

The Census is taken in the decennial year, (1820, '30, '40, and so on)—but is rarely perfected, digested, and published till late in the following year, and the Apportionment thereupon made in the year succeeding. Thus the late Census was taken in 1840; made up and published in 1841; the Apportionment made in 1842; and the first Congress elected under it assembles in 1843.

Hitherto each State has been allowed a Representative only for each time that the Ratios could be subtracted from its Federal Numbers, leaving fractions wholly unrepresented. Thus if a State had 98,000 Federal Numbers and the Ratio was 50,000, it would be allowed but one Member of the House. By the New Apportionment Law, however, a State having a fraction of over one-half the Ratio is allowed an additional Member. Seven States by this have one more than they would otherwise be entitled to.

By the Constitution, each State, however slender its Population, and however high the Ratio, is entitled to at least one Member.

The following table shows the Ratio and the number of the House under each Apportionment, viz.:

Year	Fixed by the Constitution	Members
1793	Ratio of 33,000	105
1803	" 33,000	141
1813	" 35,000	181
1823	" 40,000	212
1833	" 47,700	242*
1843	" 70,680	223

* Including Michigan and Arkansas, admitted into the Union in 1836.

The number of Members of the House and Presidential Electors to which each State respectively was entitled under the Apportionment of 1832, and will be under that of 1842, will be seen by the following table:

	FREE STATES. Ratio of 1832.		Ratio of 1842.		P. E.
	Members.	Pres. Elect.	Mem.	P. E.	
Maine	8	10	7	9	
New Hampshire	5	7	4	6	
Massachusetts	12	14	10	12	
Connecticut	6	8	4	6	
Rhode Island	2	4	2	4	
Vermont	5	7	4	6	
New-York	40	43	34	36	
New-Jersey	6	8	5	7	
Pennsylvania	30	34	26	26	
Ohio	21	21	23	23	
		0		10	

	Members.	Pres. Elect.	Mem.	P. E.
Illinois	3	5	7	9
Michigan	1	3	3	5

SLAVE STATES.				
Delaware	1	3	1	3
Maryland	8	10	6	6
Virginia	21	23	15	17
North Carolina	13	15	9	11
South Carolina	9	11	7	9
Georgia	9	11	8	10
Alabama	5	7	7	9
Mississippi	2	4	4	6
Louisiana	3	5	4	6
Kentucky	13	15	10	12
Tennessee	13	15	11	13
Missouri	2	4	5	7
Arkansas	1	3	1	3
Total Slave States	100	126	88	114
" Free States	142	168	135	161
Total	242	294	223	275

¶ The present Congress expires March 4th, 1843; but the new does not assemble until the first Monday in December following, unless specially called. If it should be, Special Elections would be needed in several States, as they do not choose regularly till late in 1843.

Statistics of New-York State Canals.

PREPARED BY EDWIN WILLIAMS.

Statement showing the progressive increase of business on all the Canals of New York, from the commencement of navigation on the Erie Canal, in 1820, to the close of the year 1841:

Year.	Tolls on all the Canals.	Tons arriving at tide water.	Tons going fm. tide water
1820	\$5,437		
1821	14,368		
1822	64,072		
1823	152,958		
1824	340,642		34,136
1825	566,379		33,438
1826	765,104	302,170	36,436
1827	859,960		
1828	838,444		56,792
1829	813,137		
1830	1,056,922		70,154
1831	1,223,801		86,945
1832	1,229,433		52,621
1833	1,463,820		119,463
1834	1,341,329	553,596	114,608
1835	1,548,996	753,191	128,910
1836	1,614,336	696,347	133,796
1837	1,292,623	611,781	122,130
1838	1,590,911	640,481	142,608
1839	1,616,362	602,128	142,035
1840	1,775,747	669,019	199,580
1841	2,034,862	774,334	162,715
Total	22,208,943		

Cost of the Canals, (per Report of the Canal Board, Feb. 23, 1837.)

Canal	Cost	Length.
Erie Canal	\$7,143,790	364 miles.
Champlain	1,257,604	64 "
Oswego	565,437	38 "
Cayuga and Seneca	236,805	21 "
Chemung	331,604	39 "
Crooked Lake	156,777	8 "
Chenango	2,270,605	97 "

ELECTION RETURNS.

MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Robinson.	Fairfield.	Harr.	V. B.
Aroostook.....	176	375	300	480
Cumberland.....	3469	5334	6790	6430
Franklin.....	754	1106	1848	2056
Hancock.....	800	1525	2424	2506
Kennebec.....	3067	3147	6965	3521
Lincoln.....	3202	4056	6866	5168
Oxford.....	690	2198	2932	4898
Piscataquis.....	3214	3608	4333	4445
Somerset.....	2447	2417	3684	2597
Waldo.....	1335	3677	2694	5069
Washington.....	780	1258	2307	2325
York.....	1858	3806	4785	5725
Total.....	22,265	33,607	46,612	46,201

Majorities—Fairfield, 11,242; Harrison, 411.

Scattering in 1842, as far as heard, 2,308.

The returns for 1842 are incomplete, and the towns to come in will increase Fairfield's majority. The Legislature elected is, of course, strongly Leoc-Foco.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONGRESS, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	*J. Estlin.	*Shaw.	Harr.	V. B.
Bellamy.....	1364	2061	(new county.)	
Carroll.....	1144	2190	"	"
Cheshire.....	2903	2947	3638	2302
Cococ.....	489	1267	525	1341
Grafton.....	3737	4447	3691	4978
Hillsborough.....	3248	4456	4084	5072
Merrimack.....	2285	4575	2755	5030
Rockingham.....	3249	4833	4102	4984
Strafford.....	1856	1716	5280	6756
Sullivan.....	1676	2068	2068	2299
Total.....	20,833	28,670	26,156	32,761

Maj.—Shaw, 8,087; Van Buren, 6,663.

* Highest on each ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENT, 1840. GOVERNOR, 1839.

Counties.	Harr.	V. B.	Everett.	Morton.
Barnstable.....	2751	1554	1084	1266
Berkshire.....	3921	3780	3176	3353
Bristol.....	4855	4994	3263	4286
Dukes.....	246	294	200	291
Essex.....	10056	6518	6797	5980
Franklin.....	3481	2157	2879	2397
Hampden.....	3441	3312	2622	3330
Hampshire.....	4083	1635	2796	2042
Middlesex.....	9716	6626	6449	6243
Nantucket.....	671	320	520	265
Norfolk.....	5404	4328	3671	4241
Plymouth.....	5065	3548	3968	3908
Suffolk.....	7567	4320	5026	3673
Worcester.....	11337	6764	6314	7647
Total.....	72,974	51,944	50,725	51,034

Maj.—Harrison, 30,930; Morton, 309.

New since 1840, 618; 1839, 307.

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Paine.	Smith.	Harr.	V. B.
Addison.....	2400	1123	2606	916
Bennington.....	1819	1313	1796	1422
Caledonia.....	1622	2606	2626	1713
Chittenden.....	1942	1942	2206	1351
Essex.....	450	457	448	363
Franklin.....	1509	1506	3106	1191
Grand Isle.....	244	109	293	162
Lamoille.....	737	1213	967	696
Orange.....	2297	2806	2674	2216
Orleans.....	1916	917	1294	745
Rutland.....	3442	2933	4114	1561
Washington.....	1744	2650	2657	1904
Windham.....	2465	2013	3472	1715
Windsor.....	4518	2553	5617	1821
Total.....	26,164	23,002	32,440	18,618

Maj.—Paine, 3,972; Harrison, 14,623.

Scattering in 1842, as far as heard, 1,931.

The vote for 1842 is incomplete, 8 towns being entirely wanting, and in many others, only majorities being given. Full returns will increase Paine's majority over all to 1,360.

In 1841, the vote was, for Paine, 23,676; Smith, 21,609; Scattering, 2,320.

LEGISLATURE elected 1842.—Senate, 16 Whigs, 14 Leoc-Foco; House, 133 Whigs, 90 Leoc-Foco, 1 doubtful, and in 6 towns no choice.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Ellsworth.	Cleveland.	Harr.	V. B.
Fairfield.....	9424	3712	4871	3262
Hartford.....	4576	4736	6216	4496
Litchfield.....	3455	3720	4523	3506
Middlesex.....	1647	2202	2376	2375
New Haven.....	4665	4378	5100	4912
New London.....	3725	3071	3615	3146
Tolland.....	1492	1700	1991	1500
Windham.....	2107	2127	2790	2196
Total.....	23,700	25,564	31,601	25,996

Maj.—Cleveland, 1,864; Harrison, 6,295.

Scattering, in 1842, 1,900.

There being no choice of Governor by the people, Cleveland was chosen by the Legislature by a vote of 139 to 66 for Ellsworth.

RHODE ISLAND.

PRESIDENT, 1840. GOVERNOR, 1839.

Counties.	Harr.	V. B.	Tillinghast.	Darr.
Bristol.....	478	126	326	166
Kent.....	640	372	568	456
Newport.....	914	417	800	649
Providence.....	3422	1711	1797	1804
Washington.....	737	665	524	861
Total.....	6678	3691	4616	3636

Maj.—Harrison, 1,977; Tillinghast, 406.

(Showing the Vote by Congressional Districts under the New Apportionment)

SENATORS, 1841.				PRES., 1840.							
Dist. Counties, &c.	Whig.	L. F. Harrison.	V. E.	34th. Niagara,.....	3,121	1,993	2,964	2,919			
				Orleans,.....	1,699	2,654	2,606	2,031			
				Total,.....	171,546	100,694	225,817	212,527			
				Majorities,—Loco Foco, 19,148; Harrison, 13,390.							
				[Birney, (Abolition), for President in 1840, received 2,796 votes; in 1841, Abolition Senators, 5,936.]							
VOTE FOR SENATORS IN 1841, BY DISTRICTS.											
Dist. Whig Candidates.				L. Foco Candidates.							
1st. M. Franklin, 19,675				Isaac L. Varian, 19,511							
D. Lord, Jr., 19,584				E. F. Purdy, 19,503							
*Gottschberger, 2,428				*Thos. O'Connor, 2,361							
2d. H. A. Livingston, 17,194				Abramson Bonker, 22,577							
3d. Killian Miller, 22,068				Evanus Cornag, 20,368							
4th. David Russell, 22,306				Edmund Varney, † 25,721							
5th. Ros. T. Lee, 20,984				William Ruger, 29,738							
6th. Allen Ayrault, 23,788				James Faulkner, 25,490							
7th. Henry Wallace, 22,734				William Bartlett, 26,017							
Barak Niles, 23,723				Sherwood, 25,010							
8th. Gideon Hard, 29,907				Lyman Bates, 16,861							
Total,.....				171,546	Total.....100,694						
* Loco-Foco Nominations at Carroll Hall.											
† Including 433, in Washington County, returned for Edward Varney.											
MAJORITIES IN NEW CONGRESS DISTRICTS.											
1841.			1840.			1841.			1840.		
Dist.	W. E. F. Har.	V. E.	Dist.	W. E. F. Har.	V. E.	Dist.	W. E. F. Har.	V. E.	Dist.	W. E. F. Har.	V. E.
1st.	1413	1095	18th.	1230	15	19th.	457	627	20th.	1004	613
2d.	145	178	21st.	2980	1169	22d.	698	400	23d.	858	426
3d.	1540	2111	24th.	798	2	25th.	211	743	26th.	990	202
4th.	1519	1276	27th.	609	307	28th.	923	1633	29th.	1523	2659
5th.	1172	893	30th.	1125	11	31st.	1917	3131	32d.	942	3100
6th.	1289	923	33d.	1039	3248	34th.	290	1390			
7th.	1378	1291									
8th.	1377	670									
9th.	1580	678									
10th.	1768	647									
11th.	1160	455									
12th.	261	338									
13th.	573	427									
14th.	1566	2875									
15th.	717	413									
16th.	454	944									
17th.	1961	1762									
Nett maj.—L. F., 1841, 19,148; Har., 1840, 13,390.											
[In 1840, twenty Districts were Whig, and fourteen Loco-Foco; in 1841, seven were Whig, and twenty-seven Loco-Foco.]											
NEW YORK CITY—CHARTER ELECTIONS.											
Com. Coun. 1842.			Mayor, 1843.			Mayor, 1840.					
W's.	L. F.	P. Morris.	Phenix.	Morris.	Phenix.	Varian.					
I.	2	0	908	556	1,008	530					
II.	2	0	767	377	894	402					
III.	2	0	1,219	666	1,378	583					
IV.	0	2	694	1,374	1,028	1,181					
V.	2	0	1,321	3,968	1,380	1,168					
VI.	2	0	713	1,162	789	1,191					
VII.	0	2	1,503	1,790	1,714	1,853					
VIII.	1	1	1,849	1,988	1,986	2,145					
IX.	0	2	1,491	1,310	1,425	1,093					
X.	0	2	1,171	1,545	1,396	1,614					
XI.	0	2	711	1,554	687	1,548					
XII.	2	0	456	968	379	706					
XIII.	0	2	1,006	1,437	1,664	1,508					
XIV.	2	0	946	1,225	1,056	1,407					
XV.	2	0	1,980	615	1,530	681					
XVI.	2	0	1,365	1,399	996	1,415					
XVII.	0	2	1,169	1,463	1,212	1,322					
19			16	18,756	29,633	19,624	21,261				
Maj.—Whig, 4; Morris, 1,578; Varian, 1,577.											
In 1841, Phenix, 18,368; Morris, 18,604; maj. 398; Common Council 14 Whigs on 19th Feb.											

PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Banks.	Porter.	Har.	V. B.
Adams,	1,941	1,599	2,433	1,628
Allegheny,	5,068	4,881	7,619	4,573
Armstrong,	1,057	1,789	1,260	1,744
Beaver,	2,158	1,751	3,143	1,710
Bedford,	2,261	2,250	2,910	2,446
Berks,	2,925	7,495	3,582	7,425
Bradford,	3,443	2,705	2,631	2,844
Bucks,	4,006	4,412	4,706	4,468
Butler,	1,716	1,674	2,100	1,804
Cambria,	819	874	811	920
Centre,	1,126	2,300	1,448	2,242
Chester,	4,711	4,563	3,643	4,882
Clarion,	555	1,509	648	1,366
Clearfield,	419	886	499	812
Clinton,	603	788	638	649
Columbia,	1,103	2,569	1,325	2,829
Crawford,	2,099	2,815	2,469	2,908
Cumberland,	1,997	2,721	2,791	2,693
Dauphin,	2,649	2,249	3,124	2,187
Delaware,	1,578	1,289	2,031	1,335
Erie,	2,256	1,853	3,636	2,061
Fayette,	1,612	2,749	2,755	3,035
Franklin,	2,636	2,779	3,586	2,892
Greene,	949	1,763	1,350	2,010
Huntingdon,	3,258	2,551	3,826	2,266
Indiana,	1,557	1,195	1,953	1,209
Jefferson,	447	678	476	592
Juniata,	868	971	966	1,043
Lancaster,	3,085	4,914	9,678	5,470
Lebanon,	1,840	1,542	2,370	1,402
Lahigh,	2,228	2,553	2,405	2,450
Luzerne,	2,194	3,426	2,776	4,119
Lycoming,	1,393	2,261	1,504	2,181
McKean,	199	243	263	276
Mercer,	3,762	2,318	3,247	2,336
Mifflin,	1,124	1,324	1,226	1,269
Monroe,	269	1,293	346	1,447
Montgomery,	3,144	4,402	4,068	4,869
Northampton,	2,292	3,467	2,846	3,838
Northumberland,	1,143	2,162	1,351	2,187
Perry,	870	1,827	1,072	1,970
Philadelphia City,	5,920	4,380	7,655	4,774
Philadelphia Co.,	7,348	11,098	10,189	13,303
Pike,	74	540	125	524
Potter,	154	364	180	363
Schuykill,	1,415	2,408	1,681	2,184
Somerset,	1,683	792	2,501	765
Susquehanna,	1,152	1,968	1,569	2,022
Tioga,	574	1,498	895	1,721
Union,	2,122	1,568	2,423	1,518
Venango,	755	1,280	635	1,276
Washington,	3,291	3,424	4,149	3,611
Warren,	628	963	827	929
Wayne,	513	1,167	675	1,188
Westmoreland,	2,583	4,080	2,778	4,704
York,	2,429	2,825	2,792	4,382

Total,.....113,573 126,576 144,621 143,672

Majorities—Porter,....22,003; Harrison,....349.

DELAWARE.

PRESIDENT, 1840. CONGRESS, 1838.

Counties.	Harrison.	V. Buren.	Miligan.	Robinson.
Kent	1593	1096	1220	1134
Newcastle	2621	2195	1604	1818
Sussex	2063	1593	1575	1499

Total.....5967 4674 4399 4451

Majorities—Harrison, 1093; Robinson, (V. B.) 52.

NEW JERSEY.

PRESIDENT, 1840. CONGRESS, 1838.

Counties.	Har.	V. B.	*Am'ph.	*Vroom.
Atlantic,	425	846	561	666
Bergen,	977	1,345	1,501	1,728
Burlington,	3,417	2,405	2,759	2,236
Cape May,	696	194	430	165
Cumberland,	1,497	1,190	11,189	11,226
Essex,	4,636	2,832	4,052	2,500
Gloucester,	2,268	1,773	1,868	1,275
Hudson,	732	501	(in Bergen)	
Hunterdon,	1,830	2,733	1,678	2,610
Mercer,	2,022	1,494	1,474	1,190
Middlesex,	2,014	1,663	11,755	11,581
Monmouth,	2,933	2,880	2,682	2,607
Morris,	2,509	2,150	2,266	2,046
Passaic,	1,362	962	1,216	963
Salem,	1,522	1,202	1,275	1,303
Somerset,	1,721	1,245	1,521	1,267
Sussex,	1,171	2,232	974	2,613
Warren,	1,419	2,466	1,159	2,027

Total,.....33,351 31,034 28,426 28,492

Majorities—Harrison,....2,317; Vroom,....66.

* The highest on each ticket.

† Including the vote of Millville, rejected.

‡ Including the vote of South Amboy, rejected.

LEGISLATURE ELECTED OCTOBER, 1842.

WHIGS. LoCo Foco.

Counties.	Council.	Assem.	Counties.	Council.	Assem.
Burlington,....	1	5	Atlantic,....	1	1
Cape May,....	1	1	Bergen,....	1	2
Essex,....	1	7	Cumberland,....	1	3
Gloucester,....	1	4	Hunterdon,....	1	4
Hudson,....	1	1	Middlesex,....	1	4
Mercer,....	1	3	Monmouth,....	1	5
Morris,....	1	3	Morris,....	0	1
Passaic,....	1	2	Sussex,....	1	2
Salem,....	1	3	Warren,....	1	2
Somerset,....	1	3			

Total,....10 32

This year, Whig maj.—Council, 2; Assembly, 6; joint ballot, 8. Last year, Council a tie; Assembly and joint ballot, 12 Whig majority.

MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties, &c.	Johnson.	Thomas.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Allegany	1035	1089	1271	1093
Anne Arundel	1106	1364	1415	1261
Annapolis	181	119	180	123
Baltimore City	6388	7435	7296	7326
Baltimore Co.	1404	2318	1941	2920
Calvert	436	353	494	325
Caroline	605	551	667	835
Carroll	1444	1618	1554	1610
Cecil	1189	1295	1448	1214
Charles	613	430	841	592
Dorchester	1142	816	1281	830
Frederick	2583	2789	2858	2623
Harford	1114	1160	1242	1248
Kent	597	486	679	476
Montgomery	909	730	1099	663
Prince George's	835	635	1017	609
Queen Anne's	702	716	778	661
Somerset	1134	802	1516	844
St. Mary's	743	450	685	412
Talbot	623	776	749	686
Washington	2196	2246	2484	2220
Worcester	1284	668	1494	691

Total.....26,320 26,950 33,522 28,728

Majorities—Thomas, 526; Harrison, 4,776.

VIRGINIA.

DELEGATE PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	W. '42	L. F. W. '41	L. F. W. '41	Herr.
Accomac,.....	0	2	0	2
Albemarle,.....	0	2	2	0
Albany,.....	0	1	0	1
Amelia,.....	0	1	0	1
Amherst,.....	0	1	1	0
Augusta,.....	2	0	2	0
Bath,.....	0	1	1	0
Bedford,.....	2	0	2	0
Berkeley,.....	2	0	2	0
Botetourt,.....	0	1	0	1
Brunswick,.....	1	0	0	1
Bucks,.....	0	1	0	1
Burke,.....	0	2	0	2
Buckingham,.....	0	2	0	2
Cabell,.....	1	0	1	0
Campbell,.....	2	0	2	0
Caroline,.....	0	1	0	1
Charles City,.....	1	0	1	0
New Kent,.....	0	1	1	0
Charlotte,.....	0	1	1	0
Chesterfield,.....	0	1	0	1
Clarke,.....	0	1	0	1
Warren,.....	0	1	0	1
Culpeper,.....	1	0	1	0
Cumberland,.....	1	0	1	0
Durham,.....	0	1	0	1
Elizabeth City,.....	1	0	1	0
Warwick,.....	1	0	1	0
Essex,.....	1	0	1	0
Fairfax,.....	0	1	1	0
Fauquier,.....	0	2	2	0
Fayette,.....	1	0	1	0
Nicholas,.....	1	0	1	0
Floyd,.....	0	1	0	1
Fruwanna,.....	1	0	1	0
Franklin,.....	0	2	2	0
Frederick,.....	0	2	2	0
Giles,.....	0	1	1	0
Mercer,.....	0	1	1	0
Glenchester,.....	1	0	1	0
Goochland,.....	0	1	0	1
Grayson,.....	0	1	0	1
Greenbrier,.....	0	1	1	0
Greene,.....	0	1	0	1
Orange,.....	0	1	0	1
Greensville,.....	0	1	0	1
Halifax,.....	0	2	0	2
Hampshire,.....	0	2	2	0
Hanover,.....	0	1	1	0
Hardy,.....	1	0	1	0
Harrison,.....	1	1	0	2
Henrico,.....	1	0	1	0
Henry,.....	0	1	1	0
Ile of Wight,.....	0	1	0	1
Jackson,.....	0	1	1	0
Mason,.....	0	1	1	0
James City,.....	1	0	1	0
Williamsburg,.....	1	0	1	0
York,.....	2	0	2	0
Jefferson,.....	2	0	2	0
Kearney,.....	1	0	1	0
King and Queen,.....	0	1	0	1
King George,.....	0	1	0	1
King William,.....	0	1	0	1
Lancaster,.....	1	0	1	0
Richmond,.....	1	0	1	0
Lee,.....	1	0	0	1
Logan,.....	0	1	0	1
Loudoun,.....	3	0	3	0
Louis,.....	0	1	0	1
Lunenburg,.....	0	1	0	1
Madison,.....	0	1	0	1
Marion,.....	0	1	0	1
Marshall,.....	0	1	0	1

Counties.	Mathews,....	*1	0	0	1	180	320
Middlesex,.....	0	2	0	2	0	101	123
Mecklenburg,.....	0	2	0	2	0	319	561
Monongalia,.....	0	1	0	2	0	684	1236
Monroe,.....	0	1	1	0	0	408	420
Montgomery,.....	0	1	1	0	0	328	261
Pulaski,.....	0	1	1	0	0	148	161
Morgan,.....	0	1	1	0	0	179	145
Nansemond,.....	1	0	1	0	0	283	259
Neilson,.....	1	0	0	1	0	404	237
Norfolk Borough,.....	1	0	1	0	0	529	298
Norfolk County,.....	1	1	2	0	0	561	478
Northampton,.....	1	0	1	0	0	334	24
Northumberland,.....	1	0	1	0	0	183	300
Nottoway,.....	1	0	0	1	0	132	190
Ohio,.....	1	0	1	0	0	922	287
Page,.....	0	1	0	1	0	45	528
Patrick,.....	0	1	1	0	0	342	274
Pendleton,.....	1	0	0	1	0	389	468
Petersburg,.....	1	0	0	1	0	245	262
Pittsylvania,.....	2	0	2	0	0	876	616
Peachontan,.....	1	0	0	1	0	107	210
Pewhanttan,.....	1	0	1	0	0	176	210
Preston,.....	0	1	0	1	0	396	464
Prince George,.....	0	1	0	1	0	124	227
Prince Edward,.....	0	1	0	1	0	268	361
Princes Anne,.....	1	0	1	0	0	402	274
Prince William,.....	1	1	0	1	0	167	392
Randolph,.....	1	0	1	0	0	450	321
Rappahannock,.....	1	0	1	0	0	318	300
Richmond City,.....	1	0	1	0	0	580	176
Roanoke,.....	0	1	0	1	0	159	255
Rockbridge,.....	2	0	2	0	0	635	528
Rockingham,.....	2	0	2	0	0	256	1444
Russell,.....	1	0	1	0	0	284	298
Scott,.....	1	0	1	0	0	284	441
Shenandoah,.....	2	0	2	0	0	102	1818
Smyth,.....	1	0	1	0	0	259	305
Southampton,.....	1	1	1	0	0	378	372
Spottsylvania,.....	1	0	1	0	0	358	368
Stafford,.....	0	1	1	0	0	285	295
Surry,.....	0	1	0	1	0	95	195
Sussex,.....	0	1	0	1	0	109	247
Tazewell,.....	1	0	1	0	0	113	486
Tyler,.....	0	1	0	1	0	325	428
Washington,.....	1	0	1	0	0	364	625
Westmoreland,.....	1	0	1	0	0	286	81
Wood,.....	1	1	0	0	0	513	262
Wythe,.....	0	1	0	1	0	277	474

Total,..... 52 82 68 66 42,501 43,893
Majorities—L. F. 30; Whig 2; Van Buren 1,392.

* Contested. † Of doubtful politics.

SENATE.

Whigs, terms expire in 1846, Norfolk, &c., 1, Loudoun, &c., 1; in 1845, Lancaster, &c., 1, Richmond City, &c., 1; in 1844, Buckingham, &c., 1, Accomac, &c., 1, Frederick, &c., 1, Montgomery, &c., 1; in 1843, Albemarle, &c., 1, Essex, &c., 1, Bedford, &c., 1, Augusta, &c., 1.—Total, 12.

Loco-Focos, terms expire in 1846, Mathews, &c., 1, Greensville, &c., 1, Kenawha, &c., 1, Louisa, &c., 1, Ohio, &c., 1, Botetourt, &c., 1; in 1845, Washington, &c., 1, Harrison, &c., 1, Pittsylvania, &c., 1, Rockingham, &c., 1, Nottoway, &c., 1, Hampshire, &c., 1; in 1844, Mecklenburg, &c., 1, Isle of Wight, &c., 1, Grayson, &c., 1, Madison, &c., 1, in 1843, Shenandoah, &c., 1, Chesterfield, &c., 1, Fauquier, &c., 1, Monongalia, &c., 1.—Total, 20.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State has no general Election by the people, all the State officers, as well as Presidential Electors, being chosen by the Legislature. The District Elections for Congress and the State Legislature are generally devoid of interest.

NORTH CAROLINA.

TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.				
Counties.	Morehead.	Henry.	Herr.	V. B.
Anson,.....	905	378	1194	395
Anha,.....	478	527	978	460
Beaufort,.....	750	508	901	309
Bertie,.....	400	474	496	385
Bladen,.....	361	436	346	414
Brunswick,.....	283	368	350	230
Buncombe,.....	930	419	1436	452
Burke,.....	1514	399	1623	309
Cabarrus,.....	610	302	801	354
Caldwell,.....	(from Burke and Wilkes.)			
Camden,.....	453	77	612	100
Carteret,.....	283	242	454	186
Chatham,.....	244	1109	276	1169
Cherokee,.....	928	707	1194	568
Chowan,.....	366	368	414	113
Catawba,.....	243	281	390	158
Cleveland,.....	(from Lincoln and Rockford.)			
Columbus,.....	120	351	204	315
Crawes,.....	540	656	606	540
Cumberland,.....	558	686	612	960
Currituck,.....	73	367	142	468
Davidson,.....	1220	484	1441	390
Davie,.....	450	317	687	325
Durbin,.....	100	801	363	897
Edgemore,.....	74	1186	126	1274
Franklin,.....	353	646	374	689
Gates,.....	313	437	378	328
Granville,.....	901	856	923	778
Greene,.....	374	196	267	215
Guilford,.....	1618	418	2360	414
Halifax,.....	567	419	804	356
Haywood,.....	465	316	431	221
Henderson,.....	590	89	(in Buncombe.)	
Hertford,.....	299	221	396	199
Hyde,.....	322	161	431	89
Iredell,.....	1470	262	1780	328
Johston,.....	537	580	567	549
Jones,.....	212	126	243	122
Lenoir,.....	216	377	(no returns.)	
Lincoln,.....	679	1879	1600	1958
Macon,.....	424	160	433	168
Martin,.....	226	577	291	596
Mecklenburg,.....	764	1182	1000	1248
Montgomery,.....	511	101	1126	105
Moore,.....	521	504	529	495
Nash,.....	80	705	76	797
New Hanover,.....	201	826	293	1042
Northampton,.....	532	420	550	283
Onslow,.....	187	581	143	690
Orange,.....	1576	1472	1639	1448
Pasquotank,.....	631	144	693	149
Perquimons,.....	353	94	506	134
Person,.....	310	545	214	597
Pitt,.....	573	379	627	391
Randolph,.....	1154	309	1344	269
Richmond,.....	655	92	820	102
Robeson,.....	524	557	579	508
Rockingham,.....	328	954	847	905
Rowan,.....	1108	914	942	502
Rutherford,.....	1306	173	1892	540
Saspeon,.....	385	603	553	741
Stannly,.....	506	64	(in Montgomery.)	
Stokes,.....	1129	1180	1212	1061
Surry,.....	904	950	1191	812
Tyrrell,.....	288	106	380	83
Wake,.....	958	1185	1026	1149
Warren,.....	113	730	105	754
Washington,.....	364	58	432	54
Wayne,.....	216	680	306	721
Wilkes,.....	1223	109	1450	114
Yancey,.....	292	403	415	200

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.				
Counties.	Jones.	Polk.	Herr.	V. B.
Anderson,.....	540	265	625	227
Blodcoe,.....	578	237	644	208
Bloant,.....	1062	669	1128	646
Bradley,.....	420	248	467	701
Campbell,.....	343	322	481	228
Carter,.....	729	182	827	99
Claiborne,.....	462	756	631	722
Cooke,.....	821	100	917	80
Craiginger,.....	1003	524	1095	449
Greene,.....	894	1574	1032	1559
Hamilton,.....	448	500	606	473
Hawkins,.....	1023	1342	1052	1251
Jefferson,.....	1605	176	1811	121
Johason,.....	372	70	399	49
Knox,.....	1842	326	2090	314
Marion,.....	431	329	503	368
McMinn,.....	655	894	1022	897
Meigs,.....	84	574	119	535
Memore,.....	847	965	923	922
Morgan,.....	158	125	211	161
Palk,.....	194	345	(new county.)	
Rhea,.....	164	379	209	383
Roane,.....	823	649	1047	545
Seyler,.....	869	88	926	45
Sullivan,.....	313	1336	327	1386
Washington,.....	789	1123	892	1083
Bedford,.....	328	2344	1878	2156
Davidson,.....	1768	1236	1960	1274
Dickson,.....	319	657	396	652
Festron,.....	144	359	140	322
Franklin,.....	603	1361	645	1461
Giles,.....	1110	1276	1190	1242
Hardin,.....	519	596	562	561
Hickman,.....	247	930	293	262
Humphreys,.....	423	693	191	323
Jackson,.....	1129	622	1302	811
Lawrance,.....	522	506	437	290
Lincola,.....	728	2604	821	2621
Mauzy,.....	1867	2187	1497	2622
Montgomery,.....	625	781	1101	726
Overton,.....	262	959	329	926
Robertson,.....	960	680	1167	650
Rutherford,.....	1711	1624	1706	1475
Smith,.....	2369	690	2657	686
Stewart,.....	378	614	457	642
Sumner,.....	702	1621	794	1728
Warren,.....	476	2027	512	1944
Wayne,.....	606	319	760	246
White,.....	1158	811	1291	326
Williamson,.....	1905	899	2017	681
Wilson,.....	2246	871	2558	870
Benton,.....	258	341	299	201
Carroll,.....	1195	426	1261	359
Dyer,.....	326	212	446	266
Fayette,.....	1002	864	1148	902
Gibson,.....	1017	422	1272	418
Hardeman,.....	624	822	676	660
Haywood,.....	652	854	897	572
Henderson,.....	1109	228	1316	277
Henry,.....	721	1168	862	1079
Madison,.....	1046	554	1312	527
McNairy,.....	741	508	926	477
Obion,.....	374	367	267	327
Perry,.....	707	288	781	348
Shelby,.....	829	726	850	681
Tipton,.....	519	584	372	586
Weakly,.....	509	726	522	722

Total,.....53,929 50,705 60,391 48,298
 Majorities—Jones, . . . 3,224; Harrison, . . . 12,102.
 * Unofficial; the official total was, Jones, 53,506,
 Polk, 50,343. The first 26 Cos. are known as East;
 the next 25 as Middle; and the last 16 as West Tenn.
 LEGISLATURE, elected 1841, for two years.—Sen-
 ate, 12 Whigs, 12 Loco-Focos; House, 59 Whigs, 26
 Loco-Focos. Whig majority on joint ballot, 2.

Total,.....39,506 24,904 47,376 33,782
 Maj.—Morehead, . . . 4,592; Harrison, . . . 12,594.
 LEGISLATURE, elected 1842, Senate, 20 Whigs, 20
 Loco-Focos; Common. 53 Whigs, 67 Loco-Focos.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	McDonald	Harrison	V. Buren	Sumter	306	337	449	17
Appling	85	205	96	Talbot	828	816	919	84
Baker	178	313	96	Taliaferro	410	74	431	4
Baldwin	333	359	1 33	Tattall	238	81	266	1
Bibb	581	739	7 31	Telfair	261	177	308	8
Bryan	83	73	7 56	Thomas	346	175	426	6
Bulloch	4	338	89	Troup	898	486	1071	31
Burke	486	365	25	Twiggs	296	444	411	37
Busta	307	396	2 93	Union	73	541	107	36
Camden	99	231	1 65	Upson	536	337	633	36
Campbell	157	433	1 60	Walker	325	568	387	54
Carroll	300	563	1 69	Walton	442	745	516	61
Cass	418	793	3 76	Ware	75	242	215	3
Chatham	608	567	5 61	Warren	473	359	553	34
Chattooga	139	263	5 69	Washington	543	541	563	45
Cherokee	394	596	1 69	Wayne	58	190	74	8
Clark	506	373	3 69	Wilkes	405	494	433	35
Cobb	436	758	6 17	Wilkinson	349	535	428	47
Columbia	324	1 89	4 28					
Coweta	661	719	4 79					
Crawford	364	483	7 68					
Dade		262	4 58	Total	34,539	38,725	46,361	31,92
Decatur	333	563	3 38	Maj.—McDonald, 4186;			Harrison, 8340.	
De Kalb	508	775	4 33					
Dooly	178	663	6 63					
Early	194	406	2 35					
Effingham	139	322	2 58					
Elbert	647	51	1 58					
Evans	109	243	9 57					
Fayette	341	216	8 99					
Floyd	313	639	3 37					
Forsyth	303	404	2 75					
Franklin	119	561	3 48					
Gilmer	117	879	3 53					
Glynn	649	381	1 37					
Greene	671	28	8 88					
Gwinnett	388	82	8 69					
Habersham	362	768	7 45					
Hamock	486	749	3 69					
Harris	399	576	4 45					
Heard	339	399	4 61					
Henry	339	465	8 63					
Houston	339	413	3 15					
Irwin	471	926	9 21					
Jackson	474	705	6 97					
Jasper	428	399	5 89					
Jefferson	432	634	5 79					
Jones	435	594	4 66					
Laurens	379	138	4 91					
Lee	132	463	5 91					
Liberty	340	31	5 59					
Lincoln	319	199	3 94					
Lowndes	331	132	1 44					
Lumpkin	348	159	2 17					
Macon	394	255	4 22					
Madison	373	781	3 55					
Marion	102	323	3 69					
McClintock	787	366	3 37					
Merywith	742	399	4 94					
Monroe	581	137	1 19					
Montgomery	425	825	7 55					
Morgan	186	779	7 96					
Murray	356	27	1 67					
Muscogee	356	389	4 78					
Newbern	584	456	3 73					
Oglethorpe	382	878	10 44					
Paulding	558	497	9 68					
Pike	123	769	6 54					
Pulaski	430	392	3 37					
Putnam	8	774	3 99					
Rabun	398	367	2 41					
Randolph	736	332	4 68					
Richmond	137	381	3 39					
Schroder	736	549	5 69					
Stewart	736	372	6 39					
		323	1 69					
		811	8 68					

ALABAMA.

Counties.	W.	L.	F.	W.	L.	F.	President
Autauga	1	1	0	2	591	574	Har. '49 V. B.
Baldwin	0	1	1	0	137	114	
Barbour	2	0	1	1	1026	643	
Benton	6	3	0	3	488	1344	
Bibb	0	2	2	0	583	475	
Blount	0	2	0	2	185	726	
Butler	1	1	3	0	719	274	
Chambers	2	0	1	1	1689	678	
Cherokee	1	1	0	2	377	759	
Clarke	0	1	0	1	239	596	
Conecuh	1	0	1	0	541	309	
Cook	0	1	0	1	376	539	
Covington	0	1	0	1	186	65	
Dale and Coffee	1	0	0	1	367	673	
Dallas	1	1	2	0	1024	689	
De Kalb	0	2	0	2	157	771	
Fayette	0	2	0	2	203	819	
Franklin	0	3	0	3	637	908	
Greene	2	1	3	0	1366	798	
Henry	0	2	0	2	325	391	
Jackson	0	4	0	4	57	2147	
Jefferson	1	1	0	2	315	582	
Lauderdale	0	3	0	3	645	967	
Lawrence	0	3	1	2	649	782	
Limestone	2	2	0	2	354	897	
Lowndes	0	2	2	0	886	588	
Macon	1	0	1	0	731	326	
Madison	0	4	0	4	393	1685	
Marion	0	3	0	3	842	595	
Marshall	0	1	0	1	196	535	
Mobile	3	1	2	2	142	924	
Monroe	1	1	2	0	148	1121	
Montgomery	1	1	2	0	649	361	
Morgan	0	2	0	2	1134	811	
Perry	1	2	2	0	359	664	
Pichasa	1	2	3	0	973	525	
Pike	1	2	3	0	1022	779	
Randolph	1	1	1	1	653	627	
Russell	1	0	1	0	279	594	
Shelby	2	0	2	0	691	464	
St. Clair	0	1	0	1	573	467	
Sumter	0	3	1	2	42	679	
Tallapoosa	0	2	0	2	1308	1180	
Tallahassee	1	0	1	0	699	788	
Tulalosa	1	0	1	0	412	438	
Tuscaloosa	2	1	4	0	1276	933	
Walker	1	0	1	0	244	367	
Washington	0	1	0	1	363	277	
Wilcox	1	1	2	0	778	437	
Total	33	67	45	55	28,471	33,991	
Majorities	L. F.	34;	L. F.	18	V. B.	5,520	

OHIO.

LEGISLATURE, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Whig.	L. F. Harrison.	V. Burca.
Adams.....	893	1100	1205
Allen.....	508	740	763
Ashtabula.....	2286	759	3738
Athens.....	(2094)	*1322)	2094
Belmont.....	2559	2574	3166
Brown.....	1458	1689	1798
Butler.....	(2101)	(2192)	2101
Carrroll.....	1516	1505	1677
Champaign.....	1625	1103	2062
Clark.....	1503	1703	2381
Clermont.....	1835	2231	2044
Clinton.....	1633	911	1847
Columbiana.....	2479	2288	3600
Coshocton.....	1142	1557	1830
Crawford.....	492	778	1009
Cuyahoga.....	2123	1524	3102
Darke.....	975	976	1303
Delaware.....	1857	1612	2360
Erie.....	888	769	1324
Fairfield.....	1370	2484	2463
Payette.....	889	734	1132
Franklin.....	2326	1705	2886
Gallia.....	958	639	1479
Geauga.....	1508	806	2310
Greene.....	1476	658	2321
Guernsey.....	2132	2060	2808
Hamilton.....	4036	5426	6872
Hancock.....	307	739	693
Hardin.....	319	351	431
Harrison.....	1835	1781	2008
Henry.....	117	120	101
Highland.....	1734	1663	2145
Hocking.....	332	728	649
Holmes.....	494	1322	1109
Huron.....	1717	1416	2291
Jackson.....	594	772	794
Jefferson.....	2046	2244	2200
Knox.....	1786	2058	2441
Lake.....	1164	564	1887
Lawrence.....	479	456	1118
Licking.....	2226	2799	3257
Logan.....	1184	745	1574
Lorain.....	1469	1382	1868
Lucas.....	610	597	931
Madison.....	705	482	1201
Marion.....	930	919	1258
Medina.....	1378	1157	1793
Meigs.....	757	580	1284
Meiocr.....	368	514	551
Miami.....	1818	1107	2469
Monroe.....	547	1573	1086
Montgomery.....	2663	2536	2427
Morgan.....	1639	1829	1851
Muskingum.....	2241	1484	4267
Ottawa.....	130	141	232
Paulding.....	38	104	65
Perry.....	973	1673	1471
Pickaway.....	1767	1610	2201
Pike.....	539	625	650
Portage.....	2186	1370	2524
Preble.....	1554	1222	2299
Putnam.....	300	447	401
Richland.....	2220	3022	3331
Ross.....	2292	2956	3081
Sandusky.....	472	668	919
Scioto.....	866	587	1472
Seneca.....	850	1144	1483
Shelby.....	748	789	955
Spark.....	(2701)	(2106)	2701
Summit.....	(2562)	(1646)	2562
Trumbull.....	2636	2822	4101
Truscawass.....	1789	1425	2228
Union.....	656	504	946
Van Wert.....	100	143	577
Wayne.....	1762	1228	2812

(New County)
2812 1504

Washington.....	1915	1329	2109	1458
Wayne.....	1806	1980	2768	3221
Williams.....	298	379	396	497
Wood.....	335	377	548	519

Total.....108,246 105,649 148,157 124,782
Majority—Whig, 2591; Harrison, 23,375.

Birney, Abolition, for President, 903.
* Vote for 1841 could not be obtained; † No Whig candidates; ‡ Election turned on a county seat question: in these four counties the Presidential vote of 1840 is inserted for the vote of 1841.

MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	Shattuck.	Tucker.	Hear.	V. E.
Adams.....	794	334	622	228
Amite.....	453	250	500	264
Attala.....	185	337	272	268
Bolivar.....	87	27	62	44
Carrroll.....	612	601	711	227
Chickasaw.....	144	304	142	294
Choctaw.....	369	487	328	430
Claiborna.....	437	414	538	300
Clarke.....	86	250	124	228
Coahoma.....	119	83	181	169
Copiah.....	483	404	571	545
Covington.....	83	244	116	222
De Soto.....	412	414	371	349
Franklin.....	184	222	186	222
Greene.....	62	113	91	125
Hancock.....	104	101	261	197
Harrison.....	30	130	(new county.)	
Hinds.....	1059	694	1207	656
Holmes.....	469	426	556	218
Itawamba.....	226	562	179	284
Jackson.....	25	172	25	172
Jasper.....	191	226	220	268
Jefferson.....	363	198	412	229
Jones.....	30	121	56	108
Kemper.....	231	516	326	466
Lafayette.....	376	473	322	260
Lauderdale.....	160	517	229	444
Lawrence.....	64	912	122	452
Leake.....	122	126	145	122
Lowndes.....	497	726	629	629
Madison.....	551	351	691	312
Marion.....	82	162	126	175
Marshall.....	894	947	1006	624
Monroe.....	398	501	462	429
Neshoba.....	105	189	113	160
Newton.....	113	229	109	160
Noxubee.....	469	322	514	272
Octibeha.....	172	240	165	222
Perry.....	162	50	110	92
Pike.....	259	241	224	222
Pomola.....	316	290	222	222
Pontotoc.....	279	248	227	222
Rankin.....	219	267	221	222
Scott.....	51	156	41	102
Simpson.....	45	264	201	222
Smith.....	89	172	89	172
Tallahatchie.....	188	172	186	122
Tippah.....	604	915	681	562
Tishomingo.....	292	628	221	562
Tunica.....	29	27	76	62
Warren.....	792	461	1066	422
Washington.....	170	91	162	62
Wayne.....	A. 60	86	84	82
Wilkinson.....	697	97	662	122
Winston.....	221	222	222	222
Yallobusha.....	616	662	729	622
Yazoo.....	499	499	561	222

Total.....16,775 19,078 19,519 16,922
Majorities—Tucker

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1840		PRESIDENT, 1836.		Pulaski,.....	354	514	443	
	Harr.	V. B.	Harr.	V. B.					
Adair,.....	518	376	223	404	Rockcastle,.....	467	22	400	156
Allen,.....	410	377	201	373	Russell,.....	504	77	226	127
Anderson,.....	392	329	181	375	Scott,.....	729	797	544	993
Barron,.....	1216	732	787	825	Shelby,.....	1570	568	1327	566
Bath,.....	605	475	485	470	Simpson,.....	453	178	327	257
Boone,.....	843	473	580	488	Spencer,.....	472	300	292	342
Bourbon,.....	1126	396	992	416	Todd,.....	705	198	550	219
Bracken,.....	712	279	456	275	Trigg,.....	456	457	271	356
Breathett,.....	159	45	(new county.)		Trimble,.....	284	404	(new county.)	
Breckenridge,.....	989	214	755	176	Union,.....	484	419	205	266
Bullitt,.....	465	253	209	319	Warren,.....	997	437	763	441
Butler,.....	258	189	134	184	Washington,.....	697	338	253	636
Caldwell,.....	687	670	302	497	Wayne,.....	579	169	383	346
Calloway,.....	201	1055	99	730	Whitley,.....	439	52	269	86
Campbell,.....	355	466	484	1026	Woodford,.....	723	294	615	326
Carroll,.....	359	220	(new county.)		Total,.....	58,489	32,616	36,687	33,025
Carter,.....	163	228	"	"	Maj.—Harrison,.....	25,873	Harrison,.....	3,602.	
Casey,.....	392	72	176	220	LEGISLATURE.—1842, Senate, 27 Whigs, 11 Locos				
Christian,.....	1080	591	670	470	Focus; House, 57 Whig, 43 Loco-Focus; 1841, Sen-				
Clarke,.....	1001	199	838	226	ate, 29 Whigs, 9 Loco-Focus; House, 77 Whigs, 22				
Clay,.....	438	91	202	153	Loco-Focus.				
Clinton,.....	314	122	(no returns.)		The Election in 1842 turned upon the question of				
Cumberland,.....	567	79	304	144	Relief, and it is said that a majority of the House,				
Daviess,.....	690	428	445	344	without respect to party lines, will probably favor				
Edmonson,.....	209	134	192	144	some project of that kind.				
Estill,.....	459	155	(no returns.)		ARKANSAS.				
Fayette,.....	1435	596	1266	689	PRESIDENT, CONGRESS,				
Fleming,.....	1142	472	698	464	November, 1840. October, 1840.				
Floyd,.....	233	404	80	549	Counties. Harr. V. B. Fowler, Cross.				
Franklin,.....	656	434	509	560	Arkansas,.....	120	78	135	190
Gallatin,.....	326	262	483	525	Benton,.....	72	245	—	—
Garrard,.....	1026	138	814	218	Carroll,.....	68	223	150	314
Grant,.....	354	320	247	225	Chicot,.....	191	43	222	95
Graves,.....	304	607	158	363	Clark,.....	119	87	154	136
Grayson,.....	445	206	268	153	Conway,.....	177	201	227	239
Green,.....	766	666	274	890	Crawford,.....	335	347	342	432
Greenup,.....	599	268	357	265	Crittenden,.....	95	71	151	119
Hancock,.....	214	69	152	72	Desha,.....	173	78	229	56
Hardin,.....	1342	524	696	526	Franklin,.....	*	*	167	194
Harlan,.....	438	10	174	53	Greene,.....	18	105	34	199
Harrison,.....	741	694	445	714	Hempstead,.....	210	251	265	339
Hart,.....	499	303	216	357	Hot Spring,.....	55	103	107	180
Henderson,.....	616	451	384	360	Independence,.....	370	198	377	213
Henry,.....	807	845	637	794	Izard,.....	79	174	71	210
Hickman,.....	393	664	198	521	Jackson,.....	107	143	115	143
Hopkins,.....	654	481	403	381	Jefferson,.....	173	109	171	146
Jefferson,.....	890	722	610	584	Johnson,.....	160	324	150	360
Jessamine,.....	652	273	513	339	Lafayette,.....	43	25	84	53
Kenton,.....	518	618	(new county.)		Lawrence,.....	138	214	179	245
Knox,.....	690	99	369	95	Madison,.....	135	253	—	—
Laurel,.....	406	96	171	100	Marion,.....	21	112	37	169
Lawrence,.....	325	123	68	207	Mississippi,.....	90	73	—	—
Lewis,.....	523	321	345	302	Phillips,.....	238	247	264	287
Lincoln,.....	922	182	612	317	Pike,.....	23	87	31	189
Livingston,.....	632	478	225	361	Poinsett,.....	4	130	10	192
Logan,.....	1283	213	902	289	Pope,.....	183	263	193	307
Louisville City,.....	2220	965	1473	960	Pulaski,.....	606	499	538	410
Madison,.....	1318	391	972	420	Randolph,.....	45	252	47	272
Marion,.....	698	277	(no returns.)		Saline,.....	142	135	170	154
Mason,.....	1556	564	1231	508	Scott,.....	32	112	60	195
McCracken,.....	388	264	149	106	Searcy,.....	59	19	129	129
Meade,.....	646	151	339	128	Sevier,.....	76	197	72	299
Mercer,.....	1145	954	739	938	St. Francis,.....	82	246	126	310
Monroe,.....	478	187	179	220	Union,.....	124	173	125	202
Montgomery,.....	625	390	522	338	Van Buren,.....	28	151	43	196
Morgan,.....	260	318	57	335	Washington,.....	422	620	470	702
Muhlenburg,.....	682	219	344	227	White,.....	82	46	124	65
Nelson,.....	1208	324	765	425	Total,.....	5,160	6,766	5,788	7,876
Nicholas,.....	627	491	428	430	Maj.—Van Buren,.....	1,606	Cross,.....	2,088.	
Ohio,.....	552	258	312	247	* Vote rejected for informality; it was 60 majority				
Oldham,.....	465	480	354	500	for Van Buren				
Owen,.....	454	841	174	649					
Pendleton,.....	267	390	123	342					
Perry,.....	185	45	83	172					
Pike,.....	170	122	24	213					

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1842.		PRESIDENT, 1840.	
	Duncan.	Ford.	Harr.	V. B.
Adams,.....	1574	1421	1617	1352
Alexander,.....	374	165	299	424
Bond,.....	592	428	513	551
Boone,.....	249	257	220	222
Brown,.....		maj. 125	301	434
Bureau,.....	337	289	434	278
Calhoun,.....	192	171	213	133
Carroll,.....	173	98	244	68
Cass,.....	348	321	397	315
Champaign,.....	145	121	154	141
Christian,.....	187	196	89	147
Clark,.....	498	579	667	611
Clay,.....		maj. 140	218	338
Clinton,.....	262	470	326	417
Coles,.....	1012	685	1109	695
Cook,.....	625	1328	1034	1989
Crawford,.....	389	353	421	392
Dane,.....			(new county.)	
De Kalb,.....	146	214	172	197
De Witt,.....			293	316
Du Page,.....	335	467	428	373
Edgar,.....	679	741	763	720
Edwards,.....	271	122	311	212
Efingham,.....	56	293	52	207
Fayette,.....	388	611	442	645
Franklin,.....	96	575	71	542
Fulton,.....	1011	1193	1253	1347
Gallatin,.....	441	1160	500	1286
Greene,.....	746	1065	870	1175
Grundy,.....		maj. 143	(new county.)	
Hamilton,.....	145	555	126	557
Hancock,.....	741	1748	1313	661
Hardin,.....			154	132
Henderson,.....	947	229	(new county.)	
Henry,.....	136	174	162	86
Irroquois,.....	143	167	154	175
Jackson,.....	425	215	210	337
Jasper,.....	95	174	78	178
Jefferson,.....	233	708	210	727
Jersey,.....	531	415	517	360
Jo Daviess,.....	895	214	1079	680
Johnson,.....	156	377	109	440
Kane,.....	457	750	810	774
Kendall,.....	268	429	(new county.)	
Knox,.....	519	593	740	541
Lake,.....	185	386	281	267
La Salle,.....	438	1128	1080	1638
Lawrence,.....	400	403	676	597
Lee,.....	238	237	241	230
Livingston,.....	58	99	85	78
Logan,.....			260	167
Macoupin,.....	185	308	250	377
Macoupin,.....	649	758	632	812
Madison,.....	1531	1006	1704	1186
Marion,.....	192	583	174	573
Marshall,.....	168	278	209	183
Mass,.....	169	181	(new county.)	
McDonough,.....	506	487	472	427
McHenry,.....	347	393	348	271
McLean,.....	509	424	663	531
Menard,.....	352	233	434	374
Mercer,.....	284	925	315	193
Monroe,.....	298	636	370	563
Montgomery,.....	387	362	311	520
Morgan,.....	1375	1168	1533	1293
Ogle,.....	478	278	491	266
Okaw,.....			(new county.)	
Peoria,.....	767	950	744	767
Perry,.....	159	293	174	331
Piatt,.....	49	89	(new county.)	
Pike,.....	1073	1085	1149	1037
Poppe,.....	524	90	391	268
Putnam,.....	170	187	250	151
Randolph,.....	595	553	715	817
Richland,.....	242	201	(new county.)	

Rock Island,.....	313	354	436	334
Sangamon,.....	1588	1817	2060	1240
Scott,.....	635	552	685	575
Schuyler,.....	555	576	722	611
Shelby,.....	288	772	408	751
Stark,.....	152	187	187	154
St. Clair,.....	776	1576	969	1763
Stephenson,.....	279	285	371	241
Tazewell,.....	811	500	1161	661
Union,.....	219	546	78	636
Vermillion,.....	968	455-	1044	567
Wabash,.....	426	375	500	254
Warren,.....	455	383	711	524
Washington,.....	205	513	149	493
Wayne,.....	199	447	205	500
White,.....	605	538	770	639
Whiteside,.....	232	239	275	236
Will,.....	465	756	753	1367
Williamson,.....	115	532	103	578
Winnebago,.....	548	414	789	321
Woodford,.....	160	287	(new county.)	

Total,..... 38,304 45,608 45,537 47,476
Majorities,—Ford, 7,304; Van Buren, 1,939.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs holding over,.....	6
Whigs elected 1842,.....	*8. 14
Loco-Focos holding over,.....	13
Loco-Focos elected 1842,.....	*18. 31
Loco-Foco majority in Senate,.....	17
House—Loco-Focos,.....	84
Whigs,.....	37
Loco-Foco majority in House,.....	47
Loco-Foco majority on joint ballot,.....	64

* Too many Senators were elected in 1842,—the excess consists of one Whig and three Loco-Focos.

MICHIGAN.

PRESIDENT, 1840. GOVERNOR, 1840.

Counties.	Harr.	V. B.	Wood's	g's	Fane's	A.
Allegan,.....	257	174	217	189		
Barry,.....	128	105	113	87		
Berrien,.....	549	543	462	369		
Branch,.....	543	616	382	475		
Calhoun,.....	1142	1169	1064	1052		
Cass,.....	670	527	503	467		
Chippewa,.....	22	40	41	42		
Clinton,.....	221	144	116	239		
Eaton,.....	337	229	217	153		
Genesee,.....	512	380	392	328		
Hillsdale,.....	843	721	667	538		
Iona,.....	266	219	195	218		
Ingham,.....	254	261	194	190		
Jackson,.....	1504	1121	1331	969		
Kalamazoo,.....	954	744	879	655		
Kent,.....	319	320	228	288		
Lapeer,.....	491	413	396	332		
Lenawee,.....	1118	1865	1694	1640		
Livingston,.....	700	842	578	633		
Macomb,.....	982	1194	607	786		
Mackinac,.....	86	79	41	52		
Monroe,.....	939	1023	755	923		
Oakland,.....	2372	2366	1965	1816		
Ottawa,.....	81	88	24	53		
Saginaw,.....	89	100	60	83		
Shiawassee,.....	283	151	198	129		
St. Clair,.....	517	446	422	345		
St. Joseph,.....	800	761	577	705		
Van Buren,.....	182	251	153	167		
Washtens,.....	2526	2057	2352	1826		
Wayne,.....	2246	2237	1998	2021		
Total,.....	22,933	21,131	19,030	17,789		

Mai. - Harrison 1,000; Woodford 1,000

SENATE 1842, HOUSE, PRESIDENT, 1840.

Counties.	W. L. F.	W. L. F.	Harr.	V. B.
Adair.....	0	1	(new county)	
Clark.....	0	1	240	206
Lewis.....	*1	0	542	602
Scotland.....	0	0	(new county)	
Shelby.....	0	1	233	226
Andrew.....	0	1	(new county)	
Buchanan.....	0	1	340	1128
Holt.....	0	1	(new county)	
Andrain.....	0	1	132	122
Lincoln.....	0	1	402	543
Montgomery.....	0	1	344	262
Barry.....	0	1	98	436
Dade.....	0	1	(new county)	
Jasper.....	0	1	"	"
Newton.....	0	1	178	630
Bates.....	0	1	(new county)	
Jackson.....	0	1	457	711
Van Buren.....	0	1	208	360
Benton.....	0	1	150	501
Pettis.....	0	1	156	262
Saline.....	0	1	375	232
Boone.....	1	0	1112	500
Caldwell.....	0	1	123	154
Carroll.....	0	1	112	182
Clinton.....	0	1	137	268
Dwiven.....	0	1	170	284
Calloway.....	1	0	681	626
Cape Girardeau.....	*1	0	455	764
Chariton.....	0	1	246	301
Randolph.....	0	1	515	405
Clay.....	0	2	457	649
Platte.....	0	2	459	968
Ray.....	0	1	422	563
Cole.....	0	1	348	982
Osage.....	0	1	(new county)	
Cooper.....	*1	0	778	694
Crawford.....	0	1	240	264
Gasconade.....	0	1	136	636
Washington.....	0	2	479	514
Franklin.....	0	1	355	552
Jefferson.....	0	1	298	321
Greene.....	0	1	171	439
Ozark.....	0	1	(new county)	
Faney.....	0	1	41	256
Wright.....	0	1	(new county)	
Grundy.....	0	1	"	"
Linn.....	0	1	93	235
Livingston.....	0	1	249	487
Macon.....	0	1	374	500
Henry.....	0	1	299	421
Mangum.....	0	1	(new county)	
Polk.....	0	1	241	860
St. Clair.....	0	1	(new county)	
Howard.....	*1	0	753	901
Johnson.....	0	*1	225	374
Lafayette.....	0	1	500	475
Kinderhook.....	0	1	(new county)	
Miller.....	0	1	21	317
Morgan.....	0	1	167	494
Pulaski.....	0	1	196	729
Madison.....	0	1	152	275
Ripley.....	0	*1	15	225
Shannon.....	0	1	(new county)	
Wayne.....	0	1	57	211
Marion.....	0	2	827	534
Monroe.....	2	0	815	618
Balls.....	0	1	400	335
New Madrid.....	0	1	262	194
Scott.....	1	0	284	500
Stoddard.....	0	1	69	308
Ferry.....	0	1	319	239
St. Francois.....	0	1	221	199
St. Genevieve.....	0	1	170	222
Pike.....	0	1	728	746
St. Louis.....	*2	1	2515	1874

St. Charles.....	*1	0	0	2	586	450
Warren.....		0	0	1	342	342
Total.....	10	23	26	74	22,972	29,769
Maj. L. F. 13; L. F. 48; V. B. 6788.						
* Hold over; † held over; ‡ formerly Rives Co.						

TERRITORIES.

IOWA. LEGISLATURE, 1842. DELEGATE, 1841.

Counties.	W. L. F.	W. L. F.	Whig.	L. F.
Cedar.....			135	180
Jones.....	1	0	1	60
Linn.....			141	221
Clayton.....			87	67
Delaware.....	0	2	0	2
Dubuque.....			225	363
Jackson.....			0	1
Clinton.....			0	1
Scott.....	1	0	1	0
Des Moines.....	0	1	2	3
Henry.....	1	0	3	0
Jefferson.....	1	0	0	1
Johnson.....	0	1	0	1
Muscatine.....	0	1	1	0
Lee.....	1	1	1	2
Louisa.....	1	0	1	0
Washington.....	1	0	1	0
Van Buren.....	1	1	1	2
Total.....	7	6	13	14
4,315 4,638				
Maj. Whig, 1; L. F. 2; A. C. Dodge, 222.				

WISCONSIN. DELEGATE, 1841.

Counties.	Total vote.	Arnold.	H. Dodge.
Brown.....	321	125	195
Crawford.....	133	57	76
Dane and Sauk.....	172	99	73
Dodge.....	21	11	10
Fond du Lac.....	24	11	13
Grant.....	1135	638	502
Green.....	223	98	125
Iowa.....	604	247	547
Jefferson.....	221	101	120
Manitowoc.....	46	19	27
Milwaukee.....	1192	535	656
Racine.....	790	367	423
Rock.....	432	229	203
Sheboygan.....	36	23	13
St. Croix.....	27	10	17
Walworth.....	651	311	340
Washington.....	38	18	20
Total.....	6365	2928	2435
Majority for Gen. Dodge, Loco-Foco, 507.			

FLORIDA. DELEGATE, MAY, 1841.

Counties.	Ward, W. Downing.	W. Levy.	L. F.
Alachua.....	30	44	269
Calhoun.....	71	11	47
Columbia.....	36	79	122
Dade.....	00	00	10
Duval.....	32	212	102
Escambia.....	146	32	45
Franklin.....	91	67	26
Gadsden.....	209	24	84
Hamilton.....	66	46	68
Hillsborough.....	50	1	16
Jackson.....	212	12	122
Jefferson.....	144	2	221
Leon.....	262	26	307
Madison.....	99	69	115
Monroe.....	12	116	6
Mosquito.....	00	69	4
Nassau.....	00	14	40
St. Johns.....	16	126	216
Walton.....	maj. 120		
Washington.....	9	7	41
Total.....	1622	873	1624
Maj.—L. over W. 323; W. and D. over L. 541.			

States	Seats of Government.	Time of holding Elections.	Do. Presidential Election.
Maine	Augusta,	2d Monday in September,	First Monday in November.
New Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	First Monday in November.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in September,	Second Tuesday in Novem.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in November,	Second Monday in Novem.
Rhode Island,	{ Providence and Newport,	Governor and Sen. in April, Represent. in April and Aug. }	First Wednesday in Novem.
Connecticut,	Hartford and New Haven,	1st Monday in April,	First Monday in November.
New York,	Albany,	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.,	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Nov.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Tues. in Nov. and next day.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in October,	*Last Friday in October.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in November,	Second Tuesday in Novem.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in October,	Second Monday in Novem.
Virginia,	Richmond,	3d Thursday in April,	First Monday in November.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	1st Thursday in August,	Second Thursday in Nov.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in October,	By Legisla. about Dec. 1.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in August,	Second Monday in Novem.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July.	First Tuesday in November.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in August,	First Tuesday in November.
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	*Last Friday in October.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Illinois,	Springfield,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	First Monday in November.
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Monday in November,	First Monday in November.
Texas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in October,	First Monday in November.

☐ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.

* We believe the legal designation in these States is 'the Friday fifth preceding the 1st Monday in Dec.'

Popular Vote for President.

States.	1840.		1836.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine	46,612	46,201	15,239	22,990
New Hampshire,	26,158	32,761	6,228	20,697
Massachusetts,	72,874	51,944	42,247	34,474
Connecticut,	31,601	25,296	18,749	19,291
Rhode Island,	5,278	3,301	2,710	2,964
Vermont,	32,440	18,018	20,996	14,039
New York,	225,817	212,527	138,543	166,815
New Jersey,	33,351	31,034	26,137	25,592
Pennsylvania,	144,021	143,672	87,111	91,475
Delaware,	5,967	4,874	4,733	4,153
Maryland,	33,528	28,752	25,852	22,268
Virginia,	42,501	43,893	23,468	30,261
Ohio,	148,157	124,782	105,405	96,948
Kentucky,	58,489	32,616	36,687	33,025
North Carolina,	46,376	33,782	23,626	26,910
South Carolina,				
Georgia,	40,264	31,933	24,930	22,126
Alabama,	28,471	33,991	16,612	20,506
Indiana,	65,302	51,604	41,281	32,780
Illinois,	45,537	47,476	14,292	17,275
Michigan,	22,933	21,131	4,072	7,332
Mississippi,	19,518	16,975	9,688	9,979
Tennessee,	60,391	48,289	35,962	26,120
Louisiana,	11,296	7,616	3,383	3,653
Missouri,	22,972	29,760	8,337	10,995
Arkansas,	4,363	6,048	1,238	2,400
Total in twenty-five States,	1,274,203	1,128,303	737,711	763,587

In 1840, Harrison majority, 145,900 In 1836, Van Buren maj., 25,876

☐ The Elections which have taken place since 1840 exhibit a general falling off of the Whig vote, but no corresponding increase of the Loco-Foco. They simply prove that, under circumstances of great perplexity and discouragement, and in the absence of any motives for immediate exertion deemed adequate by all voters, a great many Whigs have staid away from the Polls. These will be on hand at the more important Congressional Elections, but especially in the great Presidential contest of 1844. Let no Whig doubt the result!

EPIGRAM BY DERMODY.

Dermody, an untutored Irish bard of great genius, was a victim to the vice Intemperance, which finally closed against him the doors of a nobleman who had long caressed and befriended him. He then applied himself to court his Lordship's butler, named O'Flynn, by whose favor he enjoyed many a roaring night below stairs. At last this resource failed him also; the butler refused to admit a companion who was only amusing till he became drunk, which unhappily came very soon after the liquor. On his last visit, Dermody knocked long and importunately at the cellar door, but could make no impression. The butler was inexorable. The ruined bard, before shaking the dust from off his feet, seized a bit of charcoal, and on the cellar door revenged himself in this couplet:

'What a pity Hell's gate was not kept by O'Flynn!
So surly a dog would let nobody in!"

WILL YOU TAKE A SHEEP?

A valuable friend, and an able farmer, about the time that the Temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his newly-hired man, "Jonathan, I did not mention to you when I hired you, that I think of doing my work this year without rum. How much more must I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it; you may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The eldest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without rum?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep, if you will do without."

The youngest son, a stripling, then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I will do without it too?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep, if you do without rum."

Presently, Chandler speaks again: "Father, hadn't you better take a sheep too?"

This was a poser; he hardly thought that he could give up the 'good creature' yet; but the appeal was from a source not to be disregarded. The result was, the demon was henceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and final happiness of all concerned.

SMITH IN LOVE!—Who would have supposed that Smith—yes, Smith—even SMITH!—had ever worn in his bosom a heart susceptible of the "tender passion?" It's a fact, though, that he is, or was once, bewitched and be-fooled by "love's young dream." Listen to his plaintive and touching melody in the last Maumee Times and Seasons:

"I loved her—yes, I love her still—

For changed indeed this heart must be,

If years could throw a cloud or chill

On that loved, hallowed memory.

And yet, no word I ever said,

Which might my soft attachment show—

And why!—her hair was carrot red,

And that, by George, I couldn't go!"

POOR SMITH! But we don't believe his love was half so bad as he "lets on," or the "soft attachment" wouldn't have been broken by her "carrot hair."

GUESSING AT HARD WORDS.—A Missionary in 1832 stepped ashore from a flat-boat on the Mississippi with some tracts, to speak to an old woman who was knitting under a low tree by a shanty. It was the height of the Cholera panic.

"My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"

"No, sir, we na'n't," replied the old crone, "but they've got it awfully down to New-O'leass!"

PHYSICIANS.

By one physician might your work be done—
But two are like a double-barrel'd gun:
From one discharge sometimes a bird has flown—
A second barrel always brings it down.

EPITAPH ON CEPHAS DODGE.

'He always dodged good,
But never dodged evil:
He dodged all he could,
But couldn't dodge the devil.'

EPITAPH ON A MUSICIAN.

Time and Stephen are now even:
Stephen beat Time, and Time beat Stephen.

A SWAP.—Mr. Snooks was asked the other day how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. "Nature was not to blame," said he, "for when I was two months old I was considered the handsomest child in the neighborhood—but my nurse, the slut, one day *susped me assey* for another boy, just to please a friend of hers whose child was rather plain-looking."

ON THE 'HERMITAGE' TAVERN.

Hermits of old, a gleamy, starving brood,
Sought heaven in sackcloth and in solitude;
But modern anchorites esteem clean linen
As decent to repent in as to sin in.
The master, therefore, of this humble cell
Invites his friends to join in living well.

A COMPLIMENT RETURNED.—"Mr. Pelham," said a learned young lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangler for the last half an hour, "you remind one of a barometer, that is filled with *nothing* in the upper story." "Divine Almira," meekly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for this flattering compliment, let me remind you that you occupy my upper story entirely."

CLASSICAL.—"Cesar! go catch my big horse there."

"Yes, sar! What you call he name, sar?"

"Olympus; don't you know what the poet says about 'high Olympus'?"

"I don't know about Hio—but he limpus nuf—dat's for sartin."

AN INVITATION.

'Look in to-morrow evening—do, dear B.,
We'll have a little reason after tea.'

THE REPLY.

'What do I hear! you've lost your wits this season:
What's reason after! Why, that is treason'

INSTINCT OF SPIDERS.—It has been observed that some spiders, with an instinctive sagacity, select as the greatest security from disturbance the lids of the charity-boxes in churches.

GOOD NEWS.—A gentleman, the other day, on asking a marketman the price of eggs, was answered, "Eggs are eggs new." "I am glad to hear it, with all my heart; for the last I bought of you were half chickens."

TALKING 'TURKY.'—A white man and an Indian went hunting in company, agreeing to share their game. They killed a turkey and an owl, and on separating undertook to divide. Says the white man—"You may take the owl and I'll have the turkey; or I'll take the turkey and you may have the owl." "Ah but," says the Indian, "You don't say 'turky' once to me!"

ON AN OLD COQUETTE.

I did not laugh—in spite of Celia's rage.
I dared not laugh—I've learn'd to reverence age.

ON A QUACK DOCTOR.

Reader! Sangrado is, alas! no more:
He visits those he visited before.

ON A MISER.

Worth fifty thousand pounds old Gripus died!
'Tis well, for he was nothing worth beside.

AN ERRATUM.—Miss Biddy Fudge, in her history of the Fudge family, recounting the miseries of authors, says, that

Though an angel should write, 'tis devils must print,
and gives the following instance of the havoc made by the printer in one of her effusions:

But a week or two since, in my ode upon Spring,
Which I meant to have made a most beautiful thing,
Where I talked of the 'dew-drops from freshly-blown
roses,'

The nasty things made it 'from freshly-blown noses.'

A VALUABLE BOY.—"What can you do?" asked a traveller of a country urchin whom he saw in front of a farmer's house, tickling a toad with a long straw. "O, I can do more'n considerable—I rides the turkies to water, milks the geese, cards down the old rooster, puts up the pigs' tails in paper to make 'em curl, hamstring the grasshoppers, makes fires for flies to court by, keeps tally for dad and mammy when they soold at a mark, and cuts the buttons off dad's coat when he's at prayer in the mornin'!"

ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE.—In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent frauds by wharfingers, one of the members arose and said, "Mr. Speaker, I second the motion; the wharfingers are to a man a set of rogues: *I was one myself for ten years.*"

CURE FOR LOVE.—Take of cable about 15 feet—of the top of a tree about a sufficient quantity to make one end fast—of resolution barely enough to make a running noose about your neck with the other—of a leap about five feet down: and if found insufficient to effect a cure, double the dose every two hours, and then take a Hygiean pill.

PROOF OF CIVILIZATION.—Prince Puckler Muskeon in his last work tells a story of a shipwrecked mariner, who was cast away upon what he believed an uninhabited island, till suddenly beholding a gallows, he reared out, in a burst of joy, "God be praised, I'm in a civilized land!"

The "SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD" were lately exhibited at Washington city in a new museum of natural curiosities:

1. A widew aged sixty refusing an offer of marriage.
2. A dandy with only five cravats on his neck.
3. A contented old maid.
4. A lawyer of integrity.
5. A moderate doctor's bill.
6. A tailor that was never known to cabbage.
7. A congressman that wished to adjourn the session when there was money in the treasury.

Wemyss, a famous theatrical manager in Philadelphia, has quit the business, and opened instead a large store for the sale of Patent Medicines. A friend dryly remarks, that he will no doubt be successful in filling both boxes and wit.

COVERING THE WHOLE GROUND.—"Gentlemen," said an eminent counsel, "there are three points upon which we rely for the defence. In the first place, the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; in the second place, it was whole when we returned it; and in the third place, we never had it."

A SHARP LOOK-OUT.—Smollett tells an anecdote of a half-crazy free-thinker of his day, who, chancing in Rome, stopped one day before a bust of Jupiter, and bowing low, thus addressed the dethroned idol: "Sir, if you should ever get your head above water again, I hope you will remember that I treated you politely in your adversity."

THE BUTT END.—A farmer once hired a Vermonter to assist in drawing logs. When a log was to lift, the Yankee always contrived to receive the smallest end, for which the farmer chastised him, and told him always to take the butt end. Dinner came, and with it a sugar-loaf Indian pudding. Jonathan sliced off a generous portion of the largest part, and giving the farmer a wink, exclaimed, 'Always take the butt end.'

RETORT COURTEOUS.—When an English lady at whose house Dr. Johnson was dining one day, asked him if he did not think her pudding very good? "Yes," growled the great moralist, "it is very good for hogs." "Shall I help you to another plateful, then?" said the polite hostess.

NOT BAD.—The Wag says, "The Loco Focos in the Ohio Legislature undertook to overreach the Whigs, and the latter submitted to it with entire resignation."

An auctioneer was spoken to about the presence of sundry ill-favored women in his sales-room. He replied, that of all his visitors they were most for bidding.

A man who was in prison for bigamy (marrying two wives) complained that he had been severely dealt with for an offence which carries its own punishment along with it.

Joe was standing on the piazza at Tyler's in Lowell, the other day, when a John Raw came up, and after looking at the guide-board, which says "Concord 33 miles," turned to Joe and asked, "How far is it to Concord?" "The man who tends the guide-board is out," said Joe.

"I will give you my head if you are not wrong," exclaimed a dull and warm orator to the President Montesquieu in an argument. "I accept it," said the philosopher; "any trifle among friends has a value."

"Thomas" hiccoughed an old Guzzle-function to his son, "I fear you are becoming intemperate." "I think it likely," said the promising youth, "for do we not read that the sins of the parents shall be visited upon the children?"

"Do you keep groceries here, sir?" asked a punster, as he entered the store of a dealer in vegetables. "Yes," was the reply. "Well, I'll take one."

Dr. South began a sermon on this text, "The wages of sin is death," as follows: "Poor wages indeed, that a man can't live by."

On his Retiring from the U. S. Senate.

WAIL for the glorious Pleiad fled—
 Wait for the ne'er returning star
 Whose mighty music ever led
 The spheres in their high home afar!
 Bring burial weeds? and sable plume?
 What—lift the funeral song of wo
 Such as should o'er the loved one's tomb
 In Sorrow's tenderest accent flow?
 Ah! Freedom's kindling minstrel, no!
 Strike! strike with a triumphant hand
 Thy harp, and at its swelling roll
 Speak, through the borders of our land,
 The might—the beauty of that soul
 Whose Genius is our guardian light
 Through sunny ray or darkling night—
 A worshiped Pharos in the sea,
 Lifting on high its fearless form
 To guide the vessel of the Free
 Safe through the fury of the storm.

PRIDE OF THE WEST! whose clarion-tone
 Thrilled grandly through her forest lone,
 And waked to bounding life the shore
 Where Darkness only sat before—
 How millions bent before thy shrine,
 Beholding there a light divine—
 Caught on the golden chain of love,
 From its majestic source above,

STAR OF OUR HOPE! when Battle's call
 Had wove the soldier's gory pall—
 When blazing o'er the troubled seas,
 Death came tumultuous on the breeze,
 And men beheld Columbia's frame
 Scorched by the lurid levin-flame—
 Thou! thou didst pour the patriot-strain,*
 And thrilled with it each bleeding vein—
 Until the star-lit banners streamed
 Like tempest-fires around the foe,
 Whose crimson cross no longer gleamed
 In triumph where it erst had beamed—
 But sunk beneath our gallant blow.

SUN OF THE FREE! where Summer smiles
 Eternal o'er the clustered isles—
 Where GREECE unsheathed her olden blade
 For Glory in the haunted shade—
 Where CHIMBORAZO stands sublime
 A land-mark by the sea of Time†
 Thy name shall, as a blessing given
 For Man, oh! never to depart,
 Peel from our gladdened Earth to Heaven—
 The warm, wild music of the heart.

PRIDE OF THE JUST! what though dark Hate
 Her phrensied storm around thee rolls—
 Has it not ever been the fate
 Of all this Earth's truth-speaking souls?
 Lightnings may play upon the rock
 Whose star-kissed forehead wroos the gale,
 While they escape the thunder-shock
 Who dwell within the lonely vale—

* Alluding to his efforts as Republican leader in Congress during the late War.

† Who can forget Henry Clay's burning eloquence in advocacy of Grecian and South American Independence!

Living unnoted!—not so thou,
 Chief of the fearless soul and brow!
 Yet let the lightning and the storm
 Beat on thy long-devoted form!
 The silvery day-beam bursts! and lo!
 Around thee curls the Promise-Bow!

Look! on yon high Columbia stands—
 Immortal laurels in her hands!
 And hark her voice—"RISE! FREEMEN, RISE!
 Unloose the chain from ev'ry breast;
 See! see the splendor in yon skies
 Flashed from the bosom of the WEST!"
 Roused at the sound, lo! millions leap
 Like giants from inglorious sleep!
 What cries are here? What sounds prevail?
 Whose name is thundering on the gale?—
 (Far in the mountains of the North—
 Far in the sunny South away—
 A winged lustre bounding forth—)
 The deathless name of HENRY CLAY!

'He is Not Fallen.'

BY J. C. WHITTIER.

NOT FALLEN! No! as well the tall
 And pillared Allegany fall—
 As well Ohio's giant tide
 Roll backward on its mighty track,
 As he, Columbia's hope and pride,
 The slandered and the sorely tried,
 In his triumphant course turn back.

HE IS NOT FALLEN! Seek to bind
 The chainless and unbidden wind;
 Oppose the torrent's headlong course,
 And turn aside the whirlwind's force;
 But deem not that the mighty mind
 Will cower before the blast of hate,
 Or quail at dark and causeless ill;
 For though all else be desolate,
 It stoops not from his high estate;
 A Marius 'mid the ruins still.

HE IS NOT FALLEN! Every breeze
 That wanders o'er Columbia's bosom,
 From wild Penobscot's forest trees,
 From ocean shore, from inland seas,
 Or where the rich Magnolia's blossom
 Floats, snow-like, on the sultry wind,
 Is booming onward to his ear,
 A homage to his lofty mind—
 A meed the falling never find—
 A praise which Patriots only hear.

STAR OF THE WEST! A million eyes
 Are turning gladly unto him;
 The shrine of old idolatries
 Before his kindling light grows dim!
 And men awake as from a dream,
 Or meteors dazzling to betray;
 And bow before his purer beam,
 The earnest of a better day.

ALL HAIL! the hour is hastening on
 When, vainly tried by Slander's flame,
 Columbia shall behold her son
 Unharned, without a laurel gone,
 As from the flames of Babylon.
 The angel-guarded trial came!
 The Slanderer shall be silent then,
 His spell shall leave the minds of men,
 And higher glory wait upon
 The WESTERN PATRIOT's future fame.

THE
WHIG ALMANAC,
 AND
POLITICIANS' REGISTER,
 FOR
 1844.

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THE STATES.

States	Governor, 1st Jan. 1844.	Salary.	Term expires.	Chief Justice.	Salary.
MAINE	Hugh J. Anderson	\$1,500	Jan. 1845.	Ezekiel Whitman	\$1,800
NEW-HAMPSHIRE	Henry Hubbard	1,000	June, 1844.	Joel Parker	1,400
MASSACHUSETTS	*George N. Briggs	2,500	Jan. 1845.	Lemuel Shaw	2,000
RHODE-ISLAND	James Fenner	400	May, 1844.	Job Durfee	650
CONNECTICUT	Chauncey F. Cleveland	1,000	May 1844.	Thomas S. Williams	1,000
VERMONT	John Mattocks	700	Oct. 1844.	Charles K. Williams	1,275
NEW-YORK	William C. Bouck	4,000	Jan. 1845.	Samuel Nelson	3,000
NEW-JERSEY	Daniel Haines	2,000	Oct. 1845.	Joseph C. Hornblower	1,500
PENNSYLVANIA	David R. Porter	4,000	Jan. 1845.	John E. Gibson	3,000
DELAWARE	*William B. Cooper	1,333	Jan. 1845.	James Booth	1,200
MARYLAND	Fancis Thomas	4,200	Jan. 1845.	John Buchanan	2,500
VIRGINIA	James McDowell	3,333	Jan. 1846.	William Cabell	2,750
NORTH-CAROLINA	*John M. Morehead	2,000	Jan. 1845.	Thomas Rufin	2,500
SOUTH-CAROLINA	James H. Hammond	3,500	Dec. 1844.		
GEORGIA	*George W. Crawford	3,000	Nov. 1845.		
OHIO	Wilson Shannon	1,500	Dec. 1844.	Ebenzer Linc	1,500
KENTUCKY	*Robert F. Letcher	2,500	Sept. 1844.	Ephraim M. Ewing	1,500
TENNESSEE	*James C. Jones	2,000	Oct. 1845.		
INDIANA	James Whitcomb	1,500	Dec. 1846.	Isaac Blackford	1,500
ILLINOIS	Thomas Ford	2,000	Dec. 1846.	William Wilson	1,500
MICHIGAN	John S. Barry	1,500	Jan. 1844.	Epaphroditus Ransom	1,600
MISSOURI	Thomas Reynolds	2,000	Nov. 1844.	George Tompkins	1,100
ALABAMA	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	2,500	Dec. 1845.	Henry W. Collier	2,250
MISSISSIPPI	Albert G. Brown	2,000	Jan. 1846.	William L. Sharkey	3,000
LOUISIANA	Alexander Mouton	7,500	Jan. 1847.	F. X. Martin	5,000
ARKANSAS	Archibald Yell	1,500	Nov. 1844.	Daniel Ringo	1,500

TERRITORIES.

FLORIDA	Richard K. Call	\$2,500			
WISCONSIN	James D. Doty	2,500	M'ch, 1844.	Charles Dunn	1,800
IOWA	John Chambers	2,500	July, 1844.	Charles Mason	1,800

* Whigs.

STATE STATISTICS.

[PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC.]

States.	Debt.	Annual Revenue.	Population, 1840.
Maine	\$ 1,725,362	\$259,621	501,793
Massachusetts	6,264,740	415,798	637,698
New-York	25,173,165	572,917	2,428,921
Pennsylvania	37,937,788	702,719	1,724,033
Maryland	15,211,393	255,678	469,232
Virginia	7,409,166	655,057	1,239,797
South-Carolina	3,654,734	299,390	594,398
Georgia	1,309,750	423,291	691,328
Ohio	17,136,591	231,415	1,518,467
Kentucky	3,902,783	261,716	779,828
Tennessee	3,015,916	132,415	829,210
Indiana	12,751,000	136,748	685,866
Illinois	13,527,292	170,942	476,183
Michigan	5,611,000	150,000	212,287
Missouri	842,261		383,702
Alabama	9,834,555	263,570	580,756
Mississippi	7,000,000	375,565	375,654
Louisiana	23,965,000	530,000	342,411
Arkansas	2,676,000	58,057	97,574
Florida Territory	4,000,000		54,477
District of Columbia, (cities)	1,316,030		43,712
Total	\$204,294,526		

The following States have no Public Debt:—

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, RHODE-ISLAND, NEW-JERSEY, NORTH-CAROLINA,
VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1843, by GREELEY & McELRATH, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of the State of New-York.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(December 1st, 1843.)

EXECUTIVE--President and Cabinet:

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, <i>President</i>	Salary	\$25,000
ABEL P. UPSHUR, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of State</i>	"	6,000
JOHN C. SPENCER, of New-York, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	"	6,000
DAVID R. PORTER, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of War</i>	"	6,000
DAVID HENSHAW, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	"	6,000
JOHN NELSON, of Maryland, <i>Attorney-General</i>	"	4,000
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	"	6,000

[There is now no *Vice-President*; John Tyler was elected to that office, but succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Gen. HARRISON, April 4th, 1841, just thirty days after the Inauguration of the latter. In case of the death or removal of Mr. Tyler, the Presidency next devolves on the President of the Senate, which station is now held by Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM of North Carolina.]

JUDICIARY--Supreme Court.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*. Salary \$5,000.

JOSEPH STORY, of Mass., <i>Associate Justice</i> .	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, <i>Associate Justice</i> .
SMITH THOMPSON, of New-York, " "	JOHN M. KINLEY, of Alabama, " "
JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, " "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
HENRY BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania, " "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " "

[Salary of Associate Justices \$4,000.]

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS.

Assembled December 4, 1843: Expires March 3d, 1845.

SENATE.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, *President*.

Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.
MAINE.		DELAWARE.		TENNESSEE.	
George Evans.....	1847	Richard H. Bayard.....	1845	Ephraim H. Foster.....	1845
John Fairfield.....	1849	Thomas Clayton.....	1847	Spencer Jennings.....	1847
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		MARYLAND.		KENTUCKY.	
Levi Woodbury.....	1847	William D. Merrick.....	1845	James T. Morehead.....	1847
Charles G. Atherton.....	1849	(Vacancy.) (Whig.).....	1849	John J. Crittenden.....	1849
VERMONT.		VIRGINIA.		OHIO.	
Russell S. Phelps.....	1845	WILLIAM C. RIVES.....	1845	Benjamin Tappan.....	1845
William Upham.....	1849	William S. Archer.....	1847	William Allen.....	1849
MASSACHUSETTS.		NORTH CAROLINA.		INDIANA.	
Rufus Choate.....	1845	Willie P. Mangum.....	1847	Albert S. White.....	1845
Isaac C. Bates.....	1847	William H. Haywood, Jr.....	1849	Edward A. Hannegan.....	1849
RHODE ISLAND.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		ILLINOIS.	
William Sprague.....	1845	Daniel E. Huger.....	1847	James Semple.....	1847
James F. Simmons.....	1847	George McDuffie.....	1849	Sidney Broce.....	1849
CONNECTICUT.		GEORGIA.		MISSOURI.	
John W. Huntington.....	1845	John M. Berrien.....	1847	Thomas H. Benton.....	1845
John M. Rice.....	1849	Walker T. Colquitt.....	1849	David R. Atcheson.....	1849
NEW-YORK.		ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.....	1845	William B. King.....	1847	William E. Fulton.....	1847
Sam Wright.....	1849	Arthur P. Bagby.....	1849	Ambrose H. Sevier.....	1849
NEW-JERSEY.		MISSISSIPPI.		MICHIGAN.	
William L. Dayton.....	1845	John Henderson.....	1845	Augustus S. Porter.....	1845
Josef W. Miller.....	1847	Robert J. Walker.....	1847	William Woodbridge.....	1847
PENNSYLVANIA.		LOUISIANA.		Whigs, in States	
Daniel Starbuck.....	1845	Alexander Barrow.....	1847	Locos, in Roman	..... 7
James Buchanan.....	1849	Alexander Porter.....	1849	Dontrul, IRVES	..... 1

[There is one vacancy to be filled, in Maryland, where a Whig is certain to be chosen. Messrs. Semple, of Illinois, and Atcheson, of Missouri, hold temporarily by appointment from the Governors of those States, but will be elected by the Legislatures of those States, or succeeded by Senators of like politics.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Sebes J. Herrick, | 4 <i>Frasen H. Morse,</i> |
| 2 Robert F. Dunlap, | 5 (no choice yet.) |
| 3 <i>Luther Severance,</i> | 6 <i>Hinsbal Hamlin,</i> |
| | 7 (no choice yet.) |

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—(General Ticket.)
 *Edmund Burke,
 John P. Hale.

VERMONT.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Solomon Post,</i> | 4 <i>George P. Marsh,</i> |
| 2 <i>Jacob Collamer,</i> | 5 <i>Paul Dillingham, Jr.</i> |

MASSACHUSETTS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 * <i>Robert C. Winthrop,</i> | 6 (no choice yet.) |
| 2 <i>Daniel P. King,</i> | 7 (no choice yet.) |
| 3 (no choice yet.) | 8 * <i>John Quincy Adams,</i> |
| 4 * <i>William Farrington,</i> | 9 <i>Henry Williams,</i> |
| 5 * <i>Charles Hudson,</i> | 10 <i>Joseph Grinnell.</i> |

RHODE ISLAND.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <i>Henry Y. Cronston,</i> | 2 <i>Edwin R. Pettor.</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|

CONNECTICUT.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Thomas H. Seymour,</i> | 4 <i>George H. Catlin, †</i> |
| 2 <i>John Stewart,</i> | 3 <i>Samuel Simons.</i> |

NEW-YORK.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Seah B. Strong,</i> | 18 <i>Preston King,</i> |
| 2 <i>Henry C. Murphy, †</i> | 19 <i>Orville Hungerford,</i> |
| 3 <i>Phillips Francis,</i> | 20 <i>Samuel Beardsley,</i> |
| 4 <i>William B. Macloy,</i> | 21 <i>Jeremiah E. Carey,</i> |
| 5 <i>Moses G. Leonard,</i> | 22 <i>Smith M. Purdy,</i> |
| 6 <i>Hamilton Fish,</i> | 23 <i>Orville Robinson,</i> |
| 7 <i>Joseph H. Anderson,</i> | 24 <i>Hornace Wheaton,</i> |
| 8 * <i>Richard D. Davis,</i> | 25 <i>George Rathbun,</i> |
| 9 * <i>James G. Clinton, †</i> | 26 <i>Amasa Duns,</i> |
| 10 <i>Jeremiah Russell,</i> | 27 <i>Byram Green,</i> |
| 11 <i>Zadock Pratt,</i> | 28 <i>Thomas J. Patterson,</i> |
| 12 <i>David L. Seymour,</i> | 29 <i>Charles H. Carroll,</i> |
| 13 * <i>Daniel D. Barnard,</i> | 30 <i>William S. Hubbell,</i> |
| 14 <i>Charles Rogers,</i> | 31 <i>Asher Tyler,</i> |
| 15 <i>Lemuel Stetson,</i> | 32 <i>William A. Mosley,</i> |
| 16 <i>Chester Ellis,</i> | 33 <i>Albert Smith,</i> |
| 17 <i>Charles S. Benton,</i> | 34 <i>Washington Hunt.</i> |

NEW-JERSEY.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Laticus Q. C. Elmer,</i> | 3 <i>Isaac G. Farlee,</i> |
| 2 <i>George Byrke,</i> | 4 <i>Littleton Kirkpatrick,</i> |
| | 5 <i>William Wright.</i> |

PENNSYLVANIA.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Edward J. Morris,</i> | 12 <i>Henry Frick,</i> |
| 2 * <i>Joseph R. Ingersoll,</i> | 13 <i>Alexander Ramsey,</i> |
| 3 <i>John T. Smith,</i> | 14 <i>Henry Nes,</i> |
| 4 * <i>Charles J. Ingersoll,</i> | 15 <i>James Black,</i> |
| 5 <i>Jacob S. Yost,</i> | 16 * <i>James Irwin,</i> |
| 6 * <i>Michael H. Jenks,</i> | 17 <i>Andrew Stewart,</i> |
| 7 <i>Abraham R. McIlvaine,</i> | 18 <i>Henry D. Foster,</i> |
| 8 * <i>Jeremiah Brown,</i> | 19 <i>John Dickson,</i> |
| 9 <i>John Rizer,</i> | 20 <i>William Wilkie,</i> |
| 10 <i>Richard Brodhead, Jr.</i> | 21 <i>Samuel Hays,</i> |
| 11 * <i>Benjamin A. Bidlack,</i> | 22 <i>Charles M. Reed,</i> |
| 12 * <i>Almon H. Read,</i> | 23 <i>Joseph Buffington.</i> |

DELAWARE.

**George E. Rodney.*

MARYLAND.

(Not yet Districted.)

1	4
2	5
3	6

VIRGINIA.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Archibald Atkinson,</i> | 8 <i>Willoughby Newton,</i> |
| 2 <i>George C. Dromgoole,</i> | 9 <i>Samuel Catton,</i> |
| 3 * <i>Walker Cole, †</i> | 10 <i>William Lucas,</i> |
| 4 * <i>Edmund W. Hubbard,</i> | 11 <i>William Taylor,</i> |
| 5 * <i>Thomas W. Gilmer, †</i> | 12 <i>Augustus A. Chapman,</i> |
| 6 * <i>John W. Jones, †</i> | 13 * <i>George W. Hopkins,</i> |
| 7 * <i>HARRY A. VALE,</i> | 14 * <i>George W. Summers,</i> |
| | 15 * <i>Lewis Stearns.</i> |

NORTH CAROLINA.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Thomas L. Cisingman,</i> | 5 * <i>Bonaparte M. Saunders, †</i> |
| 2 <i>Daniel M. Barringer,</i> | 6 * <i>James J. McKay,</i> |
| 3 <i>David S. Reid,</i> | 7 * <i>John R. J. Daniel, †</i> |
| 4 * <i>Edmund Deberry,</i> | 8 * <i>Arch'd H. Arrington, †</i> |
| | 9 * <i>Kenneth Raynor.</i> |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>James A. Black, †</i> | 4 * <i>John Campbell, †</i> |
| 2 <i>Richard F. Simpson, †</i> | 5 <i>Artemus Burt, †</i> |
| 3 <i>Joseph A. Woodward, †</i> | 6 <i>Isaac E. Holmes, †</i> |
| | 7 * <i>R. Barrwell Rhett, †</i> |

GEORGIA.

- (General Ticket.)
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| * <i>Edward J. Black, †</i> | <i>Hugh A. Haralson, †</i> |
| <i>Asaiah H. Chappell,</i> | <i>Joseph H. Lumpkin,</i> |
| <i>Bowell Cobb,</i> | <i>Alexander H. Stephens,</i> |
| | <i>William H. Stiles, †</i> |

ALABAMA.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <i>James Dole,</i> | 4 * <i>Winter W. Payne, †</i> |
| 2 <i>James E. Baker, †</i> | 5 * <i>George S. Houston,</i> |
| 3 * <i>Dixon H. Lewis, †</i> | 6 * <i>Reuben Chapman,</i> |
| | 7 <i>Felix G. McConnell.</i> |

MISSISSIPPI.

- (General Ticket.)
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| * <i>Jacob Thompson,</i> | <i>Robert W. Roberts,</i> |
| <i>William J. Hammett,</i> | <i>Tughman M. Tucker.</i> |

LOUISIANA.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <i>John Skell,</i> | 3 * <i>John B. Dawson, †</i> |
| 2 <i>Alice Labranche, †</i> | 4 <i>Pierre E. Bossier, †</i> |

OHIO.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Alexander Duncan,</i> | 11 <i>Jacob Brinkerhoff,</i> |
| 2 * <i>John B. Weller,</i> | 12 <i>Samuel F. Vinton,</i> |
| 3 <i>Robert C. Schenck,</i> | 13 <i>Perley B. Johnson,</i> |
| 4 <i>Joseph Vance,</i> | 14 <i>Alexander Harper,</i> |
| 5 <i>Emory D. Potter,</i> | 15 <i>Joseph Morris,</i> |
| 6 <i>Henry St. John,</i> | 16 * <i>James Mathews,</i> |
| 7 <i>Joseph J. McDowell,</i> | 17 <i>William C. McCauslen,</i> |
| 8 <i>John I. Van Metre,</i> | 18 * <i>Erna Dean,</i> |
| 9 <i>Elias Florence,</i> | 19 <i>Daniel R. Tilden,</i> |
| 10 <i>Heman A. Moore,</i> | 20 * <i>Joshua R. Giddings,</i> |
| | 21 <i>Henry R. Brinkerhoff.</i> |

KENTUCKY.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 * <i>Linn Boyd,</i> | 6 * <i>John White,</i> |
| 2 * <i>Willie Green,</i> | 7 <i>William P. Thomason,</i> |
| 3 <i>Henry Grider,</i> | 8 * <i>Gerret Davis,</i> |
| 4 <i>George A. Caldwell,</i> | 9 <i>Richard French,</i> |
| 5 <i>James Stone,</i> | 10 <i>Joseph W. Tibbatts.</i> |

TENNESSEE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Andrew Johnson,</i> | 6 * <i>Aaron V. Brown,</i> |
| 2 <i>William T. Senter,</i> | 7 <i>David W. Dickinson,</i> |
| 3 <i>Julius W. Blackwell,</i> | 8 * <i>Joseph H. Peyton,</i> |
| 4 <i>Alvan Culison,</i> | 9 * <i>Cave Johnson,</i> |
| 5 <i>George W. Jones,</i> | 10 <i>John B. Ashe,</i> |
| | 11 * <i>Milton Brown.</i> |

INDIANA.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 <i>Robert Dale Owen,</i> | 6 <i>John W. Davis,</i> |
| 2 <i>Thomas J. Henley,</i> | 7 <i>Joseph A. Wright,</i> |
| 3 <i>Thomas Smith,</i> | 8 <i>John Pettit,</i> |
| 4 <i>Caleb B. Smith,</i> | 9 <i>Samuel C. Sample,</i> |
| 5 <i>William J. Brown,</i> | 10 * <i>Andrew Kennedy.</i> |

ILLINOIS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Robert Smith,</i> | 4 <i>John Wentworth,</i> |
| 2 <i>John A. McClelland,</i> | 5 <i>Stephen A. Douglass,</i> |
| 3 <i>Orlando B. Ficklin,</i> | 6 <i>Joseph P. Hoge,</i> |
| | 7 <i>John J. Hardin.</i> |

MISSOURI.

- (General Ticket.)
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Gustavus M. Bower,</i> | <i>James M. Hughes,</i> |
| <i>James B. Bowlin,</i> | <i>John Jameson,</i> |
| | <i>James H. Reife.</i> |

ARKANSAS.

**Edward A. Cross.*

MICHIGAN.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <i>Robert McClelland,</i> | 2 <i>Locius Lyon,</i> |
| | 3 <i>James B. Hunt.</i> |

Territories:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| FLORIDA..... | <i>David Levy.</i> |
| WISCONSIN..... | <i>Henry Dodge.</i> |
| IOWA..... | <i>Angustus C. Dodge.</i> |

* Members of the last House.

† Said to be Calhoun men.

‡ Contested by Whigs.

Whigs in *Italics*, (†) the rest (140) elected as Lo-calists. 55 of the latter said to be Calhoun men, and 1 (Wm) Tyler.

HISTORY OF THE TARIFF.

THE great and vitally important principle of so adjusting our Duties on Imports as to favor and protect our Home Industry from a ruinous Foreign competition is asserted in the *first* Tariff ever passed by the *first* Congress that assembled under our Federal Constitution, in the preamble to which Act it is expressly affirmed that such imposition of duties is necessary, to pay the debts, provide a revenue, &c. "and for the protection and encouragement of Domestic Manufactures." The necessity of such Protection is affirmed and urged in the Messages of Presidents GEO. WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON, JAMES MONROE, JOHN Q. ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON, and measurably by the first of *John Tyler*. Old John Adams and Martin Van Buren are the only exceptions to the uniformity with which this doctrine has been urged; but Mr. Van Buren is expressly concluded by his vote in the Senate for the Tariff of 1828—the highest and most Protective Tariff ever levied in this Country, though on some points not equally and wisely Protective. For this Tariff, Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, and the great mass of the Jackson Members from the Free States voted; by them it was shaped, (Mr. Wright being its principal manufacturer) and by their votes mainly passed. Massachusetts, oppressed in her vital interests by some of its provisions, voted against it. So in 1816, Mr. John C. Calhoun framed and carried the Tariff of that year, expressly affirming the constitutionality and expediency of Protection in his able Speech in support of the bill. New-England at this time also gave a decided majority of her votes against the measure. But in 1841–2, when—the necessity of a revision of the Tariff being imminent and admitted on all hands—Mr. FILLMORE in the House moved the reference of so much of the President's Message to the Committee on Manufactures, (a Committee constituted for the express purpose, and which had always before had charge of this subject,) Mr. Ath-

erton of N. H. moved to amend by substituting the Committee of *Ways and Means*—meaning thereby, as was fully avowed in the debate upon his motion, that the revision of Duties should be made with exclusive reference to the raising of *Revenue*, and that the Protection of our Industrial Interests should not be considered at all! This proposition, after a long and able discussion, was sustained by seventy-one Loco-Focos and twenty-four Southern whigs, but overruled by the votes of ninety Whigs and fourteen Loco-Focos—all but three of the latter being from Pennsylvania. Had the two great parties been nearly equal in numbers, the amendment would have prevailed, and the Protection of Home Labor been formally stricken from the duties of the Government.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Manufactures, by whom a bill and able Report were, after mature deliberation, presented; as was another by the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. WALTER FORWARD; and a third to the Senate by the Committee on Manufactures of that body. These three bills were perfectly accordant in recognizing the principle of Protection, and differed but slightly in details. The bill of the House Committee, slightly modified by the Committee of Ways and Means and the subsequent action of the two Houses, passed the House by a vote of *One Hundred and Sixteen Yeas* to *One Hundred and Twelve Nays*—one only of the Yeas (Mr. Parmenter of Mass.) being a Loco-Foco, while of the Nays *Ninety-six* were of that party, *two* Tylorized and *Fourteen* Southern Whigs. This bill passed the Senate by *Twenty-five Yeas* (all Whigs) to *Twenty-three Nays*, of whom *Twenty* were Loco-Focos and *Three* Southern Whigs, including Mr. Rives of Virginia.

This bill was vetoed by President Tyler on the express ground that one of its provisions continued in force the *LAND DISTRIBUTION* to the States, which Act, by its terms, was to cease to have any effect when-

ever any Duties should be raised by Congress above twenty per cent. The bill thus vetoed went back to the House, and was there lost by a vote of *Ninety-eight Yeas* to *Ninety Nays*—the Constitution requiring a vote of *two-thirds* of each House to pass a bill over the head of a Presidential Veto.

This bill had passed the House on the 16th of July, 1842; the Senate on the 5th of August following; been vetoed by the President on the 9th, and thus every thing thrown back where it was at the beginning. A Provisional Tariff bill, to supply Revenue until something could be definitively agreed on, was next attempted; and, on the discussion of this in the House, Mr. McKENNA of Pennsylvania on the 22d of August moved to strike out the whole bill, and insert that which had just been vetoed with the exception of the section sustaining the Land Distribution and the clause imposing Duties of 20 per cent. ad valorem on Tea and Coffee. This motion prevailed—102 to 98—and the bill as proposed by Mr. McKENNA passed the House: Yeas *One Hundred and Five*, Nays *One Hundred and Three*. Of the Yeas, *Eighty-two* were Whigs, *Three* Tyler men and *Twenty* Loco-Focos—all the latter from New-York (10) and Pennsylvania (9) except Mr. Parmenter of Massachusetts. Of the Nays *Sixty-five* were Loco-Focos, *Three* Tyler men and *Thirty-five* Whigs; two-

thirds of the latter being among the staunchest advocates of Protection, and voting against the bill expressly and only because they could not consent to the surrender of the Land Distribution. The bill, slightly modified, passed the Senate on the 27th by a vote of *Twenty-four* to *Twenty-three*—*Twenty* Whigs and *Four* Loco-Focos in the affirmative; *Fourteen* Loco-Focos, *Eight* Southern Whigs and Mr. Rives in the negative. Here it must be observed, too, that several Whigs voted in the negative expressly from opposition to the surrender of the Land Distribution to the President's arbitrary mandate, while Messrs. *Buchanan*, *Sturgeon*, *Williams* and *Wright*, the Loco-Focos who voted for the measure, had repeatedly voted to destroy all its Protective features in its preceding stages, and Mr. *Wright* made a speech in condemnation of the bill introductory to his vote in its favor, and expressly declared that its Protective features were disapproved by him, and that he voted for this bill only because the Government must have Revenue and he was compelled to take this bill or nothing.

The amendments of the Senate were promptly concurred in by the House, and the bill transmitted to the President, by whom it was signed on the 30th, and became thenceforth a law of the land. Such is a brief history of the passage of the present Tariff.

THE PAST AND PRESENT TARIFFS.

REASONS FOR CHANGES IN THE MODE OF COLLECTING DUTIES.

On the two following pages will be seen the Rates of Duties imposed on all the most important articles by the present Tariff, as compared with each of the Tariffs enacted since the Last War. On a few items the mode of assessing Duties was, for imperative reasons, so changed that the comparison cannot be made by a table. Thus *Molasses* is charged 4½ mills per *pound* instead of 5 cents per *gallon*, (to prevent the fraudulent introduction of two gallons concentrated into one;) and *Silks* are charged for the cheapest \$1.50 per *pound*; better qualities, \$2.50, and certain costly varieties still higher, thus cutting off the fraudulent undervaluations under former Tariffs, wherein the duty was some 20

to 40 per cent. by means of which Foreign importers were enabled to swear in the goods of their own manufacture cheaper than any American could buy them abroad, to the utter ruin of our own merchants.

A demagogue clamor has been raised against the present Tariff because of the low Duties it fixes on Diamonds and all Precious Stones (7 per cent.) and on Watches, Jewelry &c. (12½ per cent.) But these were so adjusted because, as was proved to the Committees of Congress, the articles are of so little bulk in proportion to their value, that they would inevitably be *smuggled* in if a higher duty were imposed; and thus the Duty afforded neither Revenue nor Protection.

THE TARIFFS OF 1816, '34, '38, '32, AND '42.

A Comparative Statement of the most important articles bearing Specific Duties, as imposed by the Acts of 1816, 1824, 1832, 1832, and 1842, respectively.

Names of Articles.	Duties by the several Acts of			
	1816.	1824.	1832.	1842.
Annals, bookings, and baizes.....sq. yd.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	14	16
Carpeting, Brussels, &c....."	25 p.c.	50	70	63
Carpeting, Venetian, &c....."	25 p.c.	25	40	35
Carpeting, floor-cloth, patent....."	30 p.c.	30 p.c.	50	43
Oil-cloth, furniture....."	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	25	12½
Cotton bagging....."	20 p.c.	3½	5	3½
Vinegar..... per gall.	15 p.c.	8	8	8
Beer in casks....."	10	15	15	15
Beer in bottles....."	15	20	20	20
Oil, fish, &c....."				15
Oil, olive....."	25	25	25	25
Oil, castor....."	15	40	40	40
Oil, linseed and rapeseed....."	15	25	25	25
Sugar, brown..... per lb.	3	3	3	2½
Sugar, white-claried....."	4	4	4	3½
Sugar, loaf....."	12	19	19	12
Sugar, candy....."	12	12	12	12
Sugar, lump and other refined....."	10	10	10	10
Sugar syrup....."	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	2½
Chocolate....."	3	4	4	4
Ghee....."	9	9	9	9
Tallow candles....."	3	5	5	4
Lard....."	15 p.c.	3	3	3
Beef and Pork....."	15 p.c.	2	2	2
Bacon....."	15 p.c.	3	3	3
Butter....."	15 p.c.	5	5	5
Saltpetre, refined....."	7½	3	3	2
Oil of vitriol....."	7½	3	3	1
Strychnine....."	1	1	1	1
Oil in oil....."	1½	1½	1½	1½
Red and White Lead....."	8	4	5	4
Whiting....."	1	1	1	1½
Alchargo....."	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	5	4
Sugar of Lead....."	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	5	4
Lead, pig, &c....."	1	9	3	3
Lead Pipes....."	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	5	4
Lead, old scrap....."	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	2
Cardage, tarred....."	3	4	4	4½
Cardage, untarred....."	4	5	5	5
Twine, Packthread, &c....."	4	5	5	6
Carbs....."	15 p.c.	12	12	12
Copper rods, bolts, nails and spikes....."	4	4	4	4
Wire, cap or bonnet....."	30 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.	12
Wire, iron and steel, not above No. 14....."			6	5
Wire, iron and steel, above No. 14....."			10	9
Iron nails....."	3	5	5	5
Iron Spikes....."	2	4	4	2½
Iron Cables and Chains and Parts....."	20 p.c.	3	3	3
Iron Anchors....."	1½ p.c.	2	2	2
Iron Anvils....."	20 p.c.	2	2	2
Iron, blacksmiths' hammers, &c....."	20 p.c.	2½	2½	2½
Iron Castings, Vessels, &c....."	20 p.c.	1½	1½	1½
Iron, all other Castings....."	20 p.c.	1	1	1
Iron, round and braziers' rods, 3-16 to 10-16 diameter....."	20 p.c.	3	3½	2½
Iron, nail or spike rods....."	20 p.c.	3	3½	2½
Iron, sheet or hoop....."	2½ p.c.	3	3½	2½

THE TARIFFS OF 1816, '24, '28, '32, AND '42—CONTINUED.

Names of Articles.	Duties by the several Acts of				
	1816.	1824.	1828.	1832.	1842.
Iron, band, &c.....? per lb.	20 p.c.	3	3½	530	2½ cts.
Iron in Pigs..... per cwt.	50	62½	50	45	45
Iron, old scrap.....			62½	62½	50
Iron, bar, rolled.....	150	150	185	150	112½
Iron, bar, hammered.....	45	90	112	90	85
Hemp.....	150	175	300	200	200
Alum.....	100	200	250	250	150
Copperas.....	100	200	200	200	200
Wheat Flour.....	15 p.c.	50	50	50	70
Salt..... per bushel.	20	20	20	10	8
Coal.....	5	6	6	6	\$175 pt.
Wheat.....	15 p.c.	25	25	25	25 cts.
Oats and Potatoes.....	15 p.c.	10	10	10	10
Paper, folio and quarto post..... per lb.	30 p.c.	20	20	20	17
Paper, foolscap, &c.....	30 p.c.	17	17	17	15
Paper, printing, copperplate.....	30 p.c.	10	10	10	10½
Paper, sheathing, &c.....	30 p.c.	3	3	3	3
Paper, all other.....	30 p.c.	15	15	15	15
Books, prior to 1775—other than Eng. pr. vo.		4	4	4	4
Books, Greek and Latin, bound..... per lb.		15	15	15	15
Books, Greek and Latin, unbound.....		13	13	13	13
Books, all other, bound.....		30	30	30	30
Books, all other, unbound.....		26	26	26	26
Apothecaries' Vials under 6 oz..... per gross.	20 p.c.	{ var'ns. fr'm \$1 }	{ }	175	175
Apothecaries' Vials, 6 to 16 oz.....	20 p.c.	{ to \$1.75 per grs }	{ }	225	225
Demijohns, half gall. to 3 galls..... per No.	20 p.c.	25	25	25	15 to 20
Glas. Bottles, to 1 quart..... per gross.	144	200	200	200	300
Glass Bottles, over 1 quart.....	20 p.c.	250	250	225	400
Playing Cards..... per pack.	30	30	30	30	25
Wind. Glass, not over 8 by 10, per 100 sq. ft.	250	300	300	300	200
Wind. Glass, over 8 by 10, and not over 10 by 12..... 100 sq ft.	275	350	350	350	350
Wind. Glass, over 10 by 12.....	275	4 to 500	4 to 500	400	600
Fish, dried or smoked..... per quintal.	100	100	100	100	100
Fish, Salmon..... per bbl.	200	200	200	200	200
Fish, Mackerel, or Herring.....	150	150	150	150	150
Fish, all other.....	100	100	100	100	100
Shoes and Slippers, silk..... per pair.	30	30	30	30	25
Shoes, prunella.....	25	25	25	25	25
Shoes, leather, &c.....	25	25	25	25	30
Shoes, children's.....	15	15	15	15	15
Boots and Bootees.....	150	150	150	150	125
Wool, costing over 8 cents..... per lb. {	Over 10	30 p.c. }	50 p.c. }	40 p.c. }	23 p.c. }
" Wool, costing over 7 cents per lb. {	Under 10	15 p.c. }	& 4 cts. }	& 4 cts. }	& 4 cts. }
" costing under 7 cents per lb.....					30 p.c. & 3 cts.
Woolen Yarn.....	25	53½		50 p.c. & 4 cts.	50 p.c. & 3 cts.
Merino Shawls..... per ct.	25	33½ and 45 p.c.		50	40 cts.
Cloths and Cassimeres.....	25	on various mini-		50	40
Other Woollen Manufactures.....	25	ma.		50	40
Clothes, ready made.....	30	30	50	50	50
Glass, cut..... per lb.	20 p.c.	{ 30 p.c. }	{ 30 p.c. }	{ 30 p.c. }	25
Glass, plain and other.....		{ & 3 cts. }	{ & 3 cts. }	{ & 3 cts. }	to
				{ & 2 cts. }	42

* The variation of the duties on Wool cannot be expressed in the above table, owing to changes in the grade. By the Tariff of 1824, all Wool costing over ten cents per pound paid 30 per cent. on its valuation; all costing under 10 cts. pr. lb. paid 15 per cent. By the Tariff of 1828, all Wool costing over 24½ cents per lb. was taxed 40 per cent. while all Wool costing less than eight cents per lb. was admitted free. By the present Tariff, all Wool per 50 cents per lb. and 30 per cent. ad valorem except such as costs, when cleaned, less than seven cents pr. lb. and this is taxed 5 per cent.

THE WHIG TARIFF OF 1842.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE REVENUE FROM IMPORTS, AND TO CHANGE AND MODIFY EXISTING LAWS IMPOSING DUTIES ON IMPORTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

PASSED AUGUST 30, 1842.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On coarse wool unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be seven cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of five per centum ad valorem; and on all other unmanufactured wool there shall be levied a duty of three cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That when wool of different qualities of the same kind or sort is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag or package, shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding seven cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty in conformity to such appraisal: *Provided further,* That when wool of different qualities and different kinds or sorts is imported in the same bale, bag or package, the contents of the bale, bag or package shall be appraised at the value of the best or most valuable kind or sort, and a duty charged thereon accordingly: *Provided further,* That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of a bale of the best quality: *Provided further,* That if any wool be imported having on it dirt or any material or impurities other than those naturally belonging to the fleece, and thus be reduced in value to seven cents per pound or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as, in their opinion, it would have cost had it not been so mixed with such dirt or impurities, and a duty shall be charged thereon in conformity with such appraisal: *Provided also,* That wool imported on the skin shall be estimated as to weight and value as other wool.

Second. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpets, flannels, stockings and hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps and ready made clothing, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps and bindings, a duty of forty per centum.

Third. On Wilton carpets and carpeting, treble ingrain, Saxony and Aubusson carpets and carpeting, a duty of sixty-five cents per square yard; on Brussels and Turkey carpets and carpeting, fifty-five cents per square yard; on all Venetian and ingrain carpets and carpeting, thirty cents per square yard; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, hemp, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That bed-sides and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character.

Fourth. On woollen blankets, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, and of the dimensions not exceeding seventy-two by fifty-two inches each, nor less than sixty-five by sixty inches, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem; and on all other woollen blankets, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On all manufactures, not otherwise specified, of combed wool or worsted, and manufactures of worsted and silk combed, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on all hearth rugs, an ad valorem duty of fifty per centum.

Sixth. On woollen and worsted yarn, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On woollen and worsted mitts, gloves, caps and bindings, and on woollen or worsted hosiery, that is to say, stockings, socks, drawers, shirts, and all other similar manufactures, made on frames, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On flannels, of whatever material composed, except cotton, a duty of fourteen cents per square yard; on bookings and haizes, fourteen cents per square yard; on coach laces, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on Thibet, Angora, and all other goats' hair or mohair unmanufactured, one cent per pound; on camlets, blankets, coatings, and all other manufactures of goats' hair or mohair, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Ninth. On ready-made clothing, of whatever materials composed, worn by men, women or children, except gloves, mitts, stockings, socks, weave shirts and drawers, and all other similar manufactures made on frames, hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, and boots, imported in a state ready to be used as clothing by men, women or children, made on either by the tailor, manufacturer or seamstress, an ad valorem duty of fifty per centum; on all articles worn by men, women or children, other than as above specified or excepted, of whatever materials composed, made up wholly or in part by hand, a duty of forty per centum ad valorem; on all thread laces and insertings, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on cotton laces, quilings, and insertings, usually known as trimming laces, and on bobolinet laces of cotton, twenty per centum ad valorem; on laces, galloons, tresses, tassels, knots, and stars of gold or silver, fine or half fine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all articles embroidered in gold or silver, fine or half fine, when finished, other than clothing, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on clothing, finished in whole or in part, embroidered in gold or silver, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On cotton unmanufactured, a duty of three cents per pound.

Second. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, excepting such cotton twist, yarn, and thread, and such other articles as are herein provided for: *Provided,* That all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed or stained, not exceeding in value twenty cents per square yard, shall be valued at twenty cents per square yard; and if dyed, colored, printed or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty cents per square yard, excepting velvets, cords, moleskins, fustians, buffalo cloths, or goods manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing, not exceeding in value thirty-five cents the square yard, which shall be valued at thirty-five cents per square yard, and duty be paid thereon accordingly.

Third. All cotton twist, yarn and thread, unbleached and uncolored, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be valued at sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all bleached or colored cotton twist, yarn and thread, the true value of which at the place whence im-

ported shall be less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be valued at seventy-five cents per pound, and pay a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all other cotton twist, yarn, and thread on spools or otherwise, shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On all manufactures of silk not otherwise specified, except bolting cloths, two dollars and fifty cents per pound of 16 ounces; on silk bolting cloths, twenty per centum ad valorem; *Provided,* That if any silk manufactures shall be mixed with gold or silver, or other metal, it shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On sewing silk, silk twist, or twist composed of silk and mohair, a duty of two dollars per pound of 16 ounces; on Pongees, or plain white silks for printing or coloring, one dollar and fifty cents per pound of 16 ounces; on hosiery and other similar silks, purified from the gum, dyed and prepared for manufacture, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on raw silks, comprehending all silks in the gum, whether in hanks, reeled or otherwise, a duty of fifty cents per pound of 16 ounces; on silk umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, thirty per centum ad valorem; on silk or satin shoes and slippers for women or men, thirty cents per pair; silk or satin laced boots or booties for women or men, seventy-five cents a pair; silk or satin shoes and slippers for children, fifteen cents per pair; silk or satin laced boots or booties for children, twenty-five cents a pair; on men's silk hats, one dollar each; silk or satin hats or bonnets for women two dollars each; on silk shirts and drawers, whether made up wholly or in part, forty per centum ad valorem; silk caps for women, and turbans, ornaments for head dresses, aprons, collars, caps, cuffs, braids, curls, or frizzettes, chemisettes, mantillas, peleries, and all other articles of silk made up by hand, in whole or in part, and not otherwise provided for, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manila, Sunn, and other hamps of India, on jute, Sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cordilla, or tow of hemp or flax, twenty dollars per ton; on tarred cables and cordage, five cents per pound; on untarred cordage, four and a half cents per pound; yarns, twine, and pack thread, six cents per pound; on seines, seven cents per pound; on cotton bagging, four cents per square yard; on any other manufacture not otherwise specified, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp or flax, or any other material, or imported under the designation of gunny cloth or any other appellation, and without regard to the weight or width, a duty of five cents per square yard; on sail duck, seven cents per square yard; Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, twenty dollars per ton; on linens, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on grass cloth, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On stamped, printed, or painted floor oil cloth, thirty-five cents per square yard; on furniture oil cloth, made on Canton or cotton flannel, sixteen cents per square yard; on other furniture oil cloth, ten cents per square yard; on oil cloth of linen, silk, or other materials, used for hat covers, aprons, coach curtains, or similar purposes, and on medicated oil cloths, a duty of twelve and a half cents per square yard; on Chinese or other floor matting made of flags, jute or grass, on all other floor matting not otherwise specified, and on mats, of whatever materials composed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, seventeen dollars per ton; on

bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, twenty-five dollars per ton; *Provided,* That all iron, in slabs, blooms, loops or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly; *Provided, also,* That iron imported prior to the third of March, 1843, in bars or otherwise, for railways or inclined planes, shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of existing laws, exempting it from the payment of duty on proof of its having been actually and permanently laid down for use on any railway or inclined plane prior to the third day of March, 1843; and all such iron imported from and after the date aforesaid shall be subject to pay the duty on rolled iron.

Second. On iron in pigs, nine dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one cent and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise specified, one cent per pound; on glazed or tin hollow ware and castings, and irons or smoothing irons, batters' or tailors' pressing irons, and cast iron butts or hinges, two and a half cents per pound; on iron or steel wire not exceeding No. 14, five cents per pound, and over No. 14, and not exceeding No. 25, eight cents per pound; over No. 25, eleven cents per pound; silvered or plated wire, thirty per centum ad valorem; brass or copper wire, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; cap or bonnet wire, covered with silk, twelve cents per pound; when covered with cotton thread or other material, eight cents per pound; on round or square iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, except taggers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, of whatever diameter, the links being of the form peculiar to chains for cables, two and a half cents per pound; on all other chains of iron, not otherwise specified, the links being either twisted or straight, and, when straight, of greater length than those used in chains for cables, thirty per centum ad valorem; on anchors, or parts of anchors, manufactured in whole or in part, anvil, blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound; on cast or wrought iron spikes, three cents per pound; and on cast iron nails, three cents per pound; and on wrought iron nails, on axle-trees, or parts thereof, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, or wrought iron for ships, locomotives and steam engines, or iron chains other than chain cables, and on malleable iron or castings, four cents per pound; on steam, gas, or water tubes or pipes, made of band or rolled iron, five cents per pound; on mill saws, cross cut saws and pit saws, one dollar each; on tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound; on taggers' iron, five per centum ad valorem; *Provided,* That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured; *And provided, also,* That no articles manufactured from steel, sheet, rod, hoop, or other kinds of iron, shall pay a less rate of duty than is chargeable on the material of which it is composed, in whole or in part, paying the highest rate of duty, either by weight or value, and a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem on the cost of the article added thereto.

Third. On all old or scrap iron, ten dollars per ton *Provided,* That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured; and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated, as bar, rod or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly; *Provided also,* That all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron not rough as from the mould, but partially manufactured after the castings, or with handles, rings, booms, or other additions of wrought iron, shall pay the same rate of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures of wrought iron, not herein enumerated, if that shall amount to more than the duty on castings.

Fourth. On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand; rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each; on axes, adzes, hatchets, plane irons, socket chisels and files, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or rasping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated or polished steel saddlery and brass saddlery, coach and

harness furniture of all descriptions, steel yards and scale beams, and all fire arms other than muskets and rifles, and all side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem; on square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, when cut in pieces not exceeding the length suitable therefor, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On screws made of iron, called wood screws, twelve cents per pound; and on all other screws of iron not specified, thirty per centum ad valorem; on brass screws, thirty cents per pound; on sheet and rolled brass, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on brass batter-ry, or hammered kettles, twelve cents per pound.

Sixth. On cast, shear, and German steel in bars, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; and on all other steel in bars, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; on solid headed pins, and all other package pins, not exceeding five thousand to the pack of twelve papers, forty cents per pack, and in the same proportion for a greater or less quantity; on pound pins, twenty cents per pound; on sewing, tambouring, darning, netting and knitting, and all other kinds of needles, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; on common, tinned, and japanned saddlery, of all descriptions, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On japanned ware of all kinds, or papier mache, and plates and gilt ware of all kinds, and on cutlery of all kinds, and all other manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, lead, copper, pewter, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, thirty per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That all manufactures of iron and steel, or other materials, partly finished, shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished.

Eighth. On lead, in pigs and bars, three cents per pound; on old and scrap lead, one cent and a half per pound; on lead pipes, leaden shot, and lead in sheets, or in any other form not herein specified, four cents per pound; on type metal and stereotype plates, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; types, whether new or old, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on copper bottoms cut round, and copper bottoms raised at the edge, and on all bottoms cut round and turned up on the edge, and parts thereof, and on copper plates or sheets weighing more than thirty-four ounces per square foot, commonly called braziers' copper, thirty per centum ad valorem; on copper rods and bolts, nails and spikes, four cents per pound; on patent sheathing metal composed in part of copper, two cents per pound.

Ninth. On tin in pigs, bars, or blocks, one per centum ad valorem; tin in plates or sheets, terne plates, taggers' tin, and tin foil, two and a half per centum ad valorem; on silver plated metal in sheets, and on argentine shabats, or German silver, in sheets or otherwise, unmanufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of German silver, bell metal, zinc and bronze, thirty per centum ad valorem; on zinc in sheets, ten per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That old bells, or parts thereof, fit only to be remanufactured, shall not be considered manufactures of bell metal, but shall be admitted free of duty; on bronze powder, bronze liquor, iron liquor, red liquor, and seppia, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Tenth. On coal, one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton; on coke or culm of coal, five cents per bushel.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On all vessels or wares, articles and manufactures of cut glass, when the cutting on the article does not exceed one-third the height or length thereof, a duty of twenty-five cents per pound; when the cutting exceeds one-third the height or length, but does not exceed one-half the same, a duty of thirty-five cents per pound; when the cutting extends to or exceeds one-half the height or length thereof, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on cut glass chandeliers, candlesticks, lustres, lamps, lamps, prisms and parts of the same, and on all drops, icicles, spangles and ornaments used for mounting, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on articles of plain, moulded or pressed glass, weighing over eight ounces, a duty of ten cents per pound; on articles of plain, moulded or pressed glass, weighing eight ounces or under, except tumblers, a duty of twelve cents per

pound; on plain, moulded or pressed tumbler, ten cents per pound; on all plain, moulded or pressed glass, when stoppered, or the bottoms ground or punted, an additional duty of four cents per pound; *Provided*, That all articles of moulded or pressed glass, being cut, rough-ed or polished, in part or parts thereof, and all other wares or articles of flint glass, not otherwise specified, shall pay the duty chargeable on articles of cut glass of the description and class to which they may severally belong.

Second. On all apothecaries' vials and bottles not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one dollar and seventy-five cents per gross; apothecaries' vials and bottles exceeding six ounces, and not exceeding the capacity of sixteen ounces each, two dollars and twenty-five cents per gross; on all perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, uncut, not exceeding the capacity of four ounces each, two dollars and fifty cents per gross; and those exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding in capacity sixteen ounces each, three dollars per gross.

Third. On black and green glass bottles and jars, exceeding eight ounces, and not exceeding in capacity one quart each, a duty of three dollars per gross; when exceeding the capacity of one quart each, four dollars per gross; on demijohns and carboys of the capacity of half a gallon or less, fifteen cents each; when exceeding in capacity half a gallon, and not exceeding three gallons each, a duty of thirty cents each; exceeding three gallons, fifty cents each.

Fourth. On cylinder or broad window glass, not exceeding eight by ten inches, two cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding ten by twelve inches, two and a half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, three and a half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by eleven inches, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding eighteen by twelve inches, five cents per square foot; above eighteen by twelve inches, six cents per square foot. On all crown window glass not exceeding ten by eight inches, three and a half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding ten by twelve inches, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by eleven inches, seven cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding eighteen by twelve inches, eight cents per square foot; and all exceeding eighteen by twelve inches, ten cents per square foot. *Provided*, That all glass imported in sheets or tables, without reference to form, shall pay the highest duties herein imposed on the different descriptions of window glass. On all polished plate glass, whether imported as window glass or however otherwise specified, not silvered, and not exceeding twelve by eight inches, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, seven cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by eleven inches, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding eighteen by twelve inches, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-two by fourteen inches, twelve cents per square foot; all above twenty-two by fourteen inches, thirty per centum ad valorem; if silvered, an addition of twenty per centum shall be made to the duty; if framed, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That on all cylinders or broad glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, and on all crown glass weighing over one hundred and sixty pounds per one hundred square feet, there shall be an additional duty on the excess, at the same rate as herein imposed.

On porcelain glass, on glass colored, or paintings on glass, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on all articles or manufactures of glass not specified, connected with other materials, rendering it impracticable to separate it and determine its weight, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On China ware, porcelain ware, earthen ware, stone ware, and all other ware composed of earth or mineral substances, not otherwise specified, whether gilt, painted, printed, plain or glazed, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sixth. On tanned sole or bend leather, six cents per pound; on all upper leather, not otherwise specified, eight cents per pound; on calf and seal skins, tanned and dressed, five dollars per dozen; on sheep skins tanned and dressed, or skivers, two dollars per dozen; on goat

skins or morocco tanned and dressed, two dollars and fifty cents per dozen; on kid skins or morocco tanned and dressed, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; on goat or sheep skins tanned and not dressed, one dollar per dozen; on all kid and lamb skins tanned and not dressed, seventy-five cents per dozen; and on skins tanned and dressed, otherwise than in color, to wit: fawn, kid and lamb, usually known as chamois, one dollar per dozen; on men's boots and booties of leather, wholly or partially manufactured, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair; men's shoes and pumps, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty cents per pair; women's boots and booties of leather, wholly or partially manufactured, fifty cents per pair; children's boots, booties and shoes, wholly or partially manufactured, fifteen cents per pair; women's double soled pumps and wets, wholly or partially manufactured, forty cents per pair; women's shoes or slippers, wholly or partially manufactured, whether of leather, prunella, or other material, except silk, twenty-five cents per pair; on raw hides of all kinds, whether dried or salted, five per centum ad valorem; on all skins pickled and in casks, not specified, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Seventh. On men's leather gloves, one dollar and twenty-five cents per dozen; women's leather habit gloves, one dollar per dozen; children's leather habit gloves, fifty cents per dozen; women's extra and demi-length leather gloves, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; children's extra and demi-length leather gloves, seventy-five cents per dozen; on leather caps or hats, leather braces or suspenders, and on all other braces or suspenders, of whatever material or materials composed, except India rubber, and on leather bottles, patent leather, and all other manufactures of leather, or of which leather is a component material of chief value, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Eighth. On furs of all kinds on the skin, undressed, five per centum ad valorem; on furs dressed on the skin, on all button furs, whether dressed or undressed, not on the skin, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; fur hats, caps, muffa, tippets, and other manufactures of fur not specified, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; fur hat bodies, frames of felts, manufactured, not put in form or trimmed, or otherwise, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; hats of wool, hat bodies or felts made in whole or in part of wool, eighteen cents each.

Ninth. On hats and bonnets for men, women and children, from Panama, Manila, Leghorn, Naples, or elsewhere, composed of satin-straw, chip, grass, straw, palm leaf, rattan, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That all flats, braids, plaits, spatters, or willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets, shall pay the same rate of duty as manufactured hats or bonnets.

Tenth. On all ornamental feathers and artificial flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, hair bracelets, chains, ringlets, curls, or braids, human hair cleaned and prepared for use, and on furs, of every description, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all hair, human or otherwise, uncleaned and unmanufactured, ten per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth or tenting, and on hair belts and hair gloves, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on curled hair and moss, for beds or mattresses, ten per centum ad valorem; on feathers for beds, and on down of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on India rubber of cloth, webbing, shoes, braces or suspenders, or other fabrics or manufactured articles composed wholly or in part of India rubber, thirty per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That braces or suspenders of that material, not exceeding in value two dollars per dozen, shall be valued at two dollars per dozen, and pay duty accordingly. On all clocks, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; glaziers diamonds, when set, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on ship or box chronometers, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on watches, or parts of watches, and watch materials, not specified, seven and a half per centum ad valorem; on diamonds, seven and a half per centum ad valorem; on crystals of glass for watches, and on glasses or plectra for spectacle or eye-glasses, when not set, two dollars per gross; on gems, pearls, or precious stones, seven per centum ad valorem; on imitations thereof, and compositions of glass or paste, on cameos,

and imitations thereof, and on mosaics, not specified, of whatever materials composed, whether real or imitation, set or not set, seven and a half per centum ad valorem on jewelry composed of gold, silver or platinum, and gold and silver leaf, twenty per centum ad valorem; on gilt, plated, or imitation jewelry, and Dutch metal in leaf, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on Scagliola table tops, and table tops of marble or composition, inlaid with precious stones or small pieces of composition, known as mosaics, on table tops of marble or composition, when inlaid with various colored marbles, and on alabaster and spar ornaments, thirty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of services, vessels, and wares of all kinds, not otherwise specified, of silver or gold, or of which either of these metals shall be a component material of chief value, whether plain, chased, engraved, or embossed, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum.

Eleventh. On all manufactures of wood, not otherwise specified, thirty per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That boards, planks, staves, scantlings, hewn or sawed timber, unwrought spars, and all other descriptions of wood which shall have been wrought into shapes that fit them, respectively, for any specific and permanent use, without further manufacture, shall be deemed and taken as manufactured wood, and pay duty accordingly; and on timber to be used in building, shaves, and firewood, twenty per centum ad valorem; *Provided also*, That rough boards, planks, staves, scantling and sawed timber, not planed or wrought into any shape for use, shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; *And provided further*, That rose wood, satin wood, mahogany, and cedar wood, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem; on walking canes and sticks, frames and sticks for umbrellas, for parasols, and for sun shades, cabinet wares or household furniture not otherwise specified, musical instruments of all kinds, carriages and parts thereof, thirty per centum ad valorem; *Provided also*, That strings for musical instruments, of catgut or whiptong, and all other strings or thread, of similar materials, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Twelfth. On unmanufactured marble in the rough, slab or block, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on marble busts or statuary, not specially imported, as heretofore provided for, and on all other manufactures of marble not specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on slates of all kinds, paving tiles and bricks, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on baskets and other manufactures not specified, of grass, straw, osier or willow, and palm leaf, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on wax, amber, or composition beads, and all other beads not otherwise enumerated, and shell or fancy boxes not otherwise specified, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on combs for the hair, of whatever material composed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on brushes and brooms of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem; and on brushes, one cent per pound; on dolls and toys of every description, of whatever material or materials composed, thirty per centum ad valorem; on metal buttons of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That all such buttons, not exceeding in value one dollar per gross, shall be valued at one dollar, and be charged with duty accordingly; on all other buttons, and on all button moulds, of whatever material composed, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That fastings, prunellas, and similar fabrics, not specified, when imported in strips, pieces or patterns, of the size and shape suitable for the manufacture exclusively of buttons, shoes or booties, and that mohair or worsted cloth, black linen canvas, figured satin, and figured or brocaded or Terry velvet, when imported in strips, pieces or patterns, of the size and shape suitable for the manufacture exclusively of buttons, tortoise shell, ivory or teeth of elephants unmanufactured, horns and teeth, and horn and bone tips, shall be admitted to entry at a duty of five per centum ad valorem; otherwise to be subject to the rates of duty chargeable on them respectively, according to their component materials.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles herein after mentioned, the following rates of duty, that is to say:

On white or red leads, litharge, or acetate or chromate of lead, dry or ground in oil, four cents per pound; on whiting or Paris white, and all ochres or ochry earths used in

the composition of painters' colors, when dry, one cent per pound, when ground in oil, one cent and a half per pound; on sulphate of barytes, one half cent per pound; on linseed, hempseed, and rapeseed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon; on putty, one cent and a half per pound.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following rates of duty, that is to say:

First. On bank, folio, quarto post of all kinds, and letter and bank note paper, seventeen cents per pound; on arifoucrain, derry, drawing, elephant, double elephant, folio, cap, imperial, medium, pot, pith, royal, super-royal and writing, copying, fifteen cents per pound; on copperplate, blotting, copying, colored for labels, colored for needles, marble or fancy colored, glass paper, morocco paper, pasteboard, pressing boards, sand paper, tissue paper, and on all gold or silver paper, whether in sheets or strips, twelve and a half cents per pound; on colored, copperplate, printing and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound; on binders boards, box boards, mill boards, paper-makers' boards, sheathing, wrapping and cartridge paper, three cents per pound; and on all paper envelopes, whether plain, ornamental or colored, and on all billet-doux or fancy note paper, of whatever form or size, when of less size than letter paper, thirty per centum ad valorem; on music paper, with lines, and on paper gilt or covered with metal other than gold or silver, paper snuff boxes, japanned or not japanned, and silver, fancy paper boxes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all paper hangings, or paper for screens or fireboards, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all blank or visiting cards, twelve cents per pound; on playing cards, twenty-five cents per pack; on blank books, when bound, twenty cents per pound, when unbound, fifteen cents per pound; on all parchment and vellum, and on asses' skin and imitation thereof, wafers, sealing wax, and black lead pencils, crayons of all kinds, and metallic pens, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; ink and ink powder of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; quills prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; quills unprepared or unmanufactured, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on rags, of whatever material, waste or shoddy, a quarter of one cent per pound; and on all other paper not enumerated, fifteen cents per pound.

Second. On all books printed in the English language, or of which English forms the text, when bound, thirty cents per pound, when in sheets or boards, twenty cents per pound: *Provided*, That whenever the importer shall prove, to the satisfaction of the collector, when the goods are entered, that any such book has been printed and published abroad more than one year, and not re-published in this country, or has been printed and published abroad more than five years before such importation, then and in such case said books shall be admitted at one half of the above rate of duties; *Provided*, That the said terms of one year and five years shall in no case commence, or be computed at and from a day before the passing of this act; on all books printed in Latin or Greek, or in which either language forms the text, when bound, fifteen cents per pound; when unbound, thirteen cents per pound; on all books printed in Hebrew, or of which that language forms the text, when bound, ten cents per pound, and when unbound, eight cents per pound: *Provided*, That all books printed in foreign languages, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew excepted, shall pay a duty of five cents per volume, when bound or in boards, and when in sheets or pamphlets, fifteen cents per pound; and editions of works in the Greek, Latin, Hebrew or English language, which have been printed forty years prior to the date of importation, shall pay a duty of five cents per volume; and all reports of legislative committees appointed under foreign governments shall pay a duty of five cents per volume; on polyglots, lexicons and dictionaries, five cents per pound; on books of engravings or plates, with or without letter press, whether bound or unbound, and on maps and charts, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On raw sugar, (commonly called brown sugar, not advanced beyond its raw state, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup of

sugar, or of sugar cane, and on brown clayed sugar, two and a half cents per pound; on all other sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and not yet refined, four cents per pound; on refined sugars, (whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized, and when, after being refined, they have been ductured, colored, or in any way adulterated,) and on sugar candy, six cents per pound; on molasses, four and a half mills per pound: *Provided*, That all syrups of sugar or sugar cane, entered under the designation of molasses, or any other appellation than "syrup of sugar," or of sugar cane, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on comfits, on sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in molasses, sugar, or brandy, and on confectionary of all kinds not otherwise specified, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, *Further*, That an inspection, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall be made of all sugars and molasses imported from foreign countries, in order to prevent frauds, and to prevent the introduction of sugars, syrup of sugar, syrup of cane, or battery syrup, under the title of molasses, or in any other improper manner.

Second. On cocoa, one cent per pound; chocolate, four cents per pound; on mace, fifty cents per pound; nutmegs, thirty cents per pound; cloves, eight cents per pound; cinnamon, twenty-five cents per pound; oil of cloves, thirty cents per pound; Chinese cassia, five cents per pound; pimento, five cents per pound; on black pepper, five cents per pound; Cayenne and African or Chili pepper, ten cents per pound; ginger, ground, four cents per pound; ginger in the root, when not preserved, two cents per pound; on mustard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on mustard seed, and on linseed, five per centum ad valorem; on camphor, refined, twenty cents per pound; crude camphor, five cents per pound; on indigo, five cents per pound; on wood or pastel, one cent per pound; on ivory or bone black, three-fourths of one cent per pound; on alum, one cent and a half per pound; on opium, seventy-five cents per pound; on quicksilver, five per centum ad valorem; on roll brimstone, calomel, and other mercurial preparations, corrosive sublimate, and red precipitate, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on glue, five cents per pound; on gun-powder, eight cents per pound; on copperas and green vitriol, two cents per pound; on blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper, four cents per pound; on oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid, one cent per pound; on almonds and prunes, three cents per pound; on sweet oil of almonds, nine cents per pound; on dates, one cent per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; figs, two cents per pound; on all nuts not specified, except those used for dyeing, one cent per pound; on muscatel and bloom raisins, either in boxes or jars, three cents per pound; and on all other raisins, two cents per pound; on olives, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On olive oil in casks, twenty cents per gallon; olive salad oil in bottles or bottles, thirty per centum ad valorem; all other olive oil, not salad, and not otherwise specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; on sperm-oil of foreign fisheries, twenty-five cents per gallon; whale or other fish oil, not sperm, of foreign fisheries, fifteen cents per gallon; whale bone, the product of foreign fisheries, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem; on spermaceti, or wax candles, eight cents per pound; wax tapers, thirty per centum ad valorem; tallow candles, four cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; bees' wax, bleached or unbleached, and shoemakers' wax, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on Windsor, shaving, and all other perfumed or fancy soaps, or wash balls, and Castile soap, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all other hard soaps, four cents per pound; and on all soft soap, fifty cents per barrel; on marrow, grease, and all other soap stocks and soap stuffs, ten per centum ad valorem; on starch, two cents per pound; on pearl or hulled barley, two cents per pound; on corks, thirty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of cork, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on sponges and spunk, twenty per centum ad valorem; on oranges and lemons in boxes, barrels or casks, and on grapes not dried, in boxes, kegs, or jars, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On salt, eight cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; on saltpetre, partially refined, one-fourth of

one cent per pound; completely refined, two cents per pound; on bleaching powder or chloride of lime, one cent per pound; on vinegar, eight cents per gallon; on spirits of turpentine, ten cents per gallon; on beef and pork, two cents per pound; hams and bacon, three cents per pound; and Bologna sausages, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on cheese, nine cents per pound; butter, five cents per pound; on lard, three cents per pound; macaroni and vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations, thirty per centum ad valorem; on wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel; barley, twenty cents per bushel; rye, fifteen cents per bushel; oats, ten cents per bushel; Indian corn, or maize, ten cents per bushel; wheat flour, seventy cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; Indian meal, twenty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; potatoes, ten cents per bushel; on foreign caught fish, viz: dried or smoked, one dollar per one hundred and twelve pounds; on mackerel and herrings, pickled or salted, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on pickled salmon, two dollars per barrel; on all other fish, pickled, in barrels, one dollar per barrel; on all other pickled fish, not specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; on sardines and other fish preserved in oil, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That fresh caught fish, brought in for daily consumption, shall be exempt from duty. On fish glue, or isinglass, twenty per centum ad valorem; on pickles, capers and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, thirty per centum ad valorem; on castor oil, forty cents per gallon; neat's foot and animal oils, and all volatile and essential oils, not otherwise specified, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all gums and other resinous substances, not specified, in a crude state, fifteen per centum ad valorem; and on the said articles, when not in a crude state, and on pastes, balsams, essences, tinctures, extracts, cosmetics, and perfumes, not otherwise enumerated, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on benzoic, citric, white or yellow malic, nitric, oxalic, pyrologuous, and tartaric acids, twenty per centum ad valorem; on boric acid, five per centum ad valorem; borax or tincal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on amber, ambergris, annatto, aniseed, arrow-root, vanilla beans, French chalk, red chalk, juniper berries, manganes, nitrate of lead, chromate, bichromate, and prussiate of potash, Glauber and Rochelle salts, Epsom salts, or sulphate of magnesia, and all other chemical salts or preparations of salts not enumerated, smalts, sal soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, other than soda ash, barilla and kelp, twenty per centum ad valorem; on sulphate of quinine, forty cents per ounce avoirdupois; on soda ash, five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On brandy, one dollar per gallon; on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, for first and second proofs, sixty cents, for third proof, sixty-five cents, for fourth proof, seventy cents, for fifth proof, seventy-five cents, and all above fifth proof, ninety cents per gallon; on Madeira, Sherry, San Lucar and Canary wines, in casks or bottles, sixty cents per gallon; on champagne wines, forty cents per gallon; on port, Burgundy, and claret wines, in bottles, thirty-five cents per gallon; on port and Burgundy wines, in casks, fifteen cents per gallon; on Peninsular wines, in casks or bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on claret wines, in casks, six cents per gallon; on the white wines, not enumerated, of France, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, in casks, seven and a half cents per gallon; in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on the red wines, not enumerated, of France, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, in casks, six cents per gallon; in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on the white and red wines of Spain, Germany, and the Mediterranean, not enumerated, in casks, twelve and a half cents per gallon, in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; on Sicily, Madeira or Marsala wines, in casks or bottles, twenty-five cents per gallon; on other wines of Sicily, in casks or bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on all other wines, not enumerated, and other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, when in bottles, sixty-five cents per gallon; when in casks, twenty-five cents per gallon: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or permitted to operate so as to interfere with subsisting treaties with foreign

nations: *Provided, further*, That all imitations of brandy or spirits, or of any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any name whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article, and to the highest rate of duty applicable to the article of the same name: *And provided further*, That when wines are imported in bottles, the bottles shall pay a separate duty, according to the rate established by this act. On cordons and liqueurs of all kinds, sixty cents per gallon; on arrack, absynthe, Kirschen wasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise specified, sixty cents per gallon; on ale, porter and beer, in bottles, twenty cents per gallon, otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on tobacco in leaf, or unmanufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem; on cigars of all kinds, forty cents per pound; on snuff, twelve cents per pound; manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and cigars, ten cents per pound.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the following articles shall be exempt from duty, namely:

First. All articles imported for the use of the United States.

Second. All goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States, and books and personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

Third. Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad.

Fourth. Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandise, professional books, instruments, implements, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States.

Fifth. Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts, of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of paris, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all other collections of antiquities, provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

Sixth. Anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the arts; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, and botany; trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs or roots, and garden seeds, not otherwise specified; berries, nuts, and vegetables, used principally in dyeing or composing dyes; all dyewoods in stick; whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries; animals imported for breed; fish, fresh caught, imported for daily consumption; fruit, green or ripe, from the West Indies, in bulk; tea and coffee, when imported in American vessels from the place of their growth or production.

Seventh. Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, alcoroque, aloes, antimony crude, argol, assafetida, avorone, barilla, bark of cork tree unmanufactured; bells or bell metal, and chimes of bells; brass in pigs or bars, and old brass only fit to be remanufactured; Brazil wood, crude bromine and flour of sulphur, bullion, burr stones unwrought, cantharides, chalk, clay unwrought, cochineal, coins of gold and silver, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint; copper in pigs or bars, and copper ore; plates or sheets of copper for sheathing vessels, but none is to be so considered except that which is 14 inches wide and 48 inches long and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot; old copper, fit only to be remanufactured; cream of tartar, emery, flints, ground flint, gold bullion, gold spanglets, emery, flints, ground flint, gold bullion, gum Senegal, and wings, grinstones, gum Arabic, gum sheets, or gum tragacanth, India rubber, and old junk, oakum, kelp, or otherwise, unmanufactured, and old junk, kelp, kermes, lac dye, leeches, madder, madder root, mother of pearl, nickel, mus vomica, palm leaf unmanufactured, palm oil, Peruvian bark, pewter, when old and only fit to be remanufactured; platin unmanufactured, ivory unmanufactured, plaster of paris unwrought, rattans and reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, sulphate when crude, sassaaparilla, shellac, silver bullion, silver spanglets and wings, stones called polishing stones, stone

called rotten stone, sumac, tartar when crude, tennese, turmeric, weld, woods of all kinds when unmanufactured, not herein enumerated.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That on all articles not herein enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of twenty per centum *ad valorem*.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties by this act imposed in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise, on the importation of which in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination between them is not herein made, which, from and after operation, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States; and that a further addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties imposed by this act on all goods, wares and merchandise, which shall be imported from any port or place east of the Cape of Good Hope, in foreign vessels: *Provided*, That these additional duties shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be imported, after the day that this act goes into operation, in ships or vessels of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares or merchandise imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the day this act goes into operation, the duties on imported goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be paid in cash: *Provided*, That in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties on completion of the entry, the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, there to be kept with due and reasonable care at the charge and risk of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent; and if such goods remain in public store beyond thirty days, (except in the case of goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, remaining for the space of ninety days,) without payment of the duties thereon, then said goods, wares, and merchandise, on such quantities thereof as may be deemed necessary to discharge the duties, shall be appraised and sold by the collector, at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given; in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury department; and at the said public sale distinct printed catalogues descriptive of said goods, with the appraised value affixed thereto, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale; and a reasonable opportunity shall be given before such sale to persons desirous of purchasing, to inspect the quality of such goods, — and the proceeds of said sales, after deducting the usual rate of storage at the port in question, together with all other charges and expenses, including interest on the duties from the dates of entry, at the rate of six per centum *per annum*, shall be applied to the payment of the duties; and any balance of money remaining over and above the full amount of duties, charges, expenses and interest aforesaid, as well as such quantities of any goods, wares, or merchandise, as may not have been sold for the purposes before mentioned, shall be delivered, and the money paid over, by the collector, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and proper receipts taken for the same: *And provided*, That if no claim be made by such owner, importer, consignee or agent, for the portion of goods which may remain in the hands of the collector after such sale, the said goods shall be forthwith returned to the public stores, there to be kept at the risk and expense of the owner, importer, consignee or agent, until claimed or sold for storage, agreeably to law, — and the proceeds of the sale for duties remaining unpaid, after payment of duties and all expenses aforesaid, shall, at the expiration of that period, be paid by the collector into the Treasury, in the manner provided for in the case of unclaimed goods in the next succeeding section of this act. *And provided further*, That when any goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That previous to the sale of any unclaimed goods, the said collector shall examine an inventory and appraisement thereof to be made, and to be verified on oath or affirmation, by two or more respectable merchants, before the said collector, and to remain with him; and said collector shall after-

ward cause said goods to be advertised and sold, in the manner provided for in this act; and after retaining the duties thereon, agreeably to such inventory and appraisement, and interest and charges as aforesaid, shall pay the overplus, if any there be, into the Treasury of the United States, there to remain for the use of the owner or owners, who shall, upon due proof of his, her, or their property, be entitled to receive the same; for which purpose, the collector shall transmit, with the said overplus, a copy of the inventory, appraisement, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents, the name of the vessel and master in which, and of the port or place whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person or persons to whom said goods were consigned, in the manifest; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel in which said goods, wares, and merchandise, were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof: *Provided*, That so much of the 56th section of the general collection law of the second of March, 1790, which provides for the storage of unclaimed merchandise, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby repealed: *Provided also*, That when such goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the day this law goes into effect, there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign sugar refined in the United States, and exported to foreign, equal in amount to the duty factured, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more; and on spirits distilled from molasses, a drawback of five cents per gallon, till the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three, when it shall be reduced one cent per gallon; and annually, on the first day of January thereafter, the said drawback shall be reduced one cent per gallon, until the same shall be wholly discontinued: *Provided*, That this act shall not alter or repeal any law now in force regulating the exportation of sugar refined or spirits distilled from molasses in the United States, except as to the rates of duties and drawbacks.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in the case of all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported on and after the day this act goes into operation, and entitled to drawback under the existing laws, no drawback of the duties shall be allowed on the same unless said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be exported from the United States within three years from the date of importation of the same, nor shall the additional rate of duty levied by this act on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in foreign vessels, be refunded in case of re-exportation: *Provided*, That two and one half per centum on the amount of all drawbacks allowed, except on foreign refined sugars, shall be retained for the use of the United States, by the collectors paying such drawbacks, respectively; and in the case of foreign refined sugars, ten per centum shall be so retained.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any *ad valorem* rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and in all cases where the duty imposed shall by law be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or based upon, the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such goods, wares, or merchandise, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the time when purchased, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, or of the yards, parcels, or quantities, as the case may be, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and to such value or price, to be ascertained, in the manner provided in this act, shall be added all costs and charges except insurance, and including in every case charges for commissions at the usual rates, as the true value at the port shall be assessed. And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraiser of the United States, and every one of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser or of the collector and naval officer, as the case may be, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain estimate, and appraise the true

and actual market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual market value or wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require: and all such goods, wares, or merchandise, being manufactured of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated to have been, at the time purchased, and the place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of an exact value as if the same had been entirely finished: *Provided*, That in all cases where goods, wares, and merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, or on which the duties are to be levied upon the value of the square yard, and in all cases where any specific quantity, or parcel of such goods, wares, and merchandise, shall have been imported into the United States from a country in which the same have not been manufactured or produced, the foreign value shall be appraised and estimated according to the current market value or wholesale price of similar articles at the principal markets of the country of production or manufacture, at the period of the exportation of said goods, wares, and merchandise, to the United States.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the appraisers, or the collector and naval officer, as the case may be, to call before them and examine, upon oath or affirmation, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true market value or wholesale price, of any merchandise imported, and to require the production, on oath or affirmation, to the collector, or to any permanent appraiser, of any letters, accounts or invoices, in his possession, relating to the same, for which purpose they are hereby respectively authorized to administer oaths and affirmations; and if any person so called shall neglect or refuse to attend, or shall decline to answer, or shall, if required, refuse to answer in writing any interrogatories and subscribe his name to his deposition, or to produce such papers, when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars; and if such person be the said importer, or consignee, the appraisement which the said appraisers, or collector and naval officer, where there are no legal appraisers, may make of the goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be final and conclusive; and any person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited; and all testimony in writing or depositions, taken by virtue of this section, shall be filed in the collector's office and preserved for future use or reference, or be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, when he shall require the same: *Provided*, That if the importer, owner, agent, or consignee, of any such goods, shall be dissatisfied with the appraisement, and shall have complied with the foregoing requisitions, he may forthwith give notice to the collector, in writing, of such dissatisfaction; on the receipt of which, the collector shall select two discreet and experienced merchants, citizens of the United States, familiar with the character and value of the goods in question, to examine and appraise the same agreeably to the foregoing provisions; and if they disagree, the collector shall decide between them; and the appraisement thus determined shall be final, and deemed and taken to be the true value of said goods, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided also*, That in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, as herein before stated, of any goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by or directed to be imposed or levied on the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall exceed by ten per centum or more the invoice value, then in addition to the duty imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied and collected, on the same goods, wares and merchandise, fifty per centum of the duty imposed on the same, when fairly invoiced.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the several collectors be, and they are hereby authorized, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever they shall deem it necessary to protect and secure the revenue of the United States against frauds or undervaluation, and the same as practicable, to take the amount of duties chargeable on any article bearing an ad valorem rate of duty, in the article itself, according to the proportion or rate per centum of the collector shall cause to be sold at public auction, within twenty days from the time of taking the same, in the manner prescribed in this act, and place the proceeds arising from such sale in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the collector or appraiser shall not be allowed any fees or commission for taking and disposing of said goods, and paying the proceeds thereof into the Treasury, other than as now allowed by law.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully, with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, smuggle clandestinely into the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty by law, and which should have been invoiced, without paying or accounting for the duty, or shall make out or pass, or attempt to pass, through the custom-house, any false, forged or fraudulent invoice, every such person, his, her, or their aids and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for any term of time not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied, collected and paid, on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles, on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such non-enumerated article, the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector shall designate on the invoice at least one package of every invoice, and one package at least of every ten packages of goods, wares, or merchandise, and a greater number, should he or either of the appraisers deem it necessary, imported into such port, to be opened, examined and appraised; and shall order the package or packages so designated to the public stores for examination; and if any package be found by the appraisers to contain any article not specified in the invoice, and they, or a majority of them, shall be of opinion that such article was omitted in the invoice with fraudulent intent on the part of the shipper, owner or agent, the contents of the entire package in which the article may be shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, on conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction; but if said appraisers shall be of opinion that no such fraudulent intent existed, then the value of such article shall be added to the entry, and the duties thereon paid accordingly, and the same shall be delivered to the importer, agent, or consignee: *Provided*, That such forfeiture may be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the production of evidence, satisfactory to him, that no fraud was intended.: *Provided further*, That if, on the opening of any package or packages of goods, a deficiency of any article shall be found, on examination by the appraisers, the same shall be certified to the collector on the invoice, and allowance for the same be made in estimating the duties.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That where goods, wares and merchandise, shall be entered at ports where there are no appraisers, the mode hereinbefore prescribed of ascertaining the foreign value thereof shall be carefully observed by the revenue officers, to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to

time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual market value or wholesale price thereof, and of the square yags, parcels, or other quantities, as the case may require, and of such actual market value or wholesale price of every of them.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all collectors and other officers of the customs, to execute and carry into effect all instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the execution of the revenue laws; and in case any difficulty shall arise as to the true construction or meaning of any part of such revenue laws, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be conclusive and binding upon all such collectors and other officers of the customs.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to goods shipped in a vessel bound to any port of the United States, actually having left her last port of landing, eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, prior to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two; and all legal provisions and regulations existing immediately before the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be applied to importations which may be made in vessels which have left such last port of sailing eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, prior to said first day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws existing on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures; and for the allowance of the drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, in the said laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this

act. And that all provisions of any former law inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, to ascertain whether, for the year ending on the thirtieth of June, next preceding, the duty on any articles has exceeded thirty-five per centum ad valorem on the average wholesale market value of such articles, in the several ports of the United States, for the preceding year; and if so, he shall report a tabular statement of such articles and excess of duty to Congress, at the commencement of the next annual session thereof, with such observations and recommendations as he may deem necessary for the improvement of the revenue.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the importation of all indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, and transparencies, is hereby prohibited; and no invoice or package whatever, or any part thereof, shall be admitted to entry, in which any such articles are contained; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part, are hereby declared to be liable to be proceeded against, seized and forfeited, by the due course of law, and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever the word "ton" is used in this act, in reference to weight, it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That so long as the distribution of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, directed to be made among the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia, by the act entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," shall be and remain suspended by virtue of this act, and of the proviso of the sixth section of the act aforesaid; the ten per centum of the said proceeds, directed to be paid by the said act to the several States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Michigan, shall also be and remain suspended.

Mr. Clay's Retirement from the United States Senate.

Mr. CLAY resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States on the 31st of March, 1842. After formally announcing his retirement, he made one of the most eloquent and beautiful speeches ever delivered in that body. The conclusion of this speech was as follows:

"I go from this place under the hope that we shall mutually, consign to perpetual oblivion whatever personal collisions may at any time unfortunately have occurred between us; and that our recollections shall dwell in future only on those perfumes of mind with which, those intellectual struggles, those noble exhibitions of the powers of logic, argument, and eloquence, honorable to the Senate and to the country, in which each has sought and contended for what he deemed the best mode of accomplishing one common object, the greatest interest and the greatest happiness of our beloved country. To these thrilling and delightful scenes it will be my pleasure and my pride to look back in my retirement."

"And now, Mr. President, allow me to make the motion which it was my object to submit when I arose to address you. I present the credentials of my friend and successor. If any void has been created by my own withdrawal from the Senate, it will be filled to overflowing by him; whose urbanity, whose gallant and gentlemanly bearing, whose steady adherence to principle, and whose rare and accomplished powers in debate, are known already in advance to the whole Senate and country. I move that his credentials be received, and that the oath of office be now administered to him."

"In retiring, as I am about to do, for ever, from the Senate, suffer me to express my heartfelt wishes that all the great and patriotic objects for which it was constituted by the wise framers of the Constitution may be fulfilled; that the high destiny designed for it may be

fully answered; and that its deliberations, now and hereafter, may eventually in restoring the prosperity of our beloved country, in maintaining its rights and interests abroad, and in securing and upholding its interests at home. I retire, I know it, at a period of infinite distress and embarrassment. I wish I could take my leave of you under more favorable auspices; but, without meaning at this time to say whether on any or on whom reproaches for the sad condition of the country should fall, I appeal to the Senate and to the world to bear testimony to my earnest and anxious exertions to avert it, and that no blame can justly rest at my door."

"May the blessing of Heaven rest upon the whole Senate and each member of it, and may the labors of every one redound to the benefit of the nation and the advancement of his own fame and renown. And when you shall retire to the bosom of your constituents, may you meet that most cheering and gratifying of all human rewards—their cordial greeting of 'Well done, good and faithful servants!'"

The sensation produced by this address from the lips of Mr. Clay cannot well be described. There was hardly a dry eye in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Preston rose and said: "What had just taken place was an epoch in their legislative history, and from the feeling which was evinced he plainly saw that there was little disposition to attend to business. He would therefore move that the Senate adjourn; which motion was unanimously agreed to."

Mr. Calhoun on the Tariff.

FORT HILL, Sept. 24, 1843.

Dear Sir—You are right in reference to my opinions on the Tariff. I deny the right of imposing any duties but for revenue, or to make any discrimination but on revenue principles. I also deny the right of raising revenue, but for the constitutional and economical objects of the Government.

J. C. CALHOUN.

A NATIONAL BANK.

THE first Bank in the United States which bore a National character was the old *Bank of North America*, chartered by the Continental Congress in 1780, after the Finances of the States had been utterly ruined by the burthens and calamities of the Revolution and the profuse issues of Government paper known as 'Continental Money.' This Bank was projected by ROBERT MORRIS, the great financier of the Revolution, whose exertions, credit and private fortune were nobly contributed to the American cause, and aided more than those of any other man but Washington to sustain it. This Bank of North America proved of immense service to our Revolutionary Fathers, affording a resource in utmost need, and furnishing large amounts of money to equip and feed our armies. But after the close of the War it was discarded by the feeble Government of the Confederation and took refuge under a State Charter from Pennsylvania, and ultimately—in the season of general calamity which followed the unqualified opening of our ports to the fabrics and ships of all nations, while they rigorously excluded our products from their ports—this Bank was overwhelmed. All the Specie was drawn from the Country to pay balances for foreign goods, and there remained no choice for a Bank but to wind up or break. The old Revolutionary Bank, which had braved and weathered the desolation caused by British arms, was not proof against the disasters induced by aggressive British policy in peace, while our Country offered no show of resistance. It was broken, just as the later United States Bank was after losing its National charter and in like manner becoming a State institution in 1835-6. The parallel is striking and instructive.

In 1789 a new and stronger Federal Government was constituted, avowedly to 'form a more perfect Union' between the States.—The want of power to establish a Protective

Tariff and the additional evils arising from the absence of any National Currency, were the two great impelling causes of this Union, to effect which the most violent and inveterate prejudices, the strongest local predilections and suggestions of self-interest, were met and overcome. One of the first acts of the first Congress which assembled under the Federal Constitution was the imposition of a Tariff; the creation of a National Bank was not long deferred. The chartering of such a Bank was recommended by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gen. Washington's trusted Secretary of the Treasury, as absolutely indispensable to the efficient and economical management of the Finances of the Union. The bill chartering the Bank was warmly debated in both Houses of Congress, but passed the House by a vote of *Thirty-nine to Twenty*. In the Senate, the Yeas and Nays were not called on the final passage of the bill; but a variety of amendments were moved by the opponents of the measure, the most plausible and popular of which was one reserving to Congress the right to *repeal* the Charter; and for this there were *Nine* votes to *Seventeen* against it, and in favor of the bill as it stood. Thus the bill prevailed in either House by a majority of nearly *two to one*.

An impression has been studiously urged by the later opponents of a Bank that this vote was a *party* one—that the Anti-Federalists of that day, who afterward took the name of 'Republicans,' and subsequently that of 'Democrats,' were united in opposing the measure. But this representation is unwarranted by the facts. Among the votes in favor of the Charter are recorded the names of *Elbridge Gerry* of Massachusetts, (afterward 'Republican' Governor of that State and Vice President under Madison in 1812,) *Floyd* of New-York, *Dickinson* of New-Jersey, *Heister* and *P. Muhlenberg* of Pennsylvania, &c. In truth, the vote on the Charter was

almost precisely a sectional one. The location of the Bank at Philadelphia was the cause of the opposition. The Southern Members were then struggling for a more Southern location of the seat of the Federal Government, and they considered the placing of the Bank at Philadelphia calculated to diminish their chance. Under this impression, all the Members but seven from the South of Delaware voted against the Charter, while all from the North but Mr. Grout of Massachusetts voted in its favor. (Mr. Grout had just before voted for the Assumption of the Debts of the States, which was considered a test of parties, and his the Federal side of the question.)

Of the Members of Congress who voted on this bill, *Nineteen* had been Members of the Convention which formed our Federal Constitution, and *ought* to have known what they meant by that instrument. *Thirteen* of them voted in favor of the Charter, thus clearly affirming its Constitutionality. With the other *Six*, the local question of which we have spoken had much weight, and was probably conclusive—so that their vote was not so much against the Constitutionality of the Bank as its location. The only one of them whose opinion on Constitutional questions is regarded as weighty is Mr. *Madison*, and he afterward became a champion of the Constitutionality of a Bank, signed as President the Charter of that of 1816, and just before his death wrote a most conclusive letter in support of the Constitutionality and utility of such an institution.

Before signing this Charter, President Washington required the opinions of the Members of his Cabinet on the question of its Constitutionality. The two Virginia Members (Thomas Jefferson and Edmund Randolph) gave opinions against it; Col. Hamilton and Gen. Knox gave theirs in its favor. Gen. Washington maturely considered them all, and then signed the bill, though all the Members of both Houses and of the Cabinet from his own State had gone against it.

The Bank thus chartered went immediately into operation, and proved of immense service not only to the Government but to the whole Country. By its aid, the Finances were brought out of confusion into order, and the credit of the Government fully established. No man can tell any harm that it did, while its blessings were universally felt. Mr. Jefferson, who had at the outset been its most prominent and determined opposer, evinced no hostility to it during his Administration, but on the contrary signed the bill authorizing the establishment of a Branch in the recently acquired Territory of Louisiana—an act utterly incompatible with a belief that the Bank was either unconstitutional or pernicious.

In 1811, the Charter of the Bank expired,

and the question of renewing it came up under most unfavorable auspices. The Directors and a majority of the Stockholders were Federalists, and the Bank was assailed as Federal, while the Government was strongly Democratic, and party feeling overruled every thing else, leading all the young and ardent Democrats—Mr. Clay among the number—to oppose the Recharter. Yet such was the earnestness and depth of conviction on the part of those who had shared in the experience of the country *without* as well as *with* a Bank that it nearly overbore the mountain of prejudice and party feeling arrayed against that institution. The bill to Recharter passed the House in spite of a powerful opposition, including a most effective speech from Mr. Clay, then Speaker, and was transmitted to the Senate, where an equally energetic struggle took place. The Senate consisted of *twenty-four* 'Republicans' and *ten* 'Federalists.' On the final question, the vote stood *seventeen* for and *seventeen* against the Recharter, when Vice President Clinton gave the casting vote against the bill, and thus terminated the Bank's existence. Mr. Clinton had been averse to the forming of the Federal Constitution and to any institutions more National than those authorized by the old Confederation, and still cherished the same tendencies, somewhat modified by experience. On the other hand, among the able and influential 'Republicans' who supported and voted for the bill was WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD of Georgia, afterward the leader and champion of the Radical Democracy, and its candidate for President in 1824. The last public paper which emanated from this great Statesman (in 1832) was a most conclusive vindication of the expediency and constitutionality of a National Bank. His long experience as a leader of the 'Republican' party in Congress, and more especially as Secretary of the Treasury, entitles his opinion to great weight.

So the Bank was killed in 1811; and, not attempting to prolong its existence by a State Charter, it wound up its affairs, paid every body dollar for dollar, and returned its capital to the stockholders. The country soon after engaged in a War with Great Britain, and very speedily experienced the want of the institution so destroyed. Our Finances again fell into inextricable confusion; the Government was forced to borrow money at 12 per cent. interest, give \$100 for \$88 at that, and then take the proceeds in the notes of Banks which could not pay specie—which notes were worth sixty to ninety cents on a dollar.

At the close of the War, with an empty Treasury, an enormous Public Debt, and a Currency in every different stage of rottenness, the Government set earnestly

about the work of reconstruction and restoration. The 'Republican' Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander J. Dallas, reported to Congress that nothing but a National Bank would bring order out of the subsisting chaos. His views were seconded by the great majority of the 'Republicans' in Congress—by Mr. GLAY, whom five years' bitter experience had fully convinced of the necessity of a Bank; by Mr. CRAWFORD, as aforesaid; by JOHN C. CALHOUN, the young and energetic champion of the 'Republican' faith, who had entered Congress about the beginning of the War, and had rapidly risen to the responsible station of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which capacity he reported, ably advocated, and carried through the House, the bill chartering the late Bank of the United States.

This bill passed the House by *Eighty* Yeas to *Seventy-one* Nays, and the Senate by *Twenty-two* Yeas to *Twelve* Nays. Of the Yeas, more than *two-thirds* were 'Republicans'; of the Nays, about *three-fourths* were Federalists. Among the votes for the bill were those eminent 'Republicans' Messrs. Calhoun, Middleton, and Lowndes, of S. C.; S. Smith and Pinkney, of Md.; Taylor, Wilkin and Throop, of N. York; Barbour, (J.) Mason and Gholson, of Va. Among the 'Federalists' in the negative were Messrs. Dana and Pitkin, of Conn.; Webster and Mason, of N. H.; Tichenor and Langdon, of Vt.; Christopher Gore, Timothy Pickering and J. Reed, of Mass.; Rufus King, D. Cady and Gold, of N. York; Hopkinson, of Pa.; Goldsborough, of Md.; Sheffield, of Va. &c. &c. It was almost a party division—the men who about the same time nominated JAS. MONROE for President and DAN'L D. TOMPINS for Vice President generally voting for the bill; those who opposed them nearly all opposing the Bank. But many of those who voted against the bill were favorable to a Bank. Thus Gen. Root of this State, and Mr. Webster of N. H. (now of Mass.) both voted against the bill from hostility to the provision of the Charter which authorized subscriptions in stocks of the United States (which were then below par)—they insisting that a Bank should be based upon nothing but cash. They voted Nay to arrest the bill and throw it back into Committee, where they hoped to have the obnoxious feature expunged, and then vote for the bill. Others voted Nay on the same or similar grounds. Mr. Madison, who had repeatedly urged Congress to do something for the restoration of soundness to the Currency and Finances, promptly gave his assent to the bill.

Thus was the second Bank of the United States chartered, and this time clearly by the 'Democratic' party. It was solely Democratic in its origin, and each Committee which

considered, each House which adopted, and the President which signed it, were strongly of the 'Republican' faith. It was a measure of that party, so far as it was the act of any party, so supported and opposed, and so regarded by the Country.

This Bank went immediately into operation; but the sanguine anticipations of public advantage from its action were not immediately realized. The whole Country was overwhelmed with Debt, public and private; the Currency was in a most deplorable condition; and all our Manufacturing Interests were just breaking down, under the pressure of Two Hundred Millions' worth of Foreign fabrics poured in upon us at the restoration of Peace, and rattled off at any price. The Bank attempted to sustain and restore every thing by affording facilities of business and exchange; but this, under the circumstances, was impossible. The attempt, daringly persisted in, came near stopping the Bank itself. Time and a more efficient Tariff were required to bring about the restoration of soundness in the local Currency, however efficient the co-operation of the Bank. Soon, however, the Bank was placed under better management; the Tariff was raised, and the Country began to emerge from its embarrassments. From 1819-20 the Currency steadily improved until it became, and continued for years down to 1834, the best practical Currency in the world, yielding every assistance to the business of the Country.

Gen. Jackson was elected President in 1828. During the canvass which preceded that result, his election was urged on every plausible or imaginable ground, yet no man whispered that the overthrow of the United States Bank was one of the ends to be accomplished by that elevation. Mr. Adams's Administration was blamed for the cupidity of Great Britain in shutting her West India ports against us, for not permitting the Cherokee Indians to be robbed and exiled, for every unwelcome occurrence—even the failure of the harvests in particular localities was adduced as evidence that nothing could flourish under such rule—but no man complained of the Currency, or demanded a radical change in our Banking system. But Gen. Jackson was inaugurated, and soon involved himself in a controversy with the management of the United States Bank. His Secretary of the Treasury demanded the removal of the President* of the Branch Bank at Portsmouth, N. H. as a man obnoxious to the friends of the Administration in the neighborhood of that Branch; but this demand was unaccompanied by any allegation of misconduct or incapacity on the part of that officer, and compliance was necessarily declined. The whole

* Jeremiah Mason, formerly U. S. Senator, now of Boston.

country was thereupon surprised by the appearance in Gen. Jackson's Annual Message, that the rechartering of the Bank was a question which must soon demand the attention of Congress, and should meantime be considered by the Country, and that 'both the Constitutionality and expediency of such an institution had been well questioned.' The portion of the Message containing this assertion was committed by the House to its Committee of Ways and Means, of which Hon. GEORGE McDUFFIE of S. C. was Chairman—the House, the Committee and its Chairman being all staunch supporters of Gen. Jackson. This Committee gave a deliberate consideration to the whole subject, and made a long and able Report, of which the spirit and the conclusions may be seen by the following extracts—the first in reference to the President's intimation that the *Constitutionality* of such a Bank was doubtful:

"If the concurrence of all the Departments of Government, at different periods of our history, under every Administration, and during the ascendancy of both the great political parties into which the country has been divided, soon after the adoption of the present Constitution, shall be regarded as having the authority to such sanctions by the common consent of all well regulated communities, the constitutional power of Congress to incorporate a Bank may be assumed as a point no longer open to controversy. In little more than two years after the Government went into operation, and at a period when most of the distinguished members of the Federal Convention were either in the Executive or Legislative Councils, the act incorporating the first Bank of the United States, passed both branches of Congress by large majorities, and received the deliberate sanction of President Washington, who had then recently presided over the deliberations of the Convention. The constitutional power of Congress to pass this act of incorporation, was thoroughly investigated, both in the Executive Cabinet and in Congress, under circumstances, in all respects, propitious to a dispassionate discussion. There was, at that time, no organization of political parties, and the question was, therefore, decided by those, who from their knowledge and experience, were peculiarly qualified to decide correctly; and who were entirely free from the influence of that party excitement and prejudice, which would justly impair, in the estimation of posterity, the authority of a legislative interpretation of the constitutional Charter. No person can be more competent to give a just construction of the Constitution, than those who had a principal agency in forming it; and no administration can claim a more perfect exemption from all those influences, which sometimes prevent the judgement, even of the most wise and patriotic, than that of the FATHERS OF HIS COUNTRY during the first term of business, &c."

Progressing in the Report with such reasoning, the Committee further say:

"Indeed, Bank credit and Bank paper are so extensively interwoven with the commercial operations of society that, even if Congress had the constitutional power it would be utterly impossible to produce so entire a change in the monetary system of the country, as to establish the agency of Banks of discount, without involving the community in all the distressing embarrassments usually attendant on great political revolutions, subverting the titles of private property."

Let the bitter and sad experience of our country answer these plain and sensible truths. But the Report continues:

"The Chief Magistrate, in that part of his message which relates to the Bank of the United States, expresses the opinion, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." After giving to this opinion all the consideration to which it

is so justly entitled, from the eminent station and high character of the citizen by whom it is entertained, the Committee are constrained to express their *respectful but decided dissent* from it.

"Human wisdom has never effected in any other country, a nearer approach to uniformity in currency than that which is made by the use of the precious metals. If, therefore, it can be shown that the bills of the United States are of equal value with silver at all points of the Union, it would seem that the proposition is clearly made out, that the Bank has accomplished 'the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.'"

"* * * For all the purposes of the revenue, it (the Bank) gives to the National Currency that perfect uniformity, that ideal perfection, to which a currency of gold and silver, in so extensive a country, could have no pretensions. * * * When it is, moreover, considered, that the Bank performs, with the most scrupulous punctuality, the stipulation to transfer the funds of the Government to any point where they may be wanted, free of expense, it must be apparent that the Committee are correct, to the very letter, in stating that the Bank has furnished both to the Government and to the people, a currency of absolutely uniform value in all places, for all the purposes of paying the public contributions, and disbursing the public revenue. * * *

"Upon the whole, then, it may be confidently asserted, that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States, and that no country of any thing like the same geographical extent has a currency at all comparable to that of the United States on the score of uniformity. * * *

"But the salutary agency of the Bank of the United States, in furnishing a sound and uniform currency, is not confined to that portion of the currency which consists of its own bills. One of the most important purposes which the Bank was designated to accomplish, and which, it is confidently believed, no other human agency could have effected under our federative system of government, was the enforcement of specie payments to the part of numerous local Banks deriving their charters from the several States, and whose paper, irredeemable in specie, and illimitable in quantity, constituted the almost entire currency of the country."

Alike is the present condition of these United States in their currency:

"If the Bank of the United States were destroyed, and local institutions were left without its restraining influence, the currency would almost certainly relapse into a state of anarchy. The pressure which the present Bank is winding up its concerns, would compel them either to curtail their discounts, when most needed, or to suspend specie payments. It is not difficult to predict which of these alternatives they would adopt, under the circumstances in which they would be placed. * * *

In this view of the subject, it does appear to the Committee, that none of the institutions of the country, *not excepting the Army or Navy, is of more vital importance than a NATIONAL BANK.* It has this decided advantage over the Army and Navy: while they are of scarcely any value, except in war, the Bank is not less in peace. It has another advantage still greater. If, like the Army or Navy, their cost cost the nation millions annually to sustain it, the expediency of useful than either of them in war, and is also useful the expenditure might be doubted. But when it actually saves to the Government and to the country more millions annually than are expended in supporting both the Army and Navy, it would seem that, *if there was any one measure of national policy upon which all political parties of the country should be brought to unite, by the impressive lessons of experience, it is that of maintaining a NATIONAL BANK.*

Of a National Bank founded on the credit of the Government and its revenues as Gen. Jackson recommended, the Committee in conclusion discourse thus:

"Deeply impressed with the connection that the weak point of a free Government is the absorbing tendency of executive extravagance, and sincerely believing that the proposed Bank (on the funds of the nation) would invest that branch of the Government with a weight of money influence more dangerous in its character, and more powerful in its operation, than the entire mass of its present patronage, the Committee have felt that

they were imperiously called upon, by the highest considerations of public duty, to express the views they have presented with a frankness and freedom demanded by the occasion."

This Report was concurred in by Congress, and the subject so dismissed for the time.—But Gen. Jackson continued to press it upon the attention of Congress, and at length, in 1832, a bill was reported by a Jackson Committee of the Senate and passed through both Houses of a strongly Jackson Congress, re-chartering the United States Bank. Its leading champions were *George M. Dallas, William Wilkins, and Henry Horn*—all leading Jackson men—and of the Jackson Delegation from Pennsylvania only one man (Adam King) voted against the bill, and he was beaten directly after in a strongly Jackson District. The Jackson Legislature of Pennsylvania had previously passed, in response to Governor Wolf, resolutions unanimously recommending the Recharter.

Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill, but in his Veto explicitly affirmed that if he had been applied to, he would have furnished the plan of a Charter which would have been Constitutional. His authority, therefore, stands explicitly in favor of the Constitutionality of a National Bank, though not of the late one.—He also, after having repeatedly urged Congress to take up and pass upon the question of Recharter, so that the Country could know what to expect, and accommodate itself to the policy decided on, now most strangely reprehended Congress for acting on the subject prematurely, while the Bank had yet several years of its first Charter unexpired!—An attempt to pass the bill over the head of the Veto failed in the Senate, receiving a majority of the votes, but not the two-thirds required by the Constitution. Gen. Jackson was soon after re-elected, and then it was distinctly made known that he would consent to no Recharter of that Bank on any terms. So it was determined that the National existence of that Bank should terminate in the year 1836.

The subsequent proceedings in regard to the Bank—the arbitrary Removal of the Deposits from it in 1833; the consequent confusion and pressure of 1834; the *State Charter* of the Bank of Pennsylvania in 1836; the exaction of Specie for all Public Lands by a

Treasury Circular in that year; the expansion of the Paper Currency under the stimulus given to State Banking by the distribution of the Public Moneys among them consequent on the Removal of the Deposites; the excessive speculations, importations, foreign and domestic indebtedness which ensued, resulting in heavy exportations of Specie, and a general prostration of Business and Currency in the stoppage of Specie Payment by nearly all the Banks in 1837; the Extra Session of Congress in that year, and the recommendation of the Sub-Treasury project by Mr. Van Buren at the opening of that Session, are well known to the whole Country. The struggles which ensued; the passage of the Sub-Treasury in 1840, and the signal defeat of Mr. Van Buren at the close of that year; the Inauguration and Death of Gen. Harrison; the succession of Vice President Tyler to the Presidency; the Extra Session of Congress, and the passage therein of two successive Bank bills, both defeated by the Vetoes of Mr. Tyler—these are too familiar to be dwelt on, and bring down the history of our Financial policy to the present time. At present, the Revenues of the Government are collected through and kept on Deposits in State Banks—a policy condemned as unsound in principle and unsafe in practice by the great majority of the People of all parties. This policy cannot, in the nature of things, endure; the Country will resolve to return to the system of Washington and Madison, under which Four Hundred Millions of Dollars have, through forty years, been collected and disbursed without loss or charge to the Government; or it must fall back on the Sub-Treasury system of Van Buren, and enforce the collection of all Duties, Land Payments and Postages in Specie exclusively, to the destruction, so far as the Government can effect it, of all Paper Currency whatever. If a return to the old policy should be resolved on, doubtless great modifications, improvements and safeguards would be devised; but the essential principle of making the collection and keeping of the Public Revenues assist and facilitate, not depress and embarrass, the Business and Exchanges of the Country, is one which ought never to be lost sight of.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Born.	Inaug.		Born.	Inaug.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	Feb. 22, 1732	1789	JOHN Q. ADAMS.....	July 11, 1767	1800
JOHN ADAMS.....	Oct. 19, 1735	1797	ANDREW JACKSON.....	March 15, 1767	1829
THOMAS JEFFERSON.....	April 2, 1743	1801	MARTIN VAN BUREN.....	Dec. 5, 1768	1837
JAMES MADISON.....	March 5, 1751	1809	WILLIAM H. HARRISON.....	Feb. 9, 1773	1841
JAMES MONROE.....	April 28, 1758	1817	JOHN TYLER, (by death of H.).....	Mar. 29, 1790	1841

It is remarkable that every President down to J. Q. Adams finished his term in the 68th year of his age, and if Mr. A. had been re-elected, he would have retired in his 66th year.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

	Inaugrated.		Inaugrated.
JOHN ADAMS.....	1789	DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.....	1817
THOMAS JEFFERSON.....	1797	JOHN C. CALHOUN.....	1825
AARON BURR.....	1801	MARTIN VAN BUREN.....	1837
GEORGE CLINTON.....	1805	RICHARD M. JOHNSON.....	1841
ELBRIDGE GERRY.....	1813	JOHN TYLER.....	1841

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

ITS EXPEDIENCY AND NECESSITY.

BY HON. CHARLES HUDSON, OF MASS.

In a former essay, I attempted to show that the doctrine of protection was designed not so much for the rich, as for the poor—not for the capitalist, but for the laborer; and that this doctrine was interwoven with our institutions, so that the object for which our government was formed could not be secured without its exercise. I also attempted to show, and I think succeeded in showing, that this doctrine was free from all constitutional objections. It was there seen that the power to “lay duties” was restrained by nothing but the “general welfare” of the country, and that this general welfare required the exercise of the protective principle. It was also clearly shown that the phrase, “to regulate commerce,” engrafted upon the constitution, was understood by the people to include the power “to encourage manufactures;” that this meaning of the phrase was settled by the usage of all nations, and particularly by the usage of the States under the confederation; and that, when this power was granted to Congress, it was understood by the framers of the constitution, and by the people who ratified it, that the commercial power thus granted included the power to foster our own industry, and protect our manufacturing interests. It was further shown that the first Congress which assembled under the constitution, composed of many of the distinguished statesmen who framed the constitution, and who were members of the state conventions where that instrument was ratified—that this Congress were *unanimous* in the opinion that the constitution gave full power in the premises; and that they passed a protective tariff bill, setting forth, in the preamble, that duties were imposed “for the discharge of the debt of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures.” It was likewise shown that this contemporaneous construction of the constitution, given by its authors, had been acquiesced in by all departments of the government, for more than half a century; that every President and every Congress had given it their support; and that there had never been a moment, since the passage of the first tariff by the first Congress, when protection had not been the law of the land.

the expediency, there can be no doubt of the constitutionality of protection.

The propriety of sustaining our own interests, and fostering our own industry, is so obvious, that little need be said upon the subject, further than to answer some of the principal objections which have been made against this policy. But before we consider these objections, it may be well to take a passing notice of the doctrine of “free trade,” which is put forth at the present day with some degree of confidence. And what is this boasted doctrine of free trade? If it means anything which is intelligible, it means that all duties on imports should be removed; and that all laws and treaties which secure any advantage to our own commerce and shipping, over that of other nations, should be annulled. In a word, this doctrine goes on the ground that an American Congress should cease to legislate for the American people, and legislate for the world. I do not say that the advocates of free trade avow this, or that this is their design; but I do say that their principles involve this idea—and if they were carried out to their full extent, such would be the practical result. The doctrine of free trade also implies “direct taxation; and the advocate of it must, to be consistent, maintain that all the burdens of the government should be borne by a direct tax upon the people.”

Now who is prepared for this? Who is willing that all restrictions should be removed from our commerce, and that no preference should be given to American, over foreign productions? The most numerous class of free trade men will probably be found among our merchants, and those engaged in the navigating interest. They maintain that all restrictive tariffs impair our commerce, and hence should be removed. But while they are pleading for free trade for others, they are enjoying protection for themselves. From the establishment of the government to the present time, a preference has been given to American shipping. A duty on tonnage, for the express purpose of securing our own carrying trade to our own shipping, was imposed by the first Congress; and other provisions have been added, from time to time, seeking the same end. We are far from objecting to these provisions; we contend that they are wise and proper—that, in our navigation and

From this view of the argument, I think it will be seen that whatever may be thought of

coasting trade, there should be a preference given to American bottoms. But it is totally inconsistent for those who are enjoying this protection to advocate free trade. It would seem, however, that, like many other theorists, they hate the doctrine for others—not for themselves. Great Britain, since the days of Adam Smith, has been for free trade in theory; but whenever she has been called upon to carry this doctrine into practical effect, she has always felt herself "free" to adopt such regulations as were the most productive of her own interests, regardless of the interests of other nations. And so of our commercial men, who advocate free trade. They demand protection for themselves, but deny it to others. Is it not so? Are those concerned in navigation willing that all laws imposing duties on foreign tonnage should be repealed, and that foreigners be permitted to compete with them for our carrying and coasting trade? Are the ship-builders disposed to yield the protection which is extended to them? Until they are disposed to give up the advantages which they derive from our legislation, the cry of "free trade" comes from them with an ill grace.

There is another class of free trade men, who shrink from the necessary corollary, *direct taxation*. They would have all duties on imports repealed, and hence all revenue from that source cut off; but, at the same time, they would not consent to impose a direct tax upon the people! Now I should like to know what such men would have? If they are in favor of free trade, let them come up to the work like men, and provide the means for carrying on the government by a direct tax. But they tell us that they are in favor of a tariff for revenue; that they go for a 20 per cent horizontal rate of duty. But what can be more absurd than this? Opposed to all restrictions upon commerce, and at the same time in favor of a duty of 20 per cent upon all articles! This is as far removed from free trade, as our present system. During the last commercial year, the free articles imported into the country exceeded \$66,000,000—being but a fraction short of one-half of our foreign imports; and if to these we add the articles paying less than 20 per cent, it would amount to considerably more than one-half of our entire imports. Now, according to this notion of unrestricted commerce, one-half of all our imports which are now free, or nearly so, are to be embarrassed by a duty of 20 per cent; and this is called "free trade!"

I mention these things, to show the extremes into which the advocates of free trade are compelled to go. Beginning with a system which is totally impracticable, they are compelled to have recourse to almost every subterfuge to defend it. The fact is, free trade is impossible in the nature of things; and an

attempt to adopt it would be destructive of our best interests.

Suppose we should at once repeal our tariff of duties, and blot from our statute-book every act which gives a preference to American shipping—would this constitute free trade? Take our commerce with England for example. We open all our ports to her, and receive her commodities free of duty. What treatment do we receive from her in return? Does she open her ports, and admit our staples free of duty? No—in her revised tariff of 1842, she imposes a duty which, if carried out ad valorem, would amount to the following rates: Salted beef, 59 per cent; bacon, 109 per cent; butter, 70 per cent; Indian corn, average, 30 per cent; flour, average, 30 per cent; rosin, 76 per cent; sperm oil, 33 per cent; sperm candles, 33 per cent; tobacco, unmanufactured, 1000 per cent; tobacco, manufactured, 1200 per cent; salted pork, 33 per cent; soap, 200 per cent; spirits from grain, 500 per cent; spirits from molasses, 1,600 per cent.

Here is the free trade which Great Britain extends to us. She imposes such duties as her own interest requires. It is an absurdity to talk of *free trade*, unless it is reciprocated. Opening our ports to Great Britain, and admitting her commodities duty free, while she pursues her present policy, is far from constituting what can with any propriety be called free reciprocal commerce. But there is a sort of looseness in the phrase, "free trade," which renders this discussion embarrassing. The advocates of this doctrine do not tell us with sufficient precision what they mean by the phrase. If they mean that we should take of all restrictions from commerce, whether other nations do or not, it is one thing; but if they mean that we should do it towards those nations which will reciprocate the favor, is quite another thing. But the phrase must imply a trade which is mutually beneficial, or it must not. If it does not imply a trade that is mutually unrestricted and mutually beneficial, that is a good reason for rejecting it. I have not made sufficient proficiency in the science of political non-resistance, to advocate a system of trade which enriches other nations by impoverishing us. I cannot consent to open our ports, duty free, to those nations which throw every embarrassment in the way of our commerce. My political creed does not require me to love other nations better than my own. But if free trade implies a trade mutually advantageous, I am willing to adopt it; but this can never be done by taking off all commercial restrictions. If the trade is to be mutually beneficial, it must not only imply a reciprocity in commercial relations, but a similarity in condition. The position of one nation may give her such an advantage, that the removal

of all commercial restrictions would enable her to swallow up all others. Great Britain has, in her manufactures, "as she got the start of the majestic world," that she is able "to bear the palm alone." The same rate of duty which she requires to protect her manufactures, would be no protection to us. She has other advantages, besides the perfection of her manufactures. As compared with us, she is densely populated; the capital there employed is not worth more than two-thirds as much as it is in this country, and labor can be had there for one-third of what it costs here. Now, under these circumstances, a removal of all commercial restrictions would operate to her advantage, and to our injury. The English manufacturer, owing to the low price of iron for his machinery, the reduced rate of interest, the cheapness of labor, and other causes, can prepare his mill for operation some twenty per cent less than the manufacturer in this country; and after it is in operation, his labor will cost him less than half the sum the American manufacturer would be compelled to give. The mutual repeal of all duties on manufactured goods, would be the ruin of our manufactures; and, in fact, bring labor in this country down to the low price given in Europe. And the same would be true of our shipping interest. Remove the protection given to this interest, and England would do our carrying and coasting business for us, at the ruin of our shipping interest! Unrestrained trade between us and Great Britain would be like free intercourse between the wolf and the lamb. In both cases, the stronger would devour the other.

And what is true of Great Britain, is substantially true of France and Germany. The low rate of interest, and the cheapness of labor, give them a decided advantage over us in their manufactures; and unrestrained commerce between them and us would redound to their advantage, and to our injury. We, as a nation, are peculiarly situated. We are separated from the old world by distance, and by the nature of our institutions. Our leading characteristic is, that our citizens are freemen, and are laborers. The nature of our institutions tends to elevate the working classes, and to secure to the laborer an ample remuneration for his toil. This raises the price of labor—it makes the laborer a man. So long as we maintain this, our national characteristic, by protecting our own industry, our country will be prosperous. But let the pleasing but delusive doctrine of free trade obtain in our land—let that policy under which we have grown up and prospered, be abandoned, and let us open our ports to the fabrics of those nations whose hardy laborers can obtain but a shilling a day, and board themselves, and it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict the embarrassment and dis-

stress which would ensue. When our navigators are driven from the ocean, and our manufactures and mechanics from their mills and their workshops, and all are compelled to cultivate the soil, the beauties of free trade would be realized. We might have agricultural products, but we should have no market. Being dependent upon other nations for many of the comforts of life, and at the same time deprived of a market for our produce, we should be compelled to toil for a mere pittance, and should, like Tantalus in the fable, perish in the midst of agricultural plenty.

But it seems unnecessary to depict the evils of free trade, as there is not the least prospect of its being adopted, unless we blindly open our ports to those nations which close theirs against us. The new tariff of Great Britain, which has been hailed as an approach to free trade, does not practically make the same amount of reduction that has generally been supposed. We have already noticed the duties she imposes upon some of our staples. The rate of duty on the articles we have mentioned, would average more than 350 per cent ad valorem. She has made considerable reductions in her new tariff, but many of them are of but little practical consequence. Some articles which were formerly prohibited, she now admits, but on a duty so nearly prohibitory, that they can never come in, except in extreme cases. Another large class of articles on which she has made liberal reductions, consists of raw materials used in her manufactures; and such reductions render her policy more protective. On manufactured articles, her duty is generally low, for the plain reason that she fears no competition on such fabrics. But when she comes to any article where other nations are in advance of her, she is careful to impose a duty sufficient to protect her own interests. Take silk, for example. Fearing the competition of France, Italy, &c., she imposes an average duty of about 30 per cent on imported silks, which is much higher, under the circumstances, than we impose upon the same article. Our duty upon silks will average about 33 per cent, being nominally 3 per cent higher than that of Great Britain. But when we take the situation of the two nations into view, her duty is much higher in effect—much more protective than ours. Labor and capital, the two great elements which go into all manufactured articles, are nearly as cheap in Great Britain as on the continent; and in skill she may be considered as their equal. Under these circumstances, a duty of 30 per cent is a high duty. But with us the case is different. Our capital costs us one-third as much, and our labor three times as much as it would in France and Italy. This, to all practical purposes, brings our duty on silks down to one-half of the rate imposed by Great Britain. In

her situation, 30 per cent is as protective as 60 per cent would be in ours. If Great Britain can protect herself against those nations which are her equals or inferiors in the art of manufactures, by a duty of 30 per cent, it by no means follows that the same rate of duty is sufficient for us, who are England's inferior in these manufactures; and especially when our capital and labor are much dearer than hers. If England is to be our model, let us impose duties as protective in our case, as her duties are in hers. The new tariff of Great Britain, which has been hailed as the harbinger of the free trade millenium, is, after all, strictly protective; and the great falling off in her revenue from imposts, during the past year, is a guarantee against further reductions.

And even the reductions which England has adopted, have been induced, not by her love of free trade, but by the fact that Russia, France, and the Prussian Commercial Union, had adopted, or were about to adopt new tariffs, retaliatory upon her. Sir Robert Peel saw that manufactures were springing up upon the continent, and that these nations were about to protect them by law; and his sagacity enabled him to perceive, at once, that it was for the interest of Great Britain to reduce her scale of duties, hoping thereby to prevent the continuation, or the adoption of measures upon the continent, which would operate to the exclusion or diminution of her fabrics in those countries. And if we look nearer home, we shall find the protective policy strictly adhered to on the western continent. Mexico, a neighboring Republic, has, within the last year, adopted a tariff which is absolutely prohibitory upon all articles which she can grow or manufacture. Among the prohibited articles, are some of our staples, viz: rice, flour from wheat, except from Yucatan; raw cotton, cotton-yarn and thread, coarse cottons, hogs' lard, tallow, tobacco, &c.

Now, does the policy of other nations afford us any encouragement to relax our policy on the subject of discriminating, protective duties? Within the last eighteen months, Russia, Prussia, France, and Mexico, have revised and increased their duties; and Great Britain, though she has reduced her tariff, still retains her protective policy, and with these reductions can safely compete with us or any other nation. Such is the policy of the nations with which we have our principal commercial intercourse; and it seems to be no time for us to relax, when they are becoming more restrictive. Under these circumstances, it would be madness; it would be suicidal in us to abandon our protective system; and how any true friend of American interests can advocate such a policy, is more than I can comprehend.

But I have already devoted more space

to this branch of the subject than I intended. I will now adduce some considerations in favor of the protective policy, and notice some objections which have been urged against it.

In the first place, there is a class of manufactures, necessary to national defence, which our government ought to protect. No nation has a right to expect perpetual peace; and it is a maxim, venerable for age, "in peace prepare for war." Some articles, such as arms and ammunition, are essential to the defence of the country; and unless we have the means of supplying them ourselves, we might, in case of war, be reduced to the greatest extremity. The fact that we are thus dependent upon foreign nations for the munitions of war, would naturally invite aggression, and might prove the cause of involving us in hostilities. Arms, ammunition, and clothing, are indispensable in war. Every man who knows how much we suffered in our revolutionary struggle for the want of these, will readily appreciate the weight of this argument. And even in our late war with Great Britain, some of these evils were severely felt. In looking over the expenses of that war, one is forcibly struck with the large amount, and the high prices paid for *blankets*, and other articles of woollen, for the clothing of the army and navy. These expenses would have been greatly reduced, if the manufacture of woollens had enjoyed the protection of the government prior to that period. We would pursue this branch of the argument farther, but most of the advocates for free trade allow that, so far as national defence is concerned, it is the duty of the government to protect manufactures.

Now this admission, on the part of the friends of free trade, yields the very principle for which we contend. It is an admission which will cover the whole ground of the protective policy. The articles necessary for national defence are very numerous, and extend to almost every department of manufactures; and the same principle which will justify the protection of these, will justify all the protection for which we plead. The various manufactures of iron for cannon, mortars, muskets, pistols, swords, gun-carriages, camp utensils, chains, cables, anchors, spikes, bolts, tools for ship-building, intrenching, and constructing works and bridges; machinery for steamships and steam-batteries—of hemp for sails, cordage, and tents—of leather for shoes, cartridge-boxes, belts, and harnesses—of salt for the preservation of provisions—of clothing of all kinds—of powder;—these, and a great variety of other articles of manufacture, are necessary for the defence of the country. Soldiers must have shoes, as well as arms; and clothing is as essential to a successful campaign as ammunition. But national defence implies something more than mere military operations. It has been justly said that

"money is the sinew of war;" and in order to carry on military operations, the people must have the ability to supply the means. It is as much the duty of the government to aid the people in supplying the means to carry on a war, as it is to aid the soldier, by supplying him with arms. The people, especially in this country, are the source of all power—upon them, the government are dependent for men and for money. And if it is wise in the government to protect certain manufactures, that thereby they may save themselves some thousands of dollars in time of war, it is certainly as wise in the government to protect other manufactures, that millions may be saved to the people, and thereby the people rendered more able to supply the means for prosecuting the war. If we were involved in a war with such a nation as England or France, and had no manufactures, the extra expense for manufactured articles, which would be thrown upon the people, would be a hundred fold greater than the extra expense which would be thrown upon the government. And shall we be told, in this day of boasted political light, that this paramount interest of the people should be neglected, and the minor, the paltry interest of government, guarded? Is the interest of the people to be sacrificed on the altar of the government? The distinction which the friends of free trade make between the people and the government, when they admit that the government should protect certain articles for the benefit of the government, but should not protect other articles for the benefit of the people, is entirely at variance with our free institutions. It is the language of other countries, the doctrine of despots—which is well enough when applied to some foreign governments, but totally repugnant to the institutions of a free people. The fathers of the republic repudiated the idea that our government had an interest distinct from the people. But it seems that the friends of free trade, in their zeal to carry out what they denominate democratic principles, are disposed to revive some of the old, exploded, and odious doctrines of despotism. We admit no such distinctions. The government are the people, and the people are the government. The government has no right to protect any article, unless that protection will subserve the interests of the people; and the interests of the people are no greater in war than in peace. If the government protect certain manufactures to promote the interest of the nation in times of war, they are equally bound to protect others to promote the interests of the people in times of peace. Thus it will be seen that the admission of the friends of free trade, that government should protect articles necessary in war, yields the whole principle, and furnishes us with an argument in support

of the general system for which we contend; and that this conclusion cannot be avoided, unless we adopt the maxim of despots—that the people were created for the government, and not the government for the people. But if it be said, in answer to this, that the protection necessary to national defence is for the benefit of the people, and not of the government, we reply that the interests of the people, in time of peace, are as important as in time of war; and it is as much the duty of the government to protect us against the pauper labor, as the hired soldiers of the old world. It is certainly as essential to the nation that its millions of laborers should be prospered, as that its hundreds of soldiers should be successful in battle. The same reasons which would urge us to protect our troops, would urge us to protect our laborers.

Another argument in support of the protective system, is drawn from the policy of other nations. We have already seen that each nation guards its own particular interests; and that, by the operation of this foreign policy, our great staples, flour, pork, bacon, &c., are in a measure excluded from the principal markets of Europe. Now self-defence, that first law of nature, applicable alike to nations and to individuals, requires us to adopt some measures to counteract the influence of these restrictions upon our commerce. This principle is so self-evident, that the advocates of free trade, from Adam Smith downward, have generally admitted the propriety of countervailing duties, at least in all cases where this measure would tend to produce a relaxation of foreign policy, or would secure us against the evil effects of that policy. Here, again, our opponents yield us the whole for which we contend. Our protective system is, in its general principles, countervailing; and the success with which it has been attended shows conclusively that it comes within that class of cases in which the countervailing duties can be wisely imposed. England and France impose heavy duties upon our flour and pork—we, in return, impose protective duties upon their manufactures; and if we do not induce them to take our flour and pork, we do that which is practically the same thing—we create a market for them at home. These duties build up manufactures in our own country; and, by taking a portion of our labor from agriculture, we diminish the quantity of beef and pork; and, as the manufacturers must have meat and bread, they take what foreign nations exclude, and so a market is created for these staples. This one example will illustrate our whole protective policy, and show conclusively its propriety and wisdom. We allow that this policy may be unwisely exercised; but the abuse of a principle is no argument against the principle itself.

Here, then, we take our stand; and we are happy in being supported by intelligent free trade men, themselves. *It is the duty of our government to adopt measures to counteract the injurious effects which the policy of foreign nations is calculated to have upon our commerce.* If Great Britain or France, or any other nation, should enact a law to-morrow, imposing new and severe restrictions upon our commerce, there is scarcely a free trade man in the land who would not cry out for some countervailing measure on the part of our government. What we should ask of foreign nations, in such a case, would be, that there should be a reciprocity of interest,—a fair and equitable competition between our own and foreign labor. If this competition was destroyed by the special act of a foreign government, we should protest against it. Now it matters not from what cause this inequality arises—whether from a single act of foreign legislation, or from their general policy—if a fair competition is destroyed, it is the duty of the government to throw her protecting shield around her citizens, and prevent their being driven from their fields and their workshops by the degraded labor of foreign countries. If the manufacturers of Great Britain can destroy the manufactures of this country, I care not whether this ability arises from an order in Council or an act of Parliament—whether it is the result of one law, or fifty—whether the policy was introduced last year or last century—its effects upon our citizens are the same, and the duty of the government is in no degree altered. The advantages which the foreign manufacturer has over our own, arise, in a great degree, from causes which, if they are not produced by any one act of legislation, grow out of the general policy which their government have adopted. But whether it arises from their general policy, or from one special provision, the case is equally injurious. For example: Great Britain pays a bounty upon glass which is sent to this country. This gives the British manufacturer an advantage over our own. Those who are engaged in this species of manufacture here, find themselves undersold at their own doors. This competition, which is so ruinous to the glass manufacturer in this country, arises, in this case, partly from the direct action of the British government. But there are other causes in this, and especially in some other cases—such as the low price of the raw material, the cheap rate of interest, a dense population, and consequent low price of wages—which give the foreign manufacturer a decided advantage over our own. The cheapness of capital and labor gives the foreigner his principal advantage; and we have the same right to come in, and by legislation, counteract the influence of these causes, as

we have to pass countervailing duties in any other case whatever.

Let the advocates for countervailing duties show us any difference, in principle, between protecting our citizens against a single enactment of a foreign nation, and that low price of wages which grows out of their general policy or local condition. In the one case, they ask the interference of the government—they complain that we are injured—that their competition is destroyed. But no statute can be more ruinous to fair competition than the low price of money and labor in foreign countries; and, though this may not arise from any one act of the government, it is, in a great measure, to be ascribed to the general and long-cherished policy of these nations. Foreign manufacturers can obtain their capital for about two-thirds, and their labor for from one-third to one-quarter of what it costs the manufacturer in this country. The idea of anything like fair competition, under these circumstances, is altogether out of the question. Our manufacturers, therefore, must abandon their business altogether, or the price of labor must come down to the European standard. Is this desirable? Do the free trade men wish to see the hardy laborers of this country reduced to the necessity of toiling fourteen or sixteen hours per day, for the paltry sum of one shilling, exclusive of board? This is the European rate of wages, as appears from a report made to the English Parliament in 1840. We will give a brief statement of the price of wages, as gathered from that report:

Average prices per week of the hand-loom weavers in Europe, including the weavers of silk, cotton, linen, and woolen, in all their varieties, exclusive of board.

Great Britain	8s. 6d. per week.
France	7s. 6d. "
Switzerland	5s. 7d. "
Belgium	6s. 0d. "
Austria	3s. 0d. "
Saxony	2s. 1d. "

These are the average prices given for adult male laborers, female labor being from 30 to 30 per cent less. Here is a picture of foreign labor in 1840. But as low as these prices are, it appears by a report made to Parliament in 1841, that the prices had fallen at least 10 or 12 per cent from the preceding year. We ask, again, whether the friends of free trade, who profess to be the friends of the people, are desirous of seeing the free, independent laborers of this country, brought down to the European standard—to the miserable pittance of eight or ten pence per day? A greater evil could not be inflicted on our citizens—a more withering calamity could not befall our country. The wealth of a nation consists principally in the labor of its citizens; and, as a general thing, there can be no surer test of national prosperity than the price that labor will command.

It will be seen that we deduce the neces-

city of protective duties from the disparity there is between the price of capital and labor in this country and Europe. The argument from this source deserves great consideration; for, unless we are prepared to have the price of labor in this country reduced to six or eight shillings per week, we must protect it against foreign competition. I am aware that this argument has been regarded, by some free trade men, as deserving of no consideration; and that it has been said that the low price of capital and labor abroad furnish an argument against protection, as that policy deprives us of the benefits of their cheap capital and labor, which we might otherwise enjoy.

This objection to our argument for protection, drawn from the low price of labor in foreign countries, is founded on the principle that sound political economy requires that a nation should, at all times, and under all circumstances, allow its citizens to buy where they can buy the cheapest, and sell where they can obtain the highest price. But plausible as this doctrine may appear, it is far from being sound. In time of war, when our commerce is obstructed, a citizen might buy cheapest of the enemy, and in return dispose of his products to them at the highest price. But even the advocates of free trade would not contend for this. They would admit that such a trade should be restrained for public considerations—for purposes of state. Now the very principle which would justify restraint in this case, will justify a protective tariff. Public considerations justify the one as much as the other. If it be proper, in time of war, to interdict a trade which might prove profitable to some of our citizens, it may be equally proper in time of peace. Our government is instituted for the benefit of the people in peace as much as in war; and public consideration should have a controlling influence at one period as much as at another.

Again, this doctrine would be as fatal to our shipping as to our manufacturing interest. If it be wise at all times to purchase at the cheapest market, it would also be wise to employ the cheapest carriers. Now it is a notorious fact that foreigners can build ships, as well as factories, cheaper than we can; and the low rate of wages enables them to navigate their ships, as well as run their factories, at less cost than we can do it. One fact, drawn from an official source, will illustrate the effect of a trade comparatively free. In our commercial intercourse with the Hanseatic cities, established by treaty in 1828, we adopted the bases of equality of duties on navigation and commerce in the direct and indirect trade. "The liberality of the United States," says the Secretary of State, "extended to the Hanse towns under treaty, in allowing all ships owned, instead, as in the

case of the English convention with those towns, all ships built within their dominions, to enjoy the privileges of the flag, has nearly shut American vessels out from the carriage in the German trade; and, as it respects the port of Bremen, (concerning the commerce of which, the department is placed in possession of more official information than that of Hamburg,) has thrown almost the entire carrying trade between that port and the United States into the hands of the Bremen ship-owners. By an official statement of the number of vessels arriving at that port during the year 1840, from this country, it appears that there were ninety-nine—of which number seventy-five were Bremen, twenty United States, and four belonged to other German ports.

"In order to show the numerical proportion of arrivals from the United States, and their comparative increase, it may be stated that they were, on an average, from the years 1826 to 1830, inclusive, five-sevenths American, and two-sevenths Bremen; from 1831 to 1835, inclusive, three-sevenths American, and four-sevenths Bremen; and from 1836 to 1840, inclusive, one-fifth American, and four-fifths Bremen. From this estimate, drawn from official statements, the rapid increase of the Bremen shipping in the trade with the United States, and the proportionate diminution of our own, since the treaty between the two countries in December, 1828, must be obvious."*

Here is the practical effect of free trade upon our shipping interest; and what is true of our commerce with the Hanse towns, would be substantially true of our commerce with the other European powers. I will give another example illustrative of this point. Up to 1830, there were restrictions upon the trade of the United States with the British American possessions. In that year, an act was passed by Congress, opening our ports, without any restrictions, to all British vessels from these colonies, provided these colonial ports should be opened on the same terms to us. By this arrangement, a trade perfectly free, so far as shipping was concerned, was opened between the United States and the British colonies in America; and this arrangement has proved highly detrimental to our navigation. This will be seen by the fact that, since that period, the British tonnage entering our ports has increased 500 per cent. while our own tonnage entering our ports has increased only about 50 per cent.; and by the further fact that, in the districts of Passamaquoddy, Portland, &c. situated near the British provinces, they have monopolized almost

* See the elaborate and able report of the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, to the House of Representatives, March, 1842, pp. 42, 43, House Document No. 163, 2d session, 27th Congress.

the whole trade. Every view we can take of this subject, leads to the same result. The cheapness of foreign capital and labor would enable them not only to drive our laborers from their workshops, but our ships and mariners from the ocean. This is the result to which the argument before us would lead; for, if we ought to buy in the cheapest market, we ought also to employ the cheapest carriers. We ought to avail ourselves of the boasted advantages of the cheapness of foreign labor, in the latter case, as much as in the former. But the friends of free trade will probably say that our navigating interest requires protection, and that public policy calls upon us to support our commercial marine. But why should this interest be protected more than any other? According to the late census, there were but 56,000 persons engaged in navigation, while there were 791,000 engaged in manufactures; and we demand on what principle the claims of 56,000, employed on the ocean, are greater than fourteen times that number, employed upon the land? The same principles of public policy which call for the protection of our commercial marine, call for the protection of our industry at home; the latter being as essential to national independence as the former.

Thus we see that the soundness of the position that we should avail ourselves of the cheapest market, is admitted by the friends of free trade to fail in time of war, and with reference to our navigating interest. Nor are these the only cases in which that principle will fail. It is far from being a sound principle in political economy, always to buy at the cheapest market. It is not sound in the case before us. Such a policy, if adopted here, would turn 850,000 manufacturers and mariners out of employment; and this would inflict an evil upon the country greater than all the blessings to be derived from cheap purchases. Again—if the foreign market is the cheapest at the present time, there is no certainty that it would continue so. When, by their low prices, they have destroyed all our manufactures, and driven our ships from the ocean, we should be entirely at their mercy. By the monopoly they would have thus acquired, they could dictate to us such prices as their own interest might suggest. All that would be necessary to bring about such a state of things, is to have some two or three of the great powers of Europe combine; and they could dictate to us on the subject of commercial regulations and prices, as effectually as they did to the Grand Sultan, in relation to Greece and Egypt.

It is with a nation as it is with an individual—the market where he can buy cheapest is not always the best, even in a pecuniary point of view. It may be good policy in an individual to buy at the dearest market—it

may be nearest at hand, or it may be the best market at which to sell his products. The cheapest market for purchase may require payment in specie, while a dearer market may receive other commodities in payment. The cotton manufacturers at the north might purchase their cotton in India, as they undoubtedly would, to some extent, if the duty on cotton were taken off; and they might find it profitable to themselves, especially as they could buy cheaper, and at the same time open to some extent a new market for their fabrics; but, as this would injure the home market for the cotton-grower at the South, the injury inflicted upon the planting States would be greater than the benefits obtained by the northern manufacturer. For reasons of State, a preference should be given to domestic cotton. The northern manufacturer who consumes one hundred bales of cotton grown in this country, not only gives employ indirectly to those who labor to produce that article, but he gives employ to those who raise the meat and grain which the laborer consumes while raising the cotton; whereas the manufacturer who consumes one hundred bales of cotton raised in India, encourages foreign instead of domestic industry. In the former case, the profits of the entire business are kept in the country; while, in the latter, half of the profits accrue to foreigners. The same remarks may be made upon other manufactured articles. He who patronizes domestic manufactures, creates a home market, and so encourages our own industry. The people of Tennessee, for example, by wearing American cottons, even if they should cost them a trifle more than the foreign fabric, would thereby not only promote the interest of the country; but their own. By patronizing the domestic manufacture, they not only prevent a greater competition in the production of their great staples, corn and wheat, but, by sustaining the manufacturer, they increase the demand for their own products. The southern planter, while growing his cotton, and the northern manufacturer, while converting it into cloth, are both living upon the corn and wheat of Tennessee; or, which is practically the same thing, on the corn and wheat of some other State, whose bread-stuff comes in competition with their own. But if they wear the fabrics of British looms, made of cotton grown in India, they lose all these advantages. The interest of the country, and the ultimate interest of the individual there, would be promoted by the purchase of the domestic fabric. If the first cost were higher, the individual advantages which would result from such a policy would more than balance the difference in price.

The idea that we must purchase abroad, rather than manufacture at home, is a dangerous one; and whenever it has been gene-

nally adopted by a people, their home industry, and consequently their prosperity, declines. There may be articles not adapted to our climate—such as *tea*, the *spices*, &c.—which we must purchase abroad; and in such cases it is desirable that we raise some other article which we can exchange for them. But when we can produce the articles which we need, in our own country, and this exchange can be carried on between different sections of the United States, where the business cannot be disturbed by foreign legislation, it is the dictate of wisdom and of prudence to seek supplies at home, and thus be independent of foreign nations. If we adopt the policy of procuring every thing abroad, because it can be obtained cheaper, we shall in a short time find our industry paralyzed, and our resources so reduced, that even cheap articles will be beyond our reach. Ask the industrious mechanics and the hard-working farmers in the interior—those whose means are limited, and who are compelled to husband their resources—and they will tell you the advantages of exchanging the products of their labor for the articles they purchase—“of getting things in their own line, without paying money,” as the phrase is. This homely expression embodies more true political economy than the more elegant one, “of purchasing in the cheapest market.” If the farmers who cultivate the rugged soil of New-England should neglect to raise their own bread-stuff and pork, because these articles could be produced cheaper at the west, they would soon find that, cheap as western grain and pork were, they would not have the means of purchasing them. And the same is true of the country. If we employ foreign manufacturers and carriers, and turn 850,000 of our own out of their present employ, they will seek employment in agriculture; and instead of being 850,000 consumers of agricultural products, as at present, they would become 850,000 producers—making a difference of 1,700,000; a number equal to more than one-third of all employed in agriculture at the present time. The effect of this upon the agriculture of the country must be obvious. The products of the soil, which are now so abundant that they would be almost valueless were it not for the market found in manufacturing districts, would become more abundant. And where would they be disposed of? Not in the domestic market, for that would be in a great measure destroyed; not in a foreign market, for the policy of other nations excludes them. With this increased production, and loss of the home market, agriculture, that parent calling, which employs more of our people than all others put together, would receive a severe blow. Wages would fall, industry would be paralyzed; and foreign fabrics would, to all practical purposes, be-

come dear, for the plainest of all reasons, that we should have nothing comparatively to purchase with.

The protective system is as important to the agriculturist as the manufacturer. Though the enemies of this system have represented it as hostile to the farmer, I am fully persuaded that this is a great mistake. In the first place, agricultural products enjoy as high a protection as manufactures, to say the least. I will give a few articles as a specimen, and will resolve the duty into an ad valorem rate, founded on the price current at Boston, six months after the present tariff went into operation.

Cotton, duty 3 cents per lb.	.....	equal to 40 per ct. ad val.
Wool, 30 per ct. and 8 cts. per lb.	.....	44
Beef, 3 cents per lb.	.....	50
Pork, 3 cents per lb.	.....	55
Ham and bacon, 3 cents per lb.	.....	60
Cheese, 9 cents per lb.	.....	175
Butter, 5 cents per lb.	.....	41
Lard, 3 cents per lb.	.....	44
Potatoes, 3 cents per bushel.	.....	30
Flour, \$1 25 per barrel.	.....	37
Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.	.....	38

Here we have a list of eleven articles of agricultural products, and they average 54 per cent. protection—a rate much higher than is enjoyed by manufactured articles. Neither have we, in this estimate, adopted the doctrine of anti-Tariff men, and supposed that the duty increased the price to the amount of the duty. If we had adopted that mode of estimating prices, we should have swelled the per cent. of protection much higher. I know it is said that these duties are unavailing, as these articles need no protection; but this is a great mistake. These articles have been imported into the country, on an average, for the last five years, to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000 annually.

There is an identity of interest between the manufacturer and the agriculturist. They are not enemies, nor even rivals, but intimate friends. Viewed on a large and liberal scale, manufactures and agriculture are only different departments of the same great system of national industry; and whatever tends to give prosperity to the one, will give prosperity to the other. They both need the fostering care of the Government. The case of wool and woollens is an example in point. The wool-growing interest has become an important one, and is more widely diffused over the whole country than almost any other. The annual product may safely be estimated at \$16,000,000. Withdraw protection from wool, and this great interest would languish—withdraw protection from the woollen manufactures, and the influx of foreign woollens would destroy the wool-growing interest. This example illustrates the immediate connexion there is between agriculture and manufactures. We have already seen that the destruction of manufactures would drive those now engaged in that business into agricul-

ture; and by the loss of the home market, and by the increased competition in agriculture, the prices of the products of the former would decline to a ruinous extent.

The farmer has as direct an interest in the protective policy as the manufacturer. In the first place, he enjoys as much protection upon his products as the manufacturer does upon his fabrics. But the great advantage to the farmer arises from the home market which manufactures create. The great importance of a market is too often overlooked. How is it that wheat is worth \$1 20 in one part of the country, and 12½ cents in another? That an acre of land will, for agricultural purposes, sell for \$300 in one place, and for but \$2 in another? Every man knows that this is the fact; and why is it so? Simply because the one is near a market, and the other remote. I hesitate not to say that the capital now invested in manufactures has augmented the value of real estate in the country to an amount vastly greater than the whole sum invested in manufactures. The value of the home market, created in a great degree by manufactures, will be seen by the fact that Massachusetts alone consumes as much of the beef, pork, ham and lard of her sister States, as the whole amount that is exported to all foreign nations; and that she consumes a larger amount of the flour and grain of other States, than the average which has been exported to England and her provinces for the last six years. Take the whole country, and the amount of agricultural products consumed by manufacturers is infinitely greater than the amount sent abroad.

Compared with the foreign, the home market is the most valuable, in every respect. A market in a manufacturing district, at home, is always more sure than any foreign market. The demand is constant, and may always be relied upon; whereas the foreign market is always uncertain. Suppose that one of the western States had 100,000 barrels of flour to dispose of annually, and they looked to Great Britain for a market. That market would depend upon the crops in Europe. When the crop was good upon the continent, England would take but 50,000 barrels; and when the crop was short, she would want 150,000 barrels. Though her annual demand would amount to 100,000 barrels, on an average, yet it would fluctuate from 50,000 to 150,000.—Under these circumstances, the farmer could make no calculations how much wheat to sow. This uncertainty, depending upon contingencies which he could not possibly foresee, would hang like an incubus upon him, and paralyze his efforts. But let the same State depend upon the home market created by manufactures, and the farmer can calculate with great certainty. He knows that there are 100,000 persons employed in manu-

factures, and that they will want a barrel of flour each; and he knows that the crops on the eastern continent will have little or no connexion with the demand here. Under these circumstances, he knows, with a good degree of certainty, how much to sow; and, being sure of a market, his industry will redouble, and he will realize a greater profit from his labor. Every practical man knows that much depends upon the certainty of a market; and, from this glance at the subject, it must be seen, at once, that the home market is more sure than the foreign. But this difference between the foreign and home market would be still greater in time of war. In case of hostilities with a great maritime power, like Great Britain, whether our commerce were with her or with any other foreign nation, it would be in a great degree cut off, so that the foreign market would fail. These considerations show conclusively that the home market must, after all, be the farmer's chief dependence—his best market in peace, and his only reliance in war.

From the view we have taken of this subject, I trust it will appear that the farmers have as deep an interest in the protective system as the manufacturers; and that the hardy tillers of the soil, who did so much to obtain our independence, will be the last to abandon a policy which preserves us a free people.

But it is said that protection is injurious to commerce. No objection can be more fallacious than this. We have already seen that our commerce drew its first breath in the protective system, and that its last respiration is to be ascribed to the same policy. And it is a strange position, that the very policy which first created, and still sustains commerce, is injurious to it. But if it be said that the protection which is extended to manufactures injures commerce, we reply that, according to the late census, there are 791,000 persons engaged in manufactures, while there are but 117,000 engaged in commerce; and we know of no good reason why the many should be sacrificed to the few—why the interests of 800,000 should not be regarded as well as the interests of 117,000. But is the protection afforded to manufactures injurious to commerce? We think not. Our imports will be according to our ability to purchase, and our exports according to what we produce; and as the protective system stimulates our industry, and so increases our productions and ability to purchase, it will benefit rather than injure commerce. That general prosperity, which protection is calculated to produce, is the life of commercial enterprise; and whatever drives the plow or the machinery tends, at the same time, to spread the sail. This consideration is of itself a sufficient reply to the objection that protection is detrimental to commerce. But there are other considera-

tions which show the weakness of this objection. Many of the articles consumed in manufactures are brought from abroad; and as the raw materials are more bulky and heavy than the manufactured articles, more shipping is employed in supplying the raw materials than would be necessary to supply the article manufactured. This principle is illustrated in the case of refined sugar. Without protective duties, a large portion of our sugar would be imported in its refined state; but the duty of six cents per pound upon refined sugar, induces the sugar-refiners to import the brown sugar, which they manufacture into loaf. Now it must be manifest that more shipping is employed in bringing to our refiners the raw sugar, than would be requisite to bring the lesser quantity of the refined, to supply the wants of the people. Our manufactures, by increasing the business connexion between different portions of the country, increase the coasting trade and the internal commerce. Add to this the amount of manufactured products which are shipped to foreign countries, and I think it will appear that our commerce is not injured by stimulating the industry and developing the resources of the country. The manufactured articles, the fruit of protection, which are sent to every part of the world, amounted the last year to about \$11,000,000—being more than one-tenth of our entire export of domestic productions.—The advantages resulting to our commerce from this source must be manifest. On many of these articles, our shipping have a double employment. The refined sugar to which we have referred is an instance in point. We have already said that more shipping is required to import the raw sugar than would be requisite to bring in the refined sugar which we consume. But this is not all—the brown sugar imported is, after it is manufactured into the loaf, exported to the amount of nearly a million and a half of dollars annually.—Thus do our manufactures give life and energy to our commerce; and hence the protective system, which fosters the one, cannot be detrimental to the other.

But the great objection to the protective system is, that it enhances the price of all articles to the amount of the duty, and so imposes a heavy tax upon the consumers. This objection, specious as it is, is far from holding good to the extent that is pretended. That it is not true in all cases, appears from the fact that many articles, as coarse cottons, nails, &c. have been selling for years at a price less than the duty. We admit that duties, self-considered, have a tendency to increase prices for the time being; but to what extent, and for what length of time, must depend upon many considerations. Prices depend mainly upon supply and demand. It will also be found true, that a small deficiency in the sup-

ply will raise the price of the whole commodity in the market far above the value of the deficit; and, on the other hand, a surplus, though small, will reduce the price of the whole commodity in the market far beyond the value of the surplus. A surplus of \$10,000 will frequently produce an aggregate reduction of the whole quantity of the commodity in the market, to the amount of \$50,000. This principle is so important to a right understanding of this part of the subject, that I trust I shall be pardoned by the reader if I attempt a more full illustration. We will suppose that there are ten shops in a village, owned by as many individuals, and that \$100 per quarter is a fair rent for each of them; but the number of traders wishing to occupy these shops is but nine, thereby leaving a surplus of one shop. Now what will be the practical result of this state of things? Nine shops will be occupied, and one will be vacant.—The owner of the vacant shop, seeing all his neighbors enjoying an income of \$100 per quarter, while he receives nothing, offers his shop for \$90, on the wise principle that he had better take that sum than nothing. This offer induces one of the traders, who is paying \$100, to quit the shop he occupies, and to take the one he can have for \$90. This change leaves another shop empty, and this induces its owner to put that at \$90 per quarter. This induces another to remove, and take a shop at \$90; and so they will go through with each shop, till all are brought down to \$90. Here has been a reduction of \$10 on each shop, making an aggregate of \$100, being just equal to the value of the surplus. And how stands the matter now?—Why, there is one empty shop, as at the beginning; and the same process of reduction will go on, till the price is brought down so low as to induce some person to embark in trade, who, under other circumstances, would not think of engaging in this kind of business.

This principle, which every practical man will readily acknowledge, enters largely into our commerce, both foreign and domestic, and has an all-important bearing upon prices. Keeping this principle in view, let us inquire into the effect of a Tariff upon prices. Suppose an article now paying 20 per cent. be subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. more. According to the free trade theory, the price will rise 20 per cent. in our market. But, in fact, this will not be the case. The American merchant, who has been in the habit of taking this article of an English house to the amount of \$2,000, writes to his correspondent in Great Britain that, in consideration of the increase of duty, and consequently the diminished sale which he anticipates, he can now take but \$1,000 worth of the article, unless the manufacturer will reduce his price. The British manufacturer, knowing full well that if \$1,000

worth of this fabric be thrown into his home market, it will reduce the price, and lessen the value of his whole stock on hand, immediately reduces his price, and so supplies his old customer with the usual quantity of the article. The amount of reduction will depend upon the state of the market—sometimes it will be more, and sometimes it will be less. The average, perhaps, would be one-half of the increased duty. The foreign manufacturer paying one-half of the additional duty, the actual duty paid by the importer would be 30 per cent. instead of 40. This would raise the price in our market only 10 per cent. But, as the increased duty would protect our manufacturers, they would embark with Yankee zeal in this species of manufacture. This would produce competition at home, and the increased quantity of the article thrown into our market would have a tendency to produce a surplus, and this would serve to keep down the price. Here would be a double competition—a competition between the foreign and the domestic manufacturers, and a competition between the domestic manufacturers themselves. The natural tendency of this would be to reduce the price. Its operation would be more or less sudden, according to the character of the manufacture. If it were a costly kind of manufacture, or one which required great skill, it would take longer to bring about this reduction. But if the manufacture were of such a nature as to require but little capital or little experience, the competition, and consequent reduction, would be more immediate. After making all due allowances for fluctuations, from various causes, we lay it down as a principle which will hold good, that where duties are judiciously laid upon articles, the manufacture of which is suited to our condition, the tendency is ultimately to reduce, rather than increase the price. To this, of course, there are exceptions; but the case of coarse cottons, and many articles of hardware, clearly show the truth of our position.

Let any man compare the prices now with what they were twenty years ago, and he will see that there has been a great reduction in the price of almost every manufactured article. But this statement is met by saying that competition has produced labor-saving machines, and the great improvements in machinery have had the effect to reduce the prices of manufactured articles. We admit this, to its fullest extent. But what has caused this improvement in machinery?—Protection created a competition, and competition has been the efficient cause of these improvements. That inventive power which has been exerted in perfecting machinery, would have slumbered for ages to come, as it has for ages past, had not manufactures been prosecuted under such brisk competition, that ne-

cessity, which is the mother of invention, demanded the employment of labor-saving machines. It is to protection that we owe competition, and to competition we owe those improvements in machinery, which have contributed to reduce prices. So that, after all, this reduction is to be ascribed to protection, to the industry which it stimulates, and to the genius which it excites.

The remarks which have been offered upon prices, brief as they are, are deemed sufficient to show that no objection can be made to the protective system on the ground of its raising the price of the fabrics protected. In some instances, it will not raise the price at all—in others, only for a short period; and if, in other cases, it does produce a permanent increase of price, that is more than compensated for in the stimulus which this system gives to industry, in the home market which it creates, and in the general prosperity which it produces. There are some species of manufactures which give employment to women and children, whereby they are enabled to support themselves, when, without this employ, they would be a public charge. Every consideration of this sort is to be taken into the account, in estimating the profit and loss of the system we advocate. Suppose that the system which we advocate does increase the price of a few articles, so that the poor man has to pay some five or six dollars in a year more than it would otherwise cost him; this policy, by increasing business, creates a demand for his labor, and enables him to earn one or two dollars per month more than he could otherwise earn. Instead of suffering, he is actually a gainer by this system.

But, in answer to our reasoning above, it may be said that if protective duties do not increase prices, they afford no protection to the manufacturer. By recurring to what we have said, it will be seen that we do not take the ground that protective duties do not, in any case, increase the price of the article in our market. Our position is this: that a protective duty, laid upon articles which we can manufacture with propriety in this country, would not ultimately increase the price, but would frequently reduce it. If the duty be laid upon articles which we do not manufacture, or cannot manufacture or grow with propriety, the tendency would be to increase the price; though, even in such a case, the price is rarely increased to the amount of the duty. But a duty, in a given case, may protect the manufacturer, and at the same time produce an ultimate reduction in the price of that article. I will illustrate this principle by a familiar case.

An article, now free of duty, is selling in our market for \$1 20. The elements which make up this price are these: cost in foreign market, \$1; cost of importation, 10 cts.; im-

porter's profits, 10 cts.—making \$1 20. At this price, the article can be manufactured and sold in this country. Now, let one of our citizens go into the manufacture of this article, and what will be the result? Why, the foreign manufacturer, who has heretofore enjoyed the monopoly of our market, and who is enjoying large profits, will immediately put the article at ninety cents to the American importer—this being the cost of the article. He will willingly forego all profit for the time being, for the purpose of crushing the infant establishments in this country, and the importer will give up one-half of his profits, rather than lose this portion of his business.—This will reduce the price of the article fifteen cents, bringing it down to \$1 05. The American manufacturer immediately finds the article in the market at this reduced price, which is, in fact, less than he can manufacture the article for. He must, therefore, abandon his business, give up his establishment at a great sacrifice, and yield the market to the foreign manufacturer, who, finding his new rival destroyed, will immediately demand the old price, and put his article at \$1; and the consumer in this country will be compelled to pay \$1 20, or perhaps \$1 25, to make up the loss which the importer and foreign manufacturer sustained during the period of competition. This is the result when the article is free of duty.

Now, we will take the same article, at the same price, both in Europe and America, with protective duties. A duty of fifteen cents is imposed upon the article, to encourage domestic manufactures. This, added to the former price, \$1 20, would bring the article up to \$1 35. The foreign manufacturer fears that he shall lose the American market; and consequently, to prevent a surplus in his own home market, and to create a surplus here, he will at once put his article at cost, ninety cents; the importer will forego half his profits, and take off five cents, which will bring the article down to \$1 20, the very price which the article brought before the duty was imposed. In the mean time, the American manufacturer produces the article, which he can sell for the same price. Here, then, the manufacturer is protected, and the consumer has no additional price to pay. The importation will not be materially checked; and this, with the domestic production, will create a surplus, which will tend to a reduction of the price. A sharp competition will ensue; and necessity, that mother of invention, will bring out improvements in machinery, so that the article can be produced at a cheap rate. The skill, also, which is acquired, will enable the manufacturer to turn off the article at less expense, and so afford it to the consumer at a reduced price. Thus will discriminating duties protect the manufacturer, and at the same

time cheapen the article. Is it not so? Does not experience justify this position? Without a duty, the foreign manufacturer sells at the maximum price—with the duty, he sells at the minimum. Without the duty, he could profitably reduce his price to destroy our manufacturer—with the duty, he must come down, to the lowest price to compete with him.

It has often been objected to the protective system, that it operated unequally; that its benefits were enjoyed by the north, and that its burdens fell upon the south. The injustice of this objection will appear from the fact that there is scarcely a northern interest, *as such*, which is protected, while there are several southern interests which have always enjoyed protection. Sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco are southern articles, and cannot be cultivated in the northern section of the country. Coal and lead are highly protected, but they are hardly found in the northern States. Hemp is among the protected articles, but is cultivated not in the northern and eastern, but in the southwestern States. The articles of wool, salt and iron are the product of almost every section of the country, and pertain to the southern as much as to the northern States. Many of the articles mentioned above are southern, and cannot be produced at the north—all the advantages, then, of their protection must accrue to other sections of the country. But it will be said that the cotton, woollen, paper, glass, and many other species of manufactures which enjoy protection, are located at the north, and hence they enjoy peculiar benefits from the Tariff.

But why are these manufactures located at the north? There is nothing in the acts of Congress which gives them any particular location. When the Tariff of 1816 was passed, there were but few manufactures in the northern States; and if that law held out any great inducements to go into manufactures, why did not the south avail themselves of the benefits? Cotton can be manufactured at the south as well as at the north. The south could save the transportation of the raw material. They could raise the cotton, and manufacture it in the same neighborhood. And there is nothing in the woollen, glass, or paper manufacture, which excludes it from the southern States. They have water-power sufficient to drive machinery enough to manufacture for the world; and if they have not availed themselves of the privileges they enjoy, the fault is not chargeable to the northern States. The fact is, the northern States were in a great degree commercial, and they were compelled to go into manufactures by southern policy. The sterility of their soil forbade the idea of competing with the more fertile sections of the country; and, rather than leave the graves of their fathers, they embarked in

this new species of industry. And is it to be charged to them as a crime, that they have been more enterprising and industrious than their southern friends, and have made greater proficiency in the arts of manufactures?

As to the burdens of the Tariff, they fall upon the middle and northern States more than upon the southern. Every one who knows the character of southern society, knows that the dutiable articles are there used principally by a select class of the population; while, at the north, they are used by almost the entire population. Let the revenue from customs be abandoned, and let the burdens of the Government fall upon the States according to federal numbers, and the south would see at once that her present complaints are unfounded. We have no disposition to excite local jealousies—we would rather strive to allay them. We have no disposition to build up one section of the Union at the expense of another—hence we are in favor of a Tariff which shall protect every interest, and encourage enterprise and industry, in whatever business it may be employed, or in whatever part of the country it may be located.

But we are told that protection diminishes importations, and that our exports must correspond with our imports, and a Tariff is a tax upon the exportation of cotton. We have no disposition, at this time, to go at length into this subject; but will content ourselves with observing that, if this argument be sound, the planting States are more clamorous for protection than any other section of the country. For they ask the Government to shape their policy so as to meet their interest alone—to repeal those restrictions upon commerce which every nation has found necessary for national prosperity, and even national independence, that they may reap all the advantages in the sale of their great staple. But, suppose their request were granted, it would, on their own theory, operate in the end to their own disadvantage. A repeal of discriminating duties would destroy our manufactures and paralyze our industry, so as to render us unable to purchase foreign fabrics.—Importations, then, would in a measure cease; and as imports and exports must correspond with each other, the exports of cotton would be diminished. But we have no room to pursue this subject.

We are in favor of the protective system, because we believe it is calculated to promote the interest of our country, and our whole country. We believe that there is no one question of national policy in which the people have so deep an interest as the one we have been considering. We are in favor of it, because it will promote the interest of the manufacturers, and save from ruin the \$300,000,000 of capital invested in that useful department of

human industry. We are in favor of it, because we believe that it is protective of the commercial interests. We are in favor of it, because we regard it as essential to agriculture, that great and paramount interest, which is the foundation of every other. But, above all, we are in favor of the protective system, because it promotes the interest of the laborers of the country. This, after all, is the interest which requires the most protection. The rich man can rely upon his money for his support. If the times are hard, his money becomes more valuable, as it will command a better interest, and furnish him more of the comforts and luxuries of life. But to the poor man, the laborer, who has no capital but his ability to toil—to such a one, a prostration of business is absolute ruin. Now, as the protective policy is calculated to revive business, and give to the laborer the due reward of his toil, we regard it as the poor man's system—as his rightful inheritance.

This system has already done much for the poor man. There is no article of clothing which goes into the consumption of the poor man's family so extensively as cottons, in their various forms; and this policy has reduced the price of common cotton cloth more than three-quarters. Those shirtings, which in 1816 would cost some thirty cents per yard, can now be purchased for six cents; and other cottons have fallen nearly in the same proportion. We commend this to the special consideration of those who eat their bread in the sweat of their brow, who constitute the great mass of the people.

We say, in conclusion, that Congress not only possesses the power to lay protective duties, but the good of the country demands the exercise of this power. So thought the "Father of his country"—so thought the patriots and sages of the Revolution. And shall the mere theorists of this day, with their refined closet-dreams, lead us from the paths which our fathers have trod, and which experience has shown us to be the paths of wisdom and of prosperity? Every feeling of national honor, every dictate of patriotism, every interest in the country, cry out against it.

(Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.)

Mr. Van Buren and the Tariff.

"ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1843.

"My Dear Sir—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time nor any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff Act of the last Session, as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public. In the mean time believe me to be,

Very sincerely,

Your friend and ob't servant,
VAN BUREN."

EXTRACTS FROM

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The proper disposition of the Public Lands of the United States, after the payment of the Revolutionary Debt, for which they were originally pledged, and to aid in discharging which was a principal inducement to their cession by the States to the Union, had for some time been a subject of increasing solicitude to our wisest statesmen. President JEFFERSON, as early as 1806, suggested the appropriation of their proceeds to the construction of works of Internal Improvement and to the support of Education, even though it should be deemed prerequisite to alter the Federal Constitution. General JACKSON, as early as 1830, again called the attention of Congress to the subject, and proposed the cession of the remaining Lands, without recompense, to the several States which contained them, thus shutting out the Old Thirteen States altogether (with a good part of the New) from any participation in their benefits. This proposition would very naturally be received with great favor in the States containing Public Lands, while the others might safely be relied on, judging from all experience, to take little or no interest in the subject. Mr. CLAY and General Jackson were then rival candidates for President, and the election not very distant; and the advocates of Mr. CLAY, composing a decided majority of the Senate, having placed him at the head of the Committee on Manufactures, now resolved to embarrass and prejudice him with the new States by referring to that Committee this proposition to give away to those States the Public Lands. Extraordinary as this resolution may well seem, it was carried into effect, and Mr. CLAY required to report directly on this project of Cession. He did not hesitate to discharge manfully the duty so ungenerously thrust upon him, and after earnest consideration, devised and reported a bill to DISTRIBUTE TO ALL THE STATES THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, with which his fame and fortunes will stand identified to all future time. In support of this bill, he addressed the Senate as follows:—

[The entire Speech will be found in Greeley & McElrath's edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, vol. I., pp. 104—138.]

Long after we shall cease to be agitated by the Tariff, ages after our manufactures shall have acquired a stability and perfection which will enable them successfully to cope with the manufactures of any other country, the public lands will remain a subject of deep and enduring interest. In whatever view we contemplate them, there is no question of such vast importance. As to their extent, there is public land enough to found an empire; stretching across the immense continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, from the Gulf of Mexico to the northwestern lakes, the quantity, according to the official surveys and estimates, amounting to the prodigious sum of one billion and eighty millions of acres. As to the duration of the interest, regarded as a source of comfort to our people, and of public income—during the year, when the greatest quantity was sold that ever in one year had been previously sold, it amounted to less than three millions of acres; and assuming that year as affording the standard rate at which the lands will be annually sold, it would require three hundred years to dispose of them. But the sales will probably be accelerated from increased population and other causes. We

may safely, however, anticipate that long, if not centuries after the present day, the representatives of our children's children may be deliberating in the halls of Congress, on laws relating to the public lands.

The subject in other points of view, challenges the fullest attention of an American statesman. If there be any one circumstance more than all others which distinguishes our happy condition from that of the nations of the old world, it is the possession of this vast national property, and the resources which it afforded to our people and our government. No European nation (possibly with the exception of Russia) commands such an ample resource. With respect to the other republics of this continent, we have no information that any of them have yet adopted a regular system of previous survey and subsequent sale of their wild lands, in convenient tracts, well defined, and adapted to the wants of all. On the contrary, the probability is that they adhere to the ruinous and mad system of old Spain, according to which large unsurveyed districts are granted to favorite individuals, prejudicial to them, who often sink under the incumbrance, and die in poverty, whilst the regular current of emigration is checked and diverted from its legitimate channels.

And if there be in the operations of this government, one which more than any other displays consummate wisdom and statesmanship, it is that system by which the public lands have been so successfully administered. We should pause, solemnly pause, before we subvert it. We should touch it hesitatingly, and with the gentlest hand.

* * * * *
Under the system of the general government, the country subject to its operation, beyond the Alleghany mountains, has rapidly advanced in population, improvement and prosperity. The example of the State of Ohio was emphatically relied on—its millions of people, its canals, and other improvements, its flourishing towns, its highly cultivated fields, all put there within less than forty years.

* * * * *
In a national point of view, one of the greatest advantages which these public lands in the west, and this system of selling them, affords, is the resource which they present against pressure and want, in other parts of the Union, from the vocations of society being too closely filled, and too much crowded. They constantly tend to sustain the price of labor, by the opportunity which they offer of the acquisition of fertile land at a moderate price, and the consequent temptation to emigrate from those parts of the Union where labor may be badly rewarded.

The progress of settlement, and the improvement in the fortunes and condition of individuals, under the ope

ration of this beneficent system, are as simple as they are manifest. Pioneers of a more adventurous character advancing before the tide of emigration, penetrate into the uninhabited regions of the west. They apply the axe to the forest, which falls before them, or the plough to the prairie, deeply sinking its share in the unbroken wild grasses in which it abounds. They build houses, plant orchards, enclose fields, cultivate the earth, and rear up families around them. Meantime, the tide of emigration flows upon them, their improved farms rise in value, a demand for them takes place, they sell to the new comers, at a great advance, and proceed farther west, with ample means to purchase from government, at reasonable prices, sufficient land for all the members of their families. Another and another tide succeeds, the first pushing on westwardly the previous settlers, who, in their turn, sell out their farms, constantly augmenting in price, until they arrive at a fixed and stationary value. In this way, thousands and tens of thousands are daily improving their circumstances and bettering their condition. I have often witnessed this gratifying progress. On the same farm you may sometimes behold, standing together, the first rude cabin of round and unhewn logs, and wooden chimneys, the hewed log house, chinked and shingled, with stone or brick chimneys; and, lastly, the comfortable brick or stone dwelling, each denoting the different occupants of the farm, or the several stages of the condition of the same occupant. What other nation can boast of such an outlet for its increasing population, such bountiful means of promoting their prosperity and securing their independence?

To the public lands of the United States, and especially to the existing system by which they are distributed with so much regularity and equity, we are indebted for these signal benefits in our national condition. And every consideration of duty to ourselves and to posterity, enjoins that we should abstain from the adoption of any wild project that would cast away this vast national property, holden by the general government in sacred trust for the whole people of the United States, and forbids that we should rashly touch a system which has been so successfully tested by experience.

It has been only within a few years that restless men have thrown before the public their visionary plans for squandering the public domain. With the existing laws the great State of the west is satisfied and contented. She has felt their benefit, and grown great and powerful under their sway. She knows and testifies to the liberality of the general government in the administration of the public lands, extended alike to her and to the other new States. * * * * *

Assuming the duplication of our population in terms of twenty-five years, the demand for waste land, at the end of every term, will at least be double what it was at the commencement. But the ratio of the increased demand will be much greater than the increase of the whole population of the United States, because the Western States nearest to, or including the public lands, populate much more rapidly than other parts of the Union; and it will be from them that the greatest current of emigration will flow. At this moment Ohio, Kentucky and

Tennessee, are the most migrating States in the Union. To supply this constantly augmenting demand, the policy, which has hitherto characterized the general government, has been highly liberal both towards individuals and the new States. Large tracts, far surpassing the demand of purchasers, in every climate and situation, adapted to the wants of all parts of the Union, are brought into market at moderate prices, the government having sustained all the expense of the original purchase, and of surveying, marking, and dividing the land. For fifty dollars any poor man may purchase forty acres of first rate land; and for less than the wages of one year's labor, he may buy eighty acres. To the new States, also, has the government been liberal and generous in the grants for schools and for internal improvements, as well as in reducing the debt, contracted for the purchase of lands, by the citizens of those states who are tempted, in a spirit of inordinate speculation, to purchase too much, or at too high prices.

Such is a rapid outline of this invaluable national property: of the system which regulates its management and distribution, and of the effects of that system. We might here pause, and wonder that there should be a disposition with any to waste or throw away this great resource, or to abolish a system which has been fraught with so many manifest advantages. Nevertheless, there are such, who, impatient with the slow and natural operation of wise laws, have put forth various pretensions and projects concerning the public lands, within a few years past. One of these pretensions is an assumption of the sovereign right of the new States to all the lands within their respective limits, to the exclusion of the general government, and to the exclusion of all the people of the United States, those in the new States only excepted. It is my purpose now to trace the origin, examine the nature, and expose the injustice of this pretension.

This pretension may be fairly ascribed to the propositions of the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) to graduate the public lands, to reduce the price, and cede the "refuse" lands (a term which I believe originated with him) to the States within which they lie. Prompted, probably, by these propositions, a late Governor of Illinois, unwilling to be outdone, presented an elaborate Message to the Legislature of that State, in which he gravely and formally asserted the right of that State to all the land of the United States, comprehended within its limits. It must be allowed that the Governor was a most impartial judge, and the Legislature a most disinterested tribunal, to decide such a question!

The Senator from Missouri was chanting most sweetly to the tune, "refuse lands," "refuse lands," "refuse lands," on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, and the soft strains of his music, having caught the ear of his excellency, on the Illinois side, he joined in chorus, and struck an octave higher. The Senator from Missouri wished only to pick up some crumbs which fell from Uncle Sam's table; but the Governor resolved to grasp the whole loaf. The Senator modestly claimed only an old smoked, rejected joint; but the stomach of his excellency yearned after the whole hog! The Governor peeped over the Mississippi into Missouri, and saw the

Senator leisurely roaming in some rich pastures, on bits of refuse lands. He returned to Illinois, and, springing into the grand prairie, determined to claim and occupy it, in all its boundless extent. * * * * *

The right of the Union to the public lands is incontestible. It ought not to be considered debatable. It never was questioned but by a few, whose monstrous heresy, it was probably supposed, would escape animadversion from the enormity of the absurdity, and the utter impracticability of the success of the claim. The right of the whole is sealed by the blood of the Revolution, founded upon solemn deeds of cession from sovereign States, deliberately executed in the face of the world, or resting upon national treaties concluded with foreign powers, or ample equivalents contributed from the common treasury of the people of the United States.

This right of the whole was stamped upon the face of the new States at the very instant of their partition. They admitted and recognised it with their first breath. They hold their stations, as members of the confederacy, in virtue of that admission. The senators who sit here, and the members in the House of Representatives from the new States, deliberate in Congress with other senators and representatives, under that admission. And since the new States came into being, they have recognised this right of the general government by innumerable acts.

By their concurrence in the passage of hundreds of laws respecting the public domain, founded upon the incontestible right of the whole of the States.

By repeated applications to extinguish Indian titles, and to survey the lands which they covered.

And by solicitation and acceptance of extensive grants from the general government, of the public lands.

The existence of the new States is a falsehood, or the right of all the States to the public domain is an undeniable truth. They have no more right to the public lands, within their particular jurisdiction, than other States have to the mint, the forts and arsenals, or public ships within theirs, or than the people of the District of Columbia have to this magnificent capitol, in whose splendid halls we now deliberate.

The equality contended for between all the States now exists. The public lands are now held, and ought to be held and administered, for the common benefit of all. I hope our fellow citizens of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri will reconsider the matter; that they will cease to take counsel from demagogues who would deceive them, and instil erroneous principles into their ears; and that they will feel and acknowledge that their brethren of Kentucky and of Ohio, and of all the States in the Union, have an equal right with the citizens of those three States in the public lands. If the possibility of an event so direful as a severance of this Union, were for a moment contemplated, what would be the probable consequence of such an unspeakable calamity; if three confederacies were formed out of its fragments, do you imagine that the western confederacy would consent to the States including the public lands holding them exclusively for themselves? Can you imagine that the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, would quietly renounce their right in all the public lands west of them?

But this pretension, unjust to the old States, unequal as to all, would be injurious to the new States themselves, in whose behalf it has been put forth, if it were recognized. The interest of the new States is not confined to the lands within their limits, but extends to the whole billion and eighty millions of acres. Sanction the claim, however, and they are cut down and restricted to that which is included in their own boundaries. Is it not better for Ohio, instead of the five millions and a half—for Indiana, instead of the fifteen millions—or even for Illinois, instead of the thirty-one or thirty-two millions—or Missouri, instead of the thirty-eight millions—within their respective limits, to retain their interests in those several quantities, and also retain their interest, in common with the other members of the Union, in the countless millions of acres that lie west or northwest beyond them? * * * * *

"The general government at a moderate price, is selling the public land as fast as it can find purchasers. The new States are populating with unexampled rapidity; their condition is now much more eligible than that of some of the old States. Ohio, I am sorry to be obliged to confess, is, in internal improvement and some other respects, fifty years in advance of her elder sister and neighbor, Kentucky. How have her growth and prosperity, her independence, her equality with the elder States, the development of her resources, the taxation, cultivation, and settlement of her soil, or the proper enjoyment of her jurisdiction and sovereignty, been affected or impaired by the federal title within her limits? The federal title! It has been a source of blessings and of bounties, but not one of real grievance. As to the exemption from taxation of the public lands, and the exemption for five years of those sold to individuals, if the public land belonged to the new States, would they tax it? And as to the latter exemption, it is paid for by the general government, as may be seen by reference to the compacts; and it is, moreover, beneficial to the new States themselves, by holding out a motive to emigrants to purchase and settle within their limits. * * * *

Whatever may be the sum drawn from the sales of the public lands, it will be contributed, not by citizens of the States alone in which they are situated, but by emigrants from all the States. And it will be raised, not in a single year, but in a long series of years. It would have been impossible for the State of Ohio to have paid, in one year, the millions that have been raised in that State by the sale of public lands; but in a period of upward of thirty years the payment has been made, not only without impoverishing, but with the constantly increasing prosperity of the State.

England has too little land, and too many people. America has too much land, for the present population of the country, and wants people. The British crown had owned, for many generations, large bodies of land, preserved for game and forest, from which but small revenues were derived. It was proposed to sell out the crown lands, that they might be peopled and cultivated, and that the royal family should be placed on the civil list. Mr. Burke supported the proposition by convincing arguments. But what analogy is there between the crown lands of the British sovereign, and the public

lands of the United States? Are they here locked up by the people, and, for the sake of their game of timber, excluded from sale? Are not they freely exposed in market, to all who want them, at moderate prices? The complaint is, that they are not sold fast enough, in other words, that people are not multiplied rapidly enough to buy them. Patience, gentlemen of the land committee, patience! The new States are daily rising in power and importance. Some of them are already great and flourishing members of the confederacy. And, if you will only acquiesce in the certain and quiet operation of the laws of God and man, the wilderness will quickly teem with people, and be filled with the monuments of civilization. * * * * *

There are good men in different parts, but especially in the Atlantic portion of the Union, who have been induced to regard lightly this vast national property; who have been persuaded that the people of the West are dissatisfied with the administration of it; and who believe that it will, in the end, be lost to the nation, and that it is not worth present care and preservation. But these are radical mistakes. The great body of the West are satisfied—perfectly satisfied with the general administration of the public lands. They would indeed like, and are entitled to, a more liberal expenditure among them of the proceeds of the sales. But the great body of the West have not called for, and understand too well their real interest to desire, any essential change in the system of survey, sale, or price of the land. There may be a few, stimulated by demagogues, who desire change; and what system is there, what government, what order of human society, that a few do not desire to change?

It is one of the admirable properties of the existing system, that it contains within itself and carries along principles of conservation and safety. In the progress of its operation, new States become identified with the old, in feeling, in thinking, and in interest. Now, Ohio is as sound as any old State in the Union, in all her views relating to the public lands. She feels that her share in the exterior domain is much more important than would be an exclusive right to the few millions of acres left unsold, within her limits, accompanied by a virtual surrender of her interests in all the other public lands of the United States. And I have no doubt that now, the people of the other new States, left to their own unbiased sense of equity and justice, would form the same judgement. They cannot believe that what they have not bought, what remains the property of themselves and all their brethren of the United States, in common, belongs to them exclusively. But if I am mistaken—if they have been deceived by erroneous impressions on their mind, made by artful men, as the sales proceed, and the land is exhausted, and their population increased, like the State of Ohio, they will feel that their true interest points to their remaining copartners in the whole national domain, instead of bringing forward an unfounded pretension to the inconsiderable remnant which will be then left in their own limits. * * * *

By the second part of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, Congress "have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United

States." The power of disposition is plenary, unrestrained, unqualified. It is not limited to a specified object or to a defined purpose, but left applicable to any object or purpose which the wisdom of Congress shall deem fit, acting under its high responsibility.

The deeds from the ceding States, far from opposing, fully warrant the distribution. That of Virginia ceded the land as "a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive." The cession was for the benefit of all the States. It may be argued that the fund must be retained in the common treasury, and thence paid out. But by the bill reported, it will come into the common treasury, and then the question how it shall be subsequently applied for the use and benefit of such of the United States as compose the confederacy, is one of modus only. Whether the money is disbursed by the general government directly, or is paid out upon some equal and just principle to the States, to be disbursed by them, cannot affect the right of distribution. If the general government retained the power of ultimate disbursement, it could execute it only by suitable agents; and what agency is more suitable than that of the States themselves? If the States expend the money, the expenditure will, in effect, be a disbursement for the benefit of the whole, although the several States are organs of the expenditure; for the whole and all the parts are identical. And whatever redounds to the benefit of all the parts necessarily contributes in the same measure to the benefit of the whole. The great question should be, Is the distribution upon equal and just principles? * * * * *

And now I have a few more words to say and shall be done. We are admonished by all our reflections, and by existing signs, of the duty of communicating strength and energy to the glorious Union which now encircles our favored country. Among the ties which bind us together, the public domain merits high consideration. And if we appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of that great resource, among the several States, for the important objects which have been enumerated, a new and powerful bond of affection and of interest will be added. The States will feel and recognize the operation of the general government, not merely in power and burdens, but in benefactions and blessings. And the general government in its turn will feel, from the expenditure of the money which it dispenses to the States, the benefits of moral and intellectual improvement of the people, of greater facility in social and commercial intercourse, and of the purification of the population of our country, themselves the best parental sources of national character, national union, and national greatness. Whatever may be the fate of the particular proposition now under consideration, I sincerely hope that the attention of the nation may be attracted to this most interesting subject; that it may justly appreciate the value of this immense national property; and that, preserving the regulation of it by the will of the whole, for the advantage of the whole, it may be transmitted, as a sacred and inestimable succession, to posterity, for its benefit and blessing for ages to come.

ANECDOTES OF POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

[NOTED DOWN FOR THE WHIG ALMANAC.]

Soon after Mr. Jefferson's Inauguration as President, the Federal party were beaten in New-Hampshire, where they had borne sway for many years, and a 'Democratic' Governor and Legislature chosen. The 'new lords' proceeded to turn out all the officers of the defeated party, after the most decided fashion. The Supreme Court was almost the only branch of the public service not within their reach, its Judges being all Federalists, appointed for life or 'during good behavior,' under an express provision of the Constitution, and men of the highest character. The Legislative majority paused but a moment to study the 'ways and means,' and then proceeded to abolish the *Supreme* Court and establish a *Superior* Court, of similar duties and powers—the substantial difference being that the old Federal Judges were sent to grass with the old Court, and new Democratic Judges filled the bench of the new Court.

The announcement of this change created a prodigious excitement all over the State, being regarded by the Federalists as a clear evasion and virtual violation of one of the most important principles of the Constitution, and as a fatal stab to the independence of the Judiciary. Meetings were held, newspapers blazed, and bar-rooms teemed with indignant declamation against 'the overthrow of the Judiciary.' Among others, young Mr. C——, son of one of the discarded Judges, (who has himself since risen to some distinction in the Political world,) sat one day, as was not unusual with him, in a barroom at A——, exploring and denouncing 'the overthrow of the Judiciary.' A rough-looking teamster from up-country, now on his return from Boston market, who had sat hearing him in silence half an hour, at length broke forth—"My friend! your case reminds me of one I fell in with on my way up from Boston. Coming

to the foot of a hill, I saw there a load of hay upset, and a boy standing beside it crying.—'My lad!' said I, 'do n't blubber after that fashion! Just turn to, and I'll help, and we'll have your hay all on the cart again in half an hour.'—'Oh, it is n't the hay,' said the boy, crying louder than ever—'I care nothing for the hay, but *father is under the load!*' "

—'Mr. H——,' said Chauncey Langdon, a Federal Member of Congress, in 1814-16, to a one-eyed, rough farmer neighbor, 'it was always a puzzle to me how so sensible a man as you could be a Democrat—but now I perceive—having only one eye, you can only see one side, or half as much as other folks.'—'Mr. Langdon,' replied the other, 'we read in the Good Book that *when the eye is single the whole body is full of light.*'

—Mr. John C. Spencer, now of the Cabinet, was the Clintonian candidate for the New-York Senate in one of the severe struggles which preceded each re-election of De Witt Clinton as Governor. In the heat of the contest, a political runner from the East rattled into Canandaigua, (where Mr. Spencer resided,) and abruptly accosted the distinguished Gen. D. M—— as to the prospects of the rival candidates in that section. "I know nothing about it," was the gruff answer of M—— to his volunteer acquaintance.—'Do n't know?' rejoined the astonished emissary—'why Mr. Spencer of your place is our candidate for the Senate.'—"Spencer?—well, he'll be beaten."—"Oh, Gen. M——, do n't say so: he's running against Byram Green."—"Against Byram Green, is he?—then he may be elected—I thought he was running alone."

THE DIFFERENCE.

—In the winter of 1830-1, Gen. Thomas Armstrong was a Jackson Senator from the Seventh District of this State, and for a time a boarder at the Columbian Hotel, Albany, which he left, and removed to the Eagle. A friend inquired the reason of this change.—“Oh, I could n't stand it down there,” was the reply, “too much Anti-Masonry.” “Why how do you mend that?” pursued the querist, “here are Granger, and Seward, and several others.”—“O yes,” testily replied the General, “but those fellows down there actually believe in it.”

JOHN RANDOLPH.

The world is full of anecdotes of Mr. Randolph's sarcastic humor, but the following has not, to our knowledge, appeared in print: During one of the last years of his life, Mr. R. was an attendant on the sessions of the Virginia Legislature, when a bashful, back-country planter met the eccentric orator in the lobby and endeavored to introduce himself. “Mr. Randolph,” said he, fumbling and scraping with especial awkwardness, “I live only fifteen or twenty miles from you—I pass your plantation quite often.”—“Sir,” said John, regarding him from head to foot with infinite scorn, “you are welcome to pass it as often as you please.”

MR. CLAY ON THE STUMP IN 1843.

In the spring of 1843, Mr. Clay returned to Kentucky from a winter residence in New-Orleans, and found that during his absence personal as well as partisan malevolence had been busy with his fair fame. The wealthy and powerful family of the Wickliffes had enlisted under Tyler and come out violently against him, while the Hon. Tom. Marshall had come home from Washington surcharged with bitterness against every body, and especially his eminent neighbor, and was traversing the District making speeches filled with pointed inuendo against and ill-concealed hatred of the pride of Kentucky. Soon a notice appeared on the Court House door, setting forth that ‘Henry Clay would address his fellow citizens of Fayette County on the first day of the ensuing Court.’ A lively interest

was of course excited, and at the appointed hour an immense assemblage had collected on the Court House green. Of Mr. Clay's powerful and triumphant Speech on this occasion it is lamentable that no full report was made or has ever appeared, but the following passage from its close has reached us:

“It is now more than forty years,” said Mr. Clay, “since I came here, a poor and friendless youth. I was taken by the hand by your fathers, and led to fame and fortune. All that I am and have been I owe to their generous kindness and steady confidence.—And now I have come to spend the evening of my days among their children. I feel like the stag who has been long hunted, and who returns at last to die on the spot whence he started in vigor and hope. The curs of party have been long barking at my heels, and the bloodhounds of personal malignity are springing at my throat, but [rising to his full height, and looking round with flashing eyes on his defamers who had mingled with the crowd of hearers] I SCORN AND DEFY THEM NOW, AS I EVER DID!”

‘I wish,’ said the Kentucky eye-witness who related this passage to us from memory, ‘that you could have heard and seen our gallant Harry say this. He looked at least eleven feet high.’

DAVY CROCKETT was once attending a menagerie exhibition in Washington, and dilating to some friends on the similarity of countenance between one of the monkeys and a brother Member of Congress. He looked up, and behold! the Member in question was a quiet listener to his discourse!—“I suppose, Mr. W——,” said Davy, “that I ought to apologize; but I can't tell whether to you or the monkey!”

—The last year that Davy was in Congress the Loco Members held a jollification, professedly in honor of the Birth-Day of Jefferson. Davy met several of them going home from the festival, and thus graphically described their condition: “They were so drunk that I'll be —— if either of them could hit the ground with his hat in three times throwing!”

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

LEGISLATURE, 1843.		PRES'T, 1840.			
Counties.	Whigs. Locos. No choice.	Harr'n.	V. B.		
Aroostook	3	289	480		
Cumberland	8	6740	6438		
Franklin	1	1848	2058		
Hancock	1	2424	2508		
Kennebec	12	6306	3681		
Lincoln	7	10	5789		
Oxford	1	6	4200		
Penobscot	3	4	4445		
Piscataquis	3	1	1175		
Somerset	4	3	2501		
Waldo	1	12	5063		
Washington	3	4	2235		
York	2	12	5725		
Total	43	86	23	46,612	46,201

Majority—Loco-Foco, 42.....for Harrison, 411.
Senate, 3 Whigs, 22 Loco-Focos. House, Whigs 43,
Loco-Foco 80, no choice 23. Loco-Foco majority on
joint ballot, 61.
Full returns of the vote for Governor cannot be pro-
duced until the Legislature meets. It is well settled that
Anderson (L. F.) has about 1000 maj. over all others.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR, 1843.		PRESIDENT, 1840.			
Counties.	Colbr. Hubbard. White. Harrison. V. B.	(W.)	(L.) (Con.)		
Belknap	118	1235	683		
Carroll	521	1224	267		
Cheshire	1895	1347	402		
Coccs	193	574	185		
Grafton	1974	2220	708		
Hillsborough	1967	3770	376		
Merrimack	1329	3026	1006		
Rockingham	1977	3051	1003		
Stafford	779	1514	303		
Sullivan	1005	1030	245		
Total	12,551	23,050	5,497	26,156	82,761

1843, Hott. Abol. 3,402; sent. 83. Hubbard over all 1,417.
1840—Majority for Van Buren, 6,002.

VERMONT.

CONGRESS, 1843.		PRESIDENT, 1840.			
Dists.	Solo. Foote. (W.)	6686	(Harr. V. B.)		
Bennington	Harrist'n. (L.)	4226	1786		
Brattleboro	Thell. (Abol.)	508	4114		
Windsor	Scattering	67	3472		
Total		5,501	6,698	9,353	4,680

Maj. for Foote over all, 1,197.....Harrison, 4,603.
The votes of Dummerston, Townsend and Hubbardton for Congress, were not returned.

II. } J. Collamer. (W.).....5826 }
Orange, } Ransom. (L.).....4233 } 2974 } 2216
Windsor, } A. 1008, Sc. 260—1263 } 5817 } 1821
Total.....6,906 5,826 8,601 4,097
Maj. against Collamer, 21.....for Harrison, 4,654.
On the second trial Collamer was chosen by 656 ma-
jority:—Collamer 4,836; all others 4,267.

III.		G. P. Marsh. (W.)		6354	
Addison	Smith (L.)	4295	3226	916	916
Chittenden	French (Abol.)	518	2198	1191	1191
Franklin	Scattering	123	368	163	163
Total		5,446	6,304	7,641	3,663

Maj. for Marsh over all, 805.....Harrison, 2,859.

IV.		P. Dillham, jr. (L.)		6317	
Caledonia	Chandler. (W.)	4267	448	308	308
Essex	Putnam. (Ab.)	797	907	888	888
Lamoille	Pack. (L.)	341	1297	745	745
Orleans	Smittle. (L.)	80	2067	1564	1564
Washington	Scattering	56			

Total.....6,181 6,317 6,734 5,633
Maj. for Dillingham over all, 286.....Harrison, 1101.
The votes of Holland and Troy, for Congress, were
not returned.
Total, 1840, Harrison, 22,440; V. B., 18,016; Maj. 14,422.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1843.		PRESIDENT, 1840.			
Counties.	Briggs. Morton. Seat. Harrison. V. B.	(W.)	(L.)		
Barnstable	138	1506	241		
Berkshire	379	374	363		
Bristol	474	5156	512		
Dukes	96	263	45		
Essex	652	787	1628		
Franklin	378	2528	246		
Hampden	309	3547	352		
Hampshire	324	1321	437		
Middlesex	939	9134	1432		
Nantucket	33	200	34		
Norfolk	228	4283	723		
Plymouth	218	2869	616		
Suffolk	626	4444	438		
Worcester	290	7968	1710		
Total	58,008	54,419	9,183	72,874	51,944

Maj. for Briggs, 3,584.....for Harrison, 30,950
1840, Scattering votes for President, 1,618.
1843, No choice of Governor by the people. Legisla-
ture Whig by some 50 in the House and (ultimately) 20
in the Senate, securing the election of Briggs and a Whig
Administration.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1843.		PRESIDENT, 1840.		
Counties.	Fenner. Carpenter. Harrison. V. Buren.	(Law & Order.) (L. F.)		
Bristol	585	476	126	
Kent	1177	691	669	
Newport	1428	635	914	
Providence	4505	5002	2481	
Washington	1348	782	787	
Total	8,866	7,110	5,278	3,301

Majority for Fenner, 1,746; for Harrison, 1977.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1843.		PRES'T, 1840.			
Co's.	Baldwin. Cleve'd. Gillette. Harrison. V. B.	(W)	(L) (Ab)		
Fairfield	4146	4087	124		
Hartfd rd.	5188	5229	230		
Litchfield	2800	4500	298		
Middlesex	2017	2294	188		
New Haven	4469	4307	306		
New London	3222	3262	265		
Tolland	1641	1522	92		
Windham	1686	3224	442		
Total	26,591	27,416	1,879	21,601	26,206

Maj. for Cleveland, 1,285.....for Harrison, 6,206.
[No choice in 1843, there being 49 scattering votes.]

NEW-YORK CITY.

SENATOR, November, 1843. MAYOR, April, 1843.

Whig. A. Rep. L. F. Sub. Whig. L. F.

W'ds. Fr'kin. Q'boss. Jones. Walsh. Smith. Morris.

Table with 5 columns: District (I to XVII), Whig, A. Rep., L. F. Sub., Whig, L. F. Total. Includes 'Total' and 'Maj. for Jones'.

VI. Walbridge. Burnham. Brad'A. Bouck. Ste't

Table with 5 columns: District (Allegany to Tompkins), Whig, A. Rep., L. F. Sub., Whig, L. F. Total.

Total. 20,511 23,009 1,824 25,205 27,226 29,7

Maj. for Burnham, 2,908... for Bouck, 2,021.

VII. Barnard. Lester. Bradley.

Table with 5 columns: District (Cayuga to Yates), Whig, A. Rep., L. F. Sub., Whig, L. F. Total.

Total. 19,271 21,733 3,055 23,567 25,921 1,538

Maj. for Lester, 2,462... for Bouck, 2,364.

* Bowen Whiting (L. F.) received 67.

VIII. Backus. Murphy. Plumb.

Table with 5 columns: District (Chautauque to Wyoming), Whig, A. Rep., L. F. Sub., Whig, L. F. Total.

Total. 22,143 18,928 2,661 25,000 20,906 1,287

Maj. for Backus, 2,215... for Bradish, 4,185.

Total, 1842 - Bradish, 186,091; Bouck, 208,072; Stewart, 7,233. Maj. for Bouck over Bradish, 21,981.

NEW-YORK.

SENATORS, 1843. GOVERNOR, 1840.

Whig. L. F. Abol. Whig. L. F. Abol.

Table I: Kings, New-York, Richmond. Columns: Whig, L. F. Abol., Whig, L. F. Abol., Total.

Total. 18,032 18,422 119 24,113 20,731 127

Maj. for Jones, 370... for Bouck, 2,618.

Quakers (Am. Rep.) 8,550 in N. Y.; 163 in Kings.

Table II: Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester. Columns: Whig, L. F. Abol., Whig, L. F. Abol., Total.

Total. 17,443 22,296 65 19,164 25,929

Maj. for Smith, 4,793... for Bouck, 6,765.

Table III: Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoenectady, Schoharie. Columns: Whig, L. F. Abol., Whig, L. F. Abol., Total.

Total. 21,688 24,449 710 22,948 27,450 306

Maj. for Johnson, 2,811... for Bouck, 4,502.

Table IV: Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington. Columns: Whig, L. F. Abol., Whig, L. F. Abol., Total.

Total. 20,245 25,242 2,093 23,980 28,748 916

Maj. for Clark, 4,307... for Bouck, 2,768.

Table V: Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Oswego, Otsego. Columns: Whig, L. F. Abol., Whig, L. F. Abol., Total.

Total. 17,405 23,701 5,042 22,022 27,152 2,025

Maj. for Barlow, 6,236... for Bouck, 5,120.

CONGRESS, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Table I: Dist's, Queens, Suffolk. Columns: Whig, L. F. Ab., Whig, L. F. Total.

Total. 3,354 5,463 14 4,907 6,062

Majority for Strong, 2,109... for Van Buren, 1,055.

Table II: Kings, Richmond. Columns: Whig, L. F. Ab., Whig, L. F. Total.

Total. 4,214 4,563 61 4,196 4,018

Majority for Murphy, 349... for Harrison, 178.

Table III: I. Ward, II., III., IV., V. Columns: Whig, L. F. Ab., Whig, L. F. Total.

Total. 5,084 4,156 29 6,153 4,042

Majority for Phoenix, 928... for Harrison, 2,111.

Table IV: VI. Williams, VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII. Columns: Whig, L. F. Ab., Whig, L. F. Total.

Total. 4,777 5,549 9 5,073 6,342

Majority for Maclay, 772... for Van Buren, 1,276.

Table V: V. Scoles, VI. Fish, VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII. Columns: Whig, L. F. Ab., Whig, L. F. Total.

Total. 5,904 5,620 19 5,110 6,039

Majority for Fish, 203... for Van Buren, 922.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ELECTION RETURNS.

VII. Cruger, Anderson. Har. F. B.
 Rockland 363 1034 687 1657
 Westchester..... 3072 3777 4083 4854
 Total..... 3,435 4,811 4,770 6,011
 Majority for Anderson, 1,376... for V. Buren, 1,291.

VIII. Rankin, Davis, Knevels.
 Dutchess 3915 4616 23 5355 5392
 Putnam 612 1453 920 1583
 Total..... 4,527 6,069 23 6,275 6,945
 Majority for Davis, 1,542... for V. Buren, 670.

IX. Wheeler, Clinton.
 Orange..... 3225 4082 4371 4845
 Sullivan..... 1114 1481 1475 1679
 Total..... 4,439 5,563 5,846 6,524
 Majority for Clinton, 1,134... for V. Buren, 678.

X. Elting, Russell.
 Delaware 2074 3545 2988 3847
 Ulster 3363 3831 4492 4289
 Total..... 5,436 7,376 7,480 8,127
 Majority for Russell, 1,940... for V. Buren, 647.

XI. Pelen, Pratt, Bishop.
 Columbia 3286 4234 5 4290 4478
 Greene 2387 2723 24 2991 3258
 Total..... 5,772 6,957 29 7,281 7,736
 Maj. for Pratt, 1,135... for Van Buren, 455.

XII. Stev'n, Seymour, Shelden.
 Rensselaer..... 5335 5419 79 5753 5424
 Majority for Seymour, 84... for Harrison, 326.

XIII. Barnard, French, W'ms.
 Albany..... 6317 5980 87 6371 5944
 Majority for Barnard, 337... for Harrison, 427.

XIV. Rogers, Hunter, Corbiss.
 Essex..... 2970 1647 7 2617 1789
 Washington..... 4073 616 24 5071 3024
 Total..... 6,143 2,263 248 7,688 4,813
 Majority for Rogers, 3,880... for Harrison, 2,875.

XV. McDonald, Stetson, Park'r.
 Clinton..... 1326 1872 119 3023 1828
 Franklin..... 1236 1311 8 1440 1110
 Part of Hamilton (no returns) 1 9
 Warren 1198 1452 38 1306 1411
 Total..... 4,062 4,635 165 4,704 4,368
 Majority for Stetson, 543... for Harrison, 412.

XVI. Linn, Ellis, Smith.
 Fulton 1674 1578 63 1964 1645
 Part of Hamilton 110 213 122 213
 Saratoga 3816 3916 44 4416 3873
 Schoenady 1510 1623 4 1752 1579
 Total..... 7,110 7,328 111 8,254 7,310
 Majority for Ellis, 218... for Harrison, 944.

XVII. Frey, Benton, Clives.
 Herkimer..... 2497 3895 101 3118 4359
 Montgomery..... 2463 2945 33 2828 3228
 Total..... 4,800 6,840 134 5,946 7,648
 Majority for Benton, 1,880... for V. Buren, 1,702.

XVIII. Sherman, King, Northrup.
 Lewis 1522 1701 67 1718 1755
 St. Lawrence 3283 4571 268 4903 4751
 Total..... 4,795 6,272 335 6,621 6,506
 Majority for King, 1,731... for Harrison, 15.

XIX. Merrick, Hung'r, d. Keyes.
 Jefferson 4810 5579 275 6257 5639
 Majority for Hungerford, 769... for Harrison, 627.

XX. Kirkland, B'ndley, Delang.
 Oneida 5619 5404 647 7156 7769
 Majority for Beardsley, 735... for V. Buren, 613.

XXI. Tuckerman, Cooley, North.
 Otsego 3625 4738 56 4855 5580
 Schoharie 2297 3287 36 3992 3137
 Total..... 5,922 8,025 119 7,548 8,717
 Majority for Carey, 2,192... for Van Buren, 1,169.

XXII. Hunt, Purdy, Avery.
 Broome 2034 2215 87 2285 2121
 Chenango 3789 4065 60 4283 3995
 Tioga 1774 2279 19 1925 2189
 Total..... 7,597 8,559 175 8,793 8,306
 Majority for Purdy, 963... for Harrison, 400.

XXIII. Duer, Robinson, Jackson, Har. F. B.
 Madison..... 3512 3961 585 4396 4115
 Oswego 3396 3958 371 4192 3307
 Total..... 6,908 7,919 956 8,456 8,022
 Majority for Robinson, 1,221... for Harrison, 436.

XXIV. Grainger, W'he'n, Joslyn.
 Onondaga 6524 6585 255 6557 6561
 Majority for Whenton, 534... for Van Buren, 4.

XXV. Morgan, Rathun, Cuyler.
 Cayuga 4423 4833 254 5172 4974
 Cortland..... 2363 2278 293 3664 2229
 Total..... 6,786 7,177 486 7,836 7,093
 Majority for Rathun, 491... for Harrison, 743.

XXVI. Woodr'h, Dona, Whit'n.
 Chermung 1529 2393 28 1638 2296
 Tompkins 3492 3597 102 3819 3558
 Yates 1635 1896 164 2072 2082
 Total..... 6,656 7,796 394 7,729 7,943
 Majority for Dona, 1,170... for Van Buren, 362.

XXVII. Adams, Green, Gaylord.
 Seneca 1991 2523 84 2465 2472
 Wayne 3620 3914 130 4309 3996
 Total..... 5,611 6,446 214 6,775 6,468
 Majority for Green, 835... for Harrison, 307.

XXVIII. Pat'n, Sampson, Sperry.
 Monroe 5333 5298 281 6468 4835
 Majority for Paterson, 35... for Harrison, 1,633.

XXIX. Carroll, No L.F. Pitts.
 Livingston..... 3228 164 3916 2834
 Ontario..... 3761 459 4628 3451
 Total..... 6,979 623 8,744 6,086

XXX. Sherman, Hubbell, Ditto.
 Allegany 3678 3274 153 4123 3289
 Steuben 3169 4418 135 4081 4820
 Total..... 6,847 7,692 288 8,213 8,309
 Majority for Hubbell, 845... for Harrison, 11.

XXXI. Tyler, TenBr'k, Allen.
 Cattaraugus..... 2569 2452 176 2966 2475
 Chautauque..... 4952 5215 79 5886 3345
 Total..... 7,521 5,667 255 8,851 5,820
 Majority for Tyler, 1,854... for Harrison, 3,131.

XXXII. Moseley, Vog'h, Phelps.
 Erie 4826 413 367 6787 3687
 Majority for Moseley, 713... for Harrison, 3,100.

XXXIII. Smith, Cooley, Chapin.
 Genesee 2812 2014 7057 3809
 Wyoming..... 3032 1880 350 (with Genesee)
 Total..... 4,844 3,894 250 7,057 3,793
 Majority for Smith, 950... for Harrison, 3,248.

XXXIV. Hunt, Piper, Hutchinson.
 Niagara 2618 2221 134 2964 2219
 Orleans..... 2054 2116 92 2605 2031
 Total..... 4,672 4,347 226 5,570 4,250
 Majority for Hunt, 325... for Harrison, 1,320.
 Total, 1840—Harrison, 225,817; Van Buren, 212,527—
 majority, 12,290.

NEW-JERSEY, CONGRESS, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Whig. LocoFoco. Har'n. F. B.
I. Atlantic 259 591 425 846
 Cape May 373 272 636 194
 Cumberland..... 1346 1386 1497 1180
 Gloucester..... 1885 1888 2388 1773
 Salem..... 1512 1531 1582 1302
II. Burlington..... 2941 3727 3417 2406
 Mercer 1880 1783 3022 1434
 Monmouth..... 2174 3063 2263 2839
III. Hunterdon (No Oppo-
 sition to) 1830 2723
 Warren (situation to
 LocoFoco) 1171 2929
IV. Middlesex..... 1906 1980 3014 1683
 Morris..... 2282 2831 2609 2150
 Somerset..... 1653 1596 1731 1845
V. Bergen..... 655* 977 1348
 Essex..... 2621 maj. 655* 4636 3252
 Hudson..... 503 735 723 501
 Passaic..... 949 1065* 1362 969
 * Irregular Whig. 33,351 31,034

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESS, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Dist. Co's.	(W)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Philadelphia Co.				17844
Moyamensing	680	161	714	
Pasayunk	96	79	78	
Southwark	1105	681	1188	
Philadelphia City:				
Cedar Ward	769	78	260	751
New Market	385	96	174	447

Total.....2,885 1,072 2,879
 Maj.—Morris over McCully...476.

II. Ingersoll (W) Neal (L)

Philadelphia City:				
Chestnut Ward	363	127	285	180
Duck	330	176	420	244
High-street	620	140	859	185
Locust	567	384	680	444
L. Delaware	465	373	571	352
Middle	465	194	511	378
North	672	325	791	436
N. Mulberry	564	453	630	525
Pine	340	157	426	194
South	434	197	577	323
S. Mulberry	479	268	588	344
U. Delaware	319	825	428	461
Walnut	246	91	259	105

Total.....5,414 3,153 6,426 4,017
 Maj. Ingersoll.....2,261; Harrison.....2,418.

III. Sargent. Smith.

Philadelphia Co.:		
Northern Liberties, 1721	3159	
Spring Garden..... 1441	1798	
Total.....3,163	3,597	
Maj. for Smith.....835.		

IV. Conrad. Ingersoll.

Philadelphia Co.			
Bockley	139	163	
Bristol	89	108	
Byberry	43	31	
Kensington	894	1219	
Kingsmiug	34	192	
Lower Dublin	175	297	
Lower Germant'n	375	1292	
Moreland	14	46	
Oxford	279	281	
North Penn.	31	142	
Roxborough	195	277	
South Penn.	59	185	
Unin'd N. Libert's	128	171	
U. Germantown	111	218	
W. Philadelphia	89	104	
Total.....3,664	3,316		
Majority for Ingersoll, 662.			

* The total vote of Philadelphia Co. comprising the first four Congressional Districts. The details of the vote could not be obtained except for the several wards of the city, which are given; the total vote of the city was for Harrison, 7,855; Van Buren, 4,774.

V. Huddleston. Yost.

Delaware			
Delaware	1429	1845	2031
Montgomery	2663	3600	4026
Total	4,092	4,845	6,059
Majority for Yost, 822.....			

VI. Jenks. Davis.

Bocks			
Bocks	4111	3488	4705
Lehigh	1689	1815	2405
Total	5,750	5,110	7,110
Majority for Jenks, 640.....			

VII. McKean. Allison.

Chester			
Chester	4351	4106	5643
Majority for McKean, 265.....			

VIII. Brown. Martin.

Lancaster			
Lancaster	4338	3940	3878
Major. for Brown, 958.....			

IX. Hahn. Ritter.

Berks			
Berks	1747	3941	3668
Majority for Ritter, 2,194.....			

X. Carbon, (no opp.)	Brodhead (L)	Har. (new county)	F.B.
Carbon, (no opp.)	461	345	1467
Monroe	904	2946	3889
Northampton	3395	2946	3889
Pike	406	135	594
Wayne	913	675	1185
Total	5,049	4,001	6,997

XI. Williams (W) Bidlack.			
Columbia	1108	2920	1285
Luzerne	1255	2236	2774
Wyoming	252	481	
Total	2,716	5,007	4,099
Majority for Bidlack, 2,291.....			

XII. Jones. Road.			
Bradford	1719	1737	2621
Susquehanna	1115	1078	1590
Tioga	428	1433	866
Total	3,263	4,248	5,066
Majority for Road, 977.....			

XIII. Frick. Snyder.			
Clinton	728	654	687
Lycoming	1421	1647	1504
Northumberland	1286	1238	1761
Union	1263	1547	2423
Total	5,498	5,181	5,915
Majority for Frick, 249.....			

XIV. Ramsey. Umberger.			
Dauphin	2177	1468	3124
Lebanon	1924	1654	2593
Schuylkill	1723	2194	1851
Total	5,824	5,316	7,274
Maj. for Ramsey, 567.....			

XV. Nes (Ind) Small (L)			
Adams	1543	1278	2453
York	2474	2136	3723
Total	4,016	3,413	6,246
Majority for Nes, 603.....			

XVI. Miller (W) Black (L)			
Cumberland	2234	2302	2799
Franklin	2169	2055	2923
Perry	628	1260	1072
Total	5,139	5,617	7,448
Majority for Black, 428.....			

XVII. Irwin. McCulloch.			
Centre	1628	1934	1447
Huntingdon	2222	1223	3593
Juniata	773	640	998
Mifflin	978	1023	1223
Total	5,725	4,289	7,468
Majority for Irwin, 1,266.....			

XVIII. Stewart. Clevenger.			
Fayette	2125	2122	2755
Greene	925	1222	1250
Somerset	2021	944	2501
Total	5,141	5,004	6,606
Majority for Stewart, 137.....			

XIX. Foster (L)			
Bedford, (no opposition)	1971	2910	2447
Cambria	864	811	822
Westmoreland	2697	2778	4704
Total	6,492	6,499	8,073

XX. Dickey (W.) Loet (L).			
Beaver	1703	1558	3142
Washington	2089	2345	4147
Total	4,982	4,903	7,289
Majority for Dickey, 59.....			

* Brodhead was the Whig candidate, and Craig the Whig and Anti-Masonic.

XXII. Doughty (A) Hays (L) Harr'n. V.B.			
Crawford	422	2107	2469
Mercer	470	1568	3249
Venango		979	855
Total	892	5,044	6,573
Majority for Hays, 4,152. for Harrison, 64.			
XXIII. Reed (W) Irvine.			
Clarion	743	1290	648
Erie	2807	1560	2636
Jefferson	449	536	476
McKean	259	342	292
Potter	135	405	190
Warren	680	830	827
Total	5,073	5,033	6,029
Majority for Reed, 40. for Harrison, 443.			
XXIV. Buffington. Lorain.			
Armstrong	1265	1216	1260
Butler	1524	1412	2100
Clearfield	608	808	439
Indiana	1672	648	1353
Total	5,079	4,082	5,812
Maj. for Buffington, 997. for Harrison, 243.			

The aggregate vote for Canal Commissioners in 1843 was as follows:

Whigs.		Loco Focos.	
Simeon Guilford	96,725	Wm. B. Foster, jr.	111,256
William Tweed	96,454	James Miller	111,073
Benjamin Weaver	95,774	James Clarke	108,542

The exclusive Anti-Masonic ticket polled the following vote: Hugh McHaffy, Allegheny Co. 254, Lancaster 293; Hugh D. King, 284 and 232; J. Moorhead, 275 and 232.

LEGISLATURE, for 1844.—The numbers preceding the names of the counties in the foregoing table designate the State Senatorial Districts:

Senate: Loco-Focos—whose terms expire in '44,—3d, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th and 20th Districts, one each; in '45, 3d, 4th, 7th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 23d and 28th Districts, one each; in '46, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 17th Districts, one each. Total 23

Whigs—whose terms expire in '44,—1st, 19th, 24th, 25th and 26th Districts, one each; in '45 1st, 7th and 23d Districts, one each; in '46 12th, 24th and 27th Districts, one each. Total 11

Assembly: Loco-Focos—Allegheny 4, Armstrong 1, Beaver 4, Berks 4, Bradford 2, Butler 1, Crawford 1, Centre and Clearfield 2, Columbia 1, Cumberland 2, Dauphin 1, Fayette 2, Greene 1, Jefferson, Clarion and Venango 2, Lycoming, Clinton and Potter 1, Lehigh and Carbon 1, Luzerne 1, Mercer 1, Montgomery 2, Northampton and Monroe 2, Northumberland 1, Philadelphia Co. 8, Perry 1, Schuylkill 1, Susquehanna and Wyoming 2, Tioga 1, Washington 1, Westmoreland 3, Warren, McKean and Elk 1, Wayne and Pike 1, York 3. Total 58

Whigs—Adams 1, Bedford 2, Beaver 1, Bucks 3, Cambria 1, Crawford 1, Chester 3, Delaware 1, Dauphin 1, Erie 2, Franklin 2, Huntington 2, Indiana 1, Lebanon 1, Lancaster 5, Lycoming, Clinton and Potter 1, Lehigh and Carbon 1, Luzerne 1, Mercer 1, Mifflin 1, Philadelphia City 5, Schuylkill 1, Somerset 1, Union and Juniata 2, Washington 1. Total 43
Loco-Foco majority on joint ballot. Total 27

CANAL COM., 1843. GOVERNOR, 1841.			
<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Co's.</i>	<i>Guilford.</i>	<i>Foster. Banks. Porter.</i>
1st.	Philadelphia City	317	3541
2nd.	do.	7312	10438
3rd.	Montgomery	2565	3543
4th.	Chester	4495	4118
5th.	Delaware	1455	1254
6th.	Berks	1658	4101
7th.	Bucks	3983	2813
8th.	Lancaster	5719	3870
9th.	Lebanon	2042	1653
10th.	Carbon	134	543
11th.	Monroe	91	873
12th.	Pike	39	406
13th.	Schuylkill	1624	2928
14th.	Lehigh	1623	1904
15th.	Northampton	1175	2626
16th.	Susquehanna	690	1174
17th.	Wayne	116	907
18th.	Wyoming	223	505
19th.	Bradford	2185	2919
20th.	Tioga	967	1429
21st.	Centre	1328	1475
22nd.	Clinton	832	724
23rd.	Lycoming	1938	1362
24th.	Columbia	1021	2121
25th.	Luzerne	1354	2274
26th.	Dauphin	3015	1872
27th.	Northumberland	937	1884
28th.	Juniata	638	830
29th.	Mifflin	966	1063
30th.	Union	2012	1446
31st.	Cumberland	2282	2324
32nd.	Perry	672	1389
33rd.	York	1827	2629
34th.	Adams	1697	1254
35th.	Franklin	2398	2028
36th.	Bedford	1973	1893
37th.	Huntington	2306	1459
38th.	Armstrong	714	1500
39th.	Cambria	757	864
40th.	Clearfield	534	756
41st.	Indiana	1213	858
42nd.	Somerset	1774	731
43rd.	Westmoreland	1965	2815
44th.	Fayette	1849	2145
45th.	Greene	825	1509
46th.	Washington	3427	3577
47th.	Alleghany	3317	4525
48th.	Butler	1336	1559
49th.	Beaver	1262	1592
50th.	Mercer	1800	1852
51st.	Crawford	759	1954
52nd.	Venango	361	802
53rd.	Erie	2727	1562
54th.	Clarion	624	1124
55th.	Jefferson	408	450
56th.	McKean	247	325
57th.	Potter	154	289
58th.	Warren	609	756
Total		96,725	111,256
L.P. maj. for Foster		14,561	for Porter, 23,008.

DELAWARE.

CONGRESS, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Countries. Rodney (W) Jones (L) Harrison. V.B.			
Kent	1476	1346	1533
Newcastle	3224	2453	2321
Sussex	1767	1689	2053
Total	5,467	5,498	5,967
Majority for Rodney 9... for Harrison, 1,083.			

MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1841. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Co's. Johnson (W) Tho's (L) Harrison. V.B.			
Alleghany	1035	1089	1271
Annapolis City	181	112	189
Anne Arundel	1106	1364	1415
Baltimore City	6326	7435	7236
Baltimore County	1404	2318	1941
Calvert	436	353	434
Caroline	605	551	687
Carroll	1444	1618	1554
Cecil	1188	1236	1448
Charles	613	430	841
Dorchester	1142	816	1381
Fredrick	2583	2783	2178
Harford	1114	1100	1342
Kent	597	465	679
Montgomery	309	730	1093
Prince George's	835	621	1017
Queen Anne's	702	716	778
Somerset	1134	802	1516
St. Mary's	743	450	895
Talbot	683	776	749
Washington	2196	2246	2454
Worcester	1284	695	1494
Total	28,320	28,360	33,628
Majority for Thomas, 689... for Harrison, 4,776.			

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Dist's.	(W)	(L)
<i>I. Langhorne, Atkinson, Harrison.</i>		
<i>Isle of Wight</i>	74	89
NANSEMUND.....	315	96
NORFOLK BOR.....	379	308
Norfolk Co.....	440	443
PRINCES ANNE.....	132	107
SOUTHAMPTON.....	229	259
Surry.....	72	96
Sussex.....	83	254
Total.....	1,784	1,789
Maj. for Atkinson, 5..... for Van Buren, 210.		

<i>II. Scattering. Dromgoole.</i>		
Amelia.....	—	166
Brunswick.....	154	261
Dinwiddie.....	—	302
Greensville.....	—	119
Mecklenburg.....	330	319
NOTTOWAY.....	69	171
PEPERBURG.....	114	87
Prince George.....	—	124
Total.....	—	1,639
Majority..... for Van Buren, 602.		

<i>III. Gilmer (W) Coles.</i>		
Franklin.....	447	451
Halifax.....	360	649
HENRY.....	263	187
PATRICK.....	286	226
Pittsylvania.....	656	474
Total.....	1,911	2,047
Majority for Coles, 108..... for Van Buren, 40.		

<i>IV. Tolver. Hubbard.</i>		
Buckingham.....	395	475
Campbell.....	608	538
Charlotte.....	515	248
LUMBERLAND.....	225	193
FLUVANNA.....	151	146
Lansburg.....	121	386
Prince Edward.....	287	371
Total.....	2,037	2,164
Maj. for Hubbard, 127..... for Harrison, 225.		

<i>V. Goggin. Gilmer.</i>		
Abemarle.....	640	539
Amerst.....	350	352
Bedford.....	738	377
Greene.....	72	159
Madison.....	55	456
NELSON.....	320	319
Orange.....	168	178
Total.....	2,341	2,331
Maj. for Gilmer, 30..... for Harrison, 117.		

<i>VI. Botts. Jones.</i>		
Chesterfield.....	289	596
Goodland.....	114	221
HANOVER.....	453	423
HENRICO.....	297	331
Leitch.....	294	373
POWHATAN.....	210	311
RICHMOND CITY.....	679	299
Total.....	2,336	2,958
Majority for Jones, 38..... for Van Buren, 190.		

<i>VII. Carter. Wise (Taylor)</i>		
Accomac.....	215	220
Charles City.....	92	22
Elizabeth City.....	77	71
GLOUCESTER.....	166	145
James City.....	56	56
Lancaster.....	89	69
Mathews.....	12	155
New Kent.....	142	105
NORTHAMPTON.....	78	122
Northumberland.....	56	147
Warwick.....	29	37
Williamsburg.....	41	67
York.....	50	165
Total.....	1,165	1,490
Majority for Wise, 325..... for Harrison, 1,522.		

VIII. Newton (W) Hunter (L) Har'n. V. B.

Caroline.....	212	191
ESSEX.....	192	241
KING AND QUEEN.....	129	30
KING GEORGE.....	129	73
King William.....	129	315
Kidderer.....	126	98
Richmond Co.....	200	122
SPOTTSYLVANIA.....	243	338
WESTMORELAND.....	241	226
Total.....	1,249	1,079
Majority for Newton, 178..... for Harrison, 72.		

<i>IX. Chilton. Smith.</i>		
CULPEPER.....	36	351
FAIRFAX.....	11	286
Fauquier.....	553	497
Loudoun.....	393	245
Prince William.....	112	344
Rappahannock.....	—	58
Stafford.....	—	71
Total.....	1,581	1,308
Majority for Chilton, 378..... for Harrison, 90.		

<i>X. Faulkner. Lucas.</i>		
Berkeley.....	433	353
Clarke.....	75	85
Frederick.....	233	684
Hampshire.....	410	435
Jefferson.....	494	447
MORGAN.....	196	170
Page.....	25	255
Warren.....	59	130
Total.....	2,104	2,698
Majority for Lucas, 594..... for Van Buren, 218.		

<i>XI. Stuart. Taylor.</i>		
Augusta.....	649	—
HARDY.....	234	—
Fendleton.....	—	4
Rockbridge.....	69	1110
Rockingham.....	218	508
Shenandoah.....	174	103
Total.....	1,347	1,929
Maj. for Taylor, 682..... for Van Buren, 1,259.		

<i>XII. Watts. Chapman.</i>		
Alleghany.....	51	141
Bath.....	161	220
Botetourt.....	125	332
Floyd.....	152	207
Giles.....	41	396
GREENBRIER.....	420	228
Logan.....	106	245
Mercer.....	12	126
Monroe.....	197	441
Montgomery.....	—	538
Pocahontas.....	54	178
Pulaski.....	73	126
Roanoke.....	—	159
Total.....	—	2,067
Maj. for Chapman about 1,207..... for Van Buren, 324.		

<i>XIII. Fulton. Hopkins.</i>		
Carroll.....	—	—
Grayson.....	—	455
Lee.....	—	375
Russell.....	—	254
Scott.....	—	354
Smyth.....	281	245
Tazewell.....	—	118
Washington.....	182	442
Wythe.....	95	74
Total.....	—	2,929
Maj. for Hopkins about 1,000..... for Van Buren, 1,429.		

<i>XIV. Summers. Hays.</i>		
Part of Barbour.....	45	—
Braiton.....	131	67
Cabell.....	198	220
Fayette.....	201	182
Harrison.....	424	642
Jackson.....	190	246
KANAWHA.....	620	248
Lewis.....	268	374
Wason.....	223	228
Nicholas.....	154	111
Total.....	—	2,778
Majority for Hays, 325..... for Harrison, 1,522.		

Dist's.	Summers.	Hays.	Har's.	V. B.
Ritchie	90	241	(Wood & Har)	
Wayne	154	188	(Cabell)	
Wood	370	180	513	369
Total	3,371	3,943	4,373	4,086

Maj. for Summers, 339... for Harrison, 325.

XV

Part of Barbours	(Randolph.)
Brooks	850
Harrison	819
Har & Monro	516
MA RHOALL	458
W. H. HALL	651
W. H. HALL	1,026
W. H. HALL	592
W. H. HALL	592
W. H. HALL	494
W. H. HALL	450
W. H. HALL	531
W. H. HALL	436
Total	3,358

Total 3,358... Majority for Van Buren, 141.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES—*Hays*—Counties in small capitals, each one Delegate—30: Norfolk, Pittsylvania, Campbell, Albemarle, Bedford, Fauquier, Berkeley, Jefferson, Augusta and Rockbridge Counties, each two—3: Charles City and New Kent. 1—Elizabeth City and Warwick, 1—James City, York and Williamsburg, 1—Lancaster and Richmond, 1—Fayette and Nicholas, 1—Mason and Jackson, 1—and Loudoun 2. Total... 60

LEGS—Counties in Italics, each one Delegate—45: Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Franklin, Halifax, Buckingham, Accomac, Frederick, Hampton, Rockingham, Shenandoah and Harrison, each two—22: Greene and Orange, 1—Mathews and Middlesex, 1—Clarke and Warren, 1—Giles and Mercer, 1—Montgomery and Pulaski, 1—Carroll and Grayson, 1—Braxton and Lewis, 1—Cabell and Wayne, 1—and Wood and Ritchie, 1. Total... 74

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR, 1848. PRESIDENT, 1848.

Counties.	Morehead.	Henry.	Harrison.	V. B.
Anson	596	873	1,184	836
Ash	473	537	578	420
Beaufort	750	538	561	609
Bertie	430	474	426	326
Bladen	323	308	350	280
Brunswick	280	410	1,428	453
Buncombe	1,514	338	1,623	309
Chatham	610	398	391	354
Caldwell	(from Major and Wilkes.)			
Camden	453	77	613	100
Carroll	282	243	454	130
Catawba	244	1,109	376	1,169
Cathlam	328	707	1,124	598
Cherokee	328	303	414	113
Chowan	248	321	330	158
Cleveland	(from Lincoln and Rutherford.)			
Columbus	129	351	394	315
Craven	549	656	696	546
Cumberland	568	836	613	950
Currituck	78	367	142	468
Davidson	1,230	354	337	330
Davis	458	311	243	307
DeWitt	163	311	348	307
Dobson	74	1,075	135	374
Dorchester	353	643	374	688
Franklin	313	427	378	328
Gates	391	361	333	328
Granville	374	196	307	315
Greene	1,615	418	2,000	414
Guilford	542	419	394	338
Halifax	428	322	481	381
Haywood	520	85	(in Buncombe.)	190
Henderson	292	391	329	190
Hertford	332	161	431	69
Hyde	1,479	292	1,789	399
Jones	567	630	397	549
Johnston	313	132	348	133
Lenoir	316	377	(no returns.)	153
Lincoln	679	1,879	1,000	1,065
Macon	494	190	332	368
Martin	226	371	321	348
Mecklenburg	794	1,139	1,000	1,246
Montgomery	510	101	1,138	105
Mooresville	381	504	589	435

Cy's.	Morehead.	Henry.	Harrison.	V. B.
Nash	80	125	125	125
New Hanover	301	326	326	326
Northampton	523	326	326	326
Onslow	197	326	326	326
Orange	1,076	1,212	1,212	1,212
Pasquotank	321	144	326	326
Perquimans	359	34	326	326
Piedmont	319	34	326	326
Richmond	1,154	326	326	326
Robeson	554	326	326	326
Rockingham	328	326	326	326
Rowan	313	326	326	326
Rutherford	1,328	173	1,328	1,328
Sampson	326	326	326	326
Stokes	326	34	(in Montgomery.)	326
Surry	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123
Tyrrell	326	326	1,123	326
Wake	863	1,185	1,185	1,185
Warren	100	326	326	326
Washington	326	326	326	326
Wayne	316	639	326	326
Wilkes	1,233	190	1,450	114
Yancey	326	326	326	326
Total	30,455	34,730	45,376	33,769

Maj. for Morehead, 4,745... for Harrison, 12,524.

CONGRESS, 1848.

Dist's.	(W.)	(L.)	Dist's.	(W.)	(L.)
I. Clingan.	379	379	Bladen	36	126
Burke	323	323	Brunswick	6	58
Caldwell	323	323	Columbus	31	49
Cherokee	323	157	Duplin	39	254
Cleveland	323	323	Jones	47	65
Haywood	323	181	Lenoir	37	130
Henderson	323	323	New Hanover	37	418
Marion	194	323	Orange	17	167
McDowell	(in Burke.)		Robeson	307	196
Rutherford	625	740	Sampson	60	354
Yancey	327	186	Total	408	1,747
Total	3,817	3,898	Maj. for McKay, 1,353.		

II. Baringer, Craig.	VII. Nash, David.	
Catawba	973	323
Catawba	(in Lincoln.)	
Davis	431	326
Edell	1,179	320
Lincoln	623	1,272
Mecklenburg	646	323
Rowan	683	584
Total	4,135	3,291

III. Mitchell, Reid.	VIII. Standley, Arrington.	
Ash	347	346
Caswell	354	348
Rockingham	417	984
Stokes	930	1,027
Surry	310	773
Wilkes	1,079	123
Total	3,207	4,135

IV. Deberry, Mead.	IX. Rayner, Moore.	
Anson	330	105
Davidson	346	423
Guilford	498	783
Montgomery	197	56
Randolph	328	194
Richmond	226	309
Stanly	137	82
Total	2,063	1,651

V. Miller, Saunders.	X. Rayner, Moore.	
Chatham	321	519
Cumberland	428	589
Johnston	320	362
Moore	326	311
Wake	322	371
Wayne	143	430
Total	3,001	3,149

Maj. for Saunders, 141. * 1st and 14th Dist's. both candidates Whig. Others, 1st column Whig, 2d Foco.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GEORGIA.

CONGRESS, Oct. 1843.

CONGRESS, Oct. 1842.

PRES'T. 1840.

Counties.	Chappell	Stephens	Johnson	Stark	Haberham	Smood	Black	Cobb	Haralson	Lumpkin	Stiles	Harrison	Van Buren
Appling	193	196	75	73	106	106	142	142	142	142	142	82	61
Baker	205	208	265	224	173	170	335	334	326	324	324	128	204
Baldwin	349	346	311	314	306	301	350	351	350	350	350	110	301
Bibb	567	580	638	671	687	638	620	612	631	631	631	713	745
Bryan	93	92	79	78	63	61	73	71	72	71	74	25	25
Bulloch	6	7	299	301	4	4	340	338	340	339	339	80	384
Burke	479	495	346	360	492	456	356	394	395	388	389	549	503
Butts	190	205	362	422	224	223	324	322	315	304	316	185	333
Candler	89	89	234	223	112	105	226	228	220	228	231	166	191
Campbell	240	254	406	467	155	152	504	506	505	503	506	193	427
Carroll	384	401	501	511	285	265	577	567	566	562	567	246	437
Cas	615	696	827	835	417	381	845	837	848	881	887	581	708
Chatham	734	734	674	673	563	635	679	683	678	680	682	590	647
Chattooga	316	325	254	24	254	240	275	270	274	273	275	186	201
Chester	566	605	513	500	322	412	589	579	587	582	589	369	410
Clerk	423	502	326	321	495	467	267	322	307	262	267	617	318
Cobb	608	621	679	674	459	442	618	619	619	625	618	428	658
Columbia	353	335	167	167	284	284	145	146	146	146	144	470	222
Coweta	740	749	630	636	678	677	705	705	713	703	708	759	769
Crawford	376	391	437	454	352	353	492	496	494	491	493	435	458
Dade	339	341	242	244	372	339	228	216	216	215	229	28	163
Decatur	339	341	242	244	372	339	228	216	216	215	229	28	163
De Kalb	538	578	655	677	479	454	667	672	656	663	653	665	568
Dooly	294	279	409	410	305	306	331	326	328	320	320	286	286
Early	126	126	224	221	143	142	270	270	270	270	270	258	260
Effingham	188	189	82	92	138	138	83	83	83	83	83	158	55
Elbert	887	833	165	156	765	761	166	166	168	165	166	957	105
Emmanuel	111	129	186	182	117	89	107	81	90	82	71	90	113
Fayette	310	334	459	481	272	266	542	540	536	542	540	327	543
Floyd	380	291	351	355	300	322	210	224	229	245	224	275	267
Forsyth	385	408	679	570	317	315	579	576	575	579	590	348	457
Franklin	318	319	861	857	367	356	744	728	732	732	736	353	581
Güner	251	280	332	340	190	104	492	492	491	496	417	137	164
Glynn	108	108	34	34	137	114	30	30	26	28	34	88	14
Greene	734	737	107	104	738	734	101	109	103	100	103	289	196
Gwinnett	760	714	569	606	731	730	629	623	629	622	626	745	624
Habersham	330	332	647	643	350	311	526	520	521	518	520	230	761
Hall	375	391	457	454	322	319	477	464	477	474	476	445	504
Hancock	452	414	362	348	440	434	276	277	278	269	277	451	340
Harris	736	731	367	354	735	727	419	405	423	403	402	653	325
Henry	221	201	355	350	238	291	354	353	353	354	343	315	353
Henry	774	789	763	784	684	638	484	479	483	486	491	391	792
Houston	563	562	569	565	412	408	543	543	543	543	543	687	573
Irwin	5	16	261	246	221	20	290	282	289	287	287	56	127
Jackson	402	412	555	449	460	452	549	572	569	570	566	579	545
Jasper	435	448	601	609	415	407	485	472	471	471	473	495	495
Jefferson	367	404	110	78	365	357	72	63	71	69	63	458	89
Jones	417	421	412	412	439	432	408	411	407	406	409	461	353
Laurens	545	545	24	21	512	512	14	12	14	14	14	556	4
Lee	275	276	172	171	248	241	170	162	158	164	164	304	77
Liberty	112	119	71	79	166	156	96	96	96	94	87	144	78
Lincoln	276	294	170	172	206	200	125	126	124	124	125	317	122
Lowndes	313	315	311	316	287	282	367	367	366	367	364	622	300
Lumpkin	633	637	849	84	324	300	821	824	826	837	828	355	786
Macon	345	341	248	242	222	228	281	281	280	281	281	369	303
Madison	330	332	308	308	289	287	328	329	329	329	329	337	286
Madison	425	425	346	345	326	321	398	393	393	396	394	305	404
McClintock	129	129	126	125	92	89	122	122	121	121	120	119	136
Meriwether	715	719	689	685	647	633	725	713	725	713	716	755	708
Monroe	623	742	690	718	701	682	674	667	670	673	683	725	675
Montgomery	190	201	19	19	326	189	19	19	19	19	19	167	8
Morgan	413	425	352	354	407	397	355	354	355	358	352	478	286
Murray	330	337	477	477	117	108	338	327	325	326	324	273	459
Muscogee	908	908	121	924	717	776	801	792	805	798	792	1044	811
Newton	763	763	315	421	731	710	374	374	374	374	373	968	261
Oglethorpe	380	384	380	175	487	473	92	97	90	90	92	64	197
Paulding	231	246	306	324	197	115	282	281	286	287	288	227	201
Pike	574	590	550	600	516	511	594	594	586	594	593	590	624
Polk	333	323	315	316	167	165	268	267	266	267	266	341	275
Putnam	424	426	213	210	411	405	331	322	326	329	331	468	210
Rabun	71	73	323	322	16	13	300	286	300	299	301	30	212
Randolph	669	674	578	583	449	445	571	565	568	569	567	509	407
Richmond	731	756	567	550	719	692	614	622	618	617	618	329	519
Scriven	211	213	197	190	138	134	243	240	242	248	248	190	190
Stewart	701	704	635	637	733	737	647	640	640	641	640	692	639
Sumter	446	449	336	384	439	437	333	325	329	330	331	449	197
Talbot	332	352	601	615	728	739	777	778	783	777	770	512	397

ELECTION RETURNS.

GEORGIA CONTINUED.

Telford	405	436	46	40	354	351	63	60	63	61	61	68	47
Adams	357	356	53	51	369	357	55	53	53	53	53	53	53
Adair	154	161	134	128	177	171	207	208	208	207	205	216	203
Thomas	340	363	136	140	183	376	172	167	167	167	165	166	163
Troop	334	351	379	367	379	383	378	378	378	374	376	376	373
Wages	313	318	415	417	385	383	439	433	433	433	438	431	431
Wason	340	348	400	401	375	368	480	476	477	488	478	478	477
Wason	327	323	385	381	383	635	310	308	308	308	308	308	308
Walker	423	443	506	518	321	314	550	545	547	548	548	548	541
Walton	425	454	614	617	397	369	636	630	631	637	637	636	638
Ward	45	62	205	219	113	108	319	315	315	315	316	316	315
Wayson	515	517	316	314	359	458	319	317	318	318	316	316	316
Washington	538	540	588	514	509	499	498	493	498	491	493	493	493
Wayne	34	35	130	130	18	18	113	104	107	104	109	104	51
Wilkes	411	436	347	345	347	440	367	370	373	369	373	369	369
Wilkinson	444	455	328	321	328	391	408	406	406	404	402	402	404

RECAPITULATION.

Whigs.		PRESIDENT, 1840.		Maj.
William Henry Harrison	40,231	8,340	Martin Van Buren	31,231
		CONGRESS, 1842.		Maj.
Richard W. Habersham	33,493	Mark A. Cooper	35,451	1,958
Roger L. Gamble	28,269	John B. Lamar	28,267	1,002
Augustus R. Wright	28,914	Howell Cobb	28,267	1,002
Richard H. Wilde	28,307	Edward J. Black	25,280	3,027
Abraham H. Chappell	28,300	William H. Stiles	26,164	2,136
Augustus H. Kenan	28,297	Hugh A. Hurnston	25,163	3,134
Thomas B. King	28,283	Joseph H. Lumpkin	25,161	3,122
Henry P. Smead	28,254	John Millen	25,093	3,279
		CONGRESS, 1843.		Maj.
Alexander H. Stephens	38,051	James H. Stark	35,601	2,450
Abraham H. Chappell	37,505	2,784	Herschel V. Johnson	34,781
[The Election for Congress in 1843 was for two Members in place of Messrs. Cooper and Lamar, who resigned. Another vacancy has since occurred by the death of Mr. Millen.]				
		GOVERNOR, 1843.		Maj.
George W. Crawford	38,713	3,368	Mark A. Cooper	35,325
		GOVERNOR, 1841.		Maj.
William C. Dawson	34,539	Charles J. McDonald	38,726	4,186

LOUISIANA.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.			
Parishes.	John's (W.)	Mout'n (L.)	Har'n. (F. B.)
Assomption	127	120	218
Assumption	168	278	289
Avoynes	247	357	350
Cade	maj.	178	(no returns.)
Calcasieu	15	161	(with St. Landry.)
Caldwell	maj.	81	(no returns.)
Carroll	98	174	96
Catahoula	maj.	5	260
Claiborne	maj.	121	(no returns.)
Concordia	154	51	289
East Baton Rouge	335	374	334
East Feliciana	311	408	360
Iberville	maj.	64	304
Jefferson	378	141	358
Lafayette	399	463	(no returns.)
Lafourche Interior	369	34	536
Livingston	64	384	127
Madison	153	135	147
Natchitoches	maj.	3-3	657
New Orleans	1223	977	2,321
Ouachita	maj.	12	243
Plaquemine	93	179	40
Point Coupee	78	303	147
Rapides	418	490	475
St. Bernard	85	76	173
St. Charles	maj.	10	69
St. Helena	96	214	173
St. James	maj.	51	319
St. John Rap.	maj.	4	183
St. Landry	631	518	434
St. Martin	126	373	433
St. Mary	245	162	303
St. Tammany	139	225	304
Terrebonne	189	57	313
Union	maj.	57	74

Parishes.	Johnson.	Mouton.	Harrison.	F. B.
Washington	56	286	150	134
West Baton Rouge	176	131	153	94
West Feliciana	176	309	238	226
Total	6,375	7,928	11,396	7,616
Maj. for Mouton, 1,557; for Harrison, 3,680.				

FLORIDA TERRITORY.

DELEGATE, MAY, 1841.			
Counties.	Ward (W)	Downing (W)	Levy (L)
Alachua	20	—	23
Calhoun	71	11	47
Columbia	29	79	123
Dade	—	—	10
Duval	38	—	103
Escambia	145	29	45
Franklin	51	67	39
Gadsden	309	34	29
Hamilton	56	46	96
Hillsborough	59	—	16
Jackson	213	1	133
Jefferson	144	3	231
Leon	309	56	307
Madison	96	116	116
Monroe	12	—	6
Mosquito	—	14	4
Nassau	—	—	4
St. Johns	16	126	216
Walton	maj.	120	—
Washington	9	7	41
Total	1,623	373	1,954
Majority—Levy over Ward, 389—Levy over Downing, 1,361—Ward and Downing over Levy, 541.			
An election was held last May for Delegate, but we have not been able to procure the returns, Messrs. Ward and Levy were the contesting candidates, and the latter was elected by a large majority.			

OHIO.

LEGISLATURE, 1913. GOVERNOR, 1912.

Co's.	W. L. W. L. (W.) (L.) (Ab.)			Gov. Shannon, King
	Sen. House.	Sen. House.	Sen. House.	
ADAMS				1091
Avette				1270
Highland	3	0	*1	0
ALLEN				1223
Hardin				1220
Henry				633
Lucas				555
Paulding	0	1	0	*1
Putnam				71
Van Wert				121
Williams				609
ASHTABULA	1	0	*1	0
Lake	1	0	*1	0
ATHENS				58
Meigs	1	0	*1	0
BELMONT	0	2	0	*1
Harrison	1	0	*1	0
BROWN				229
Clermont	0	3	0	*2
Clinton	0	1	0	*1
BUTLER	0	1	0	*1
Probs.	1	0	*1	0
CARROLL	3	0	*1	0
Johnson	1	0	*1	0
CHAMPAIGN	1	0	*1	0
Logan	1	0	*1	0
Union	1	0	*1	0
CLARK	2	0	1	0
Madison	2	0	1	0
Franklin	2	0	1	0
COLUMBIANA	0	2	0	*1
Coshocton	0	1	0	*1
Knox	0	1	0	*1
CRAWFORD				778
Delaware	1	1	0	1
Marion	1	1	0	1
CUYAHOGA	2	0	*1	0
Ceuga	1	0	*1	0
DARKE				2504
Mercer	3	0	1	0
Miami				178
Shelby				119
ERIC	0	1	0	*1
Huron	0	2	0	*1
FAIRFIELD	1	0	*1	0
Pickaway	1	0	*1	0
GALLIA				2018
Lawrence	1	0	*1	0
Scioto				1205
GREENE	1	0	*1	0
Warren	1	0	*1	0
GUERNSEY	0	1	0	*1
Monroe	0	1	0	*1
Hamilton	0	2	0	*2
HANCOCK				5879
Ottawa				616
Sandusky	0	2	0	1
Seneca				302
Wood				167
HOCKING				738
Jackson	2	1	*1	0
Pike				957
HOLMES	0	2	0	1
Pascawwas	0	2	0	1
Licking	0	2	0	1
LORAIN	0	1	0	*1
Madison	0	1	0	*1
Montgomery	1	0	1	0
MORGAN				3017
Perry	1	1	0	*1
Washington				1867
Muskingum	2	0	*1	0
Portage	0	2	0	1
Summit	3	0	*1	0
Richland	0	2	0	*1
Stark	0	1	0	*1
Trumbull	0	1	0	*1
Wayne				2734

Total. 33 36 30 125 621 129 064 5 405
 Maj. W. 6—L. F. 4. for Shannon, 3,443.

CONGRESS, 1912. PRESIDENT, 1912.

Dist's.	(Ind) (L) (Ab)		Haines, Duncan, Lewis, Harrison, V.B.	Hamilton	
	3044	6038			474	2873	5885
Majority for Duncan, 1914. for Harrison, 32.					
(W.) (L)					
II. Campbell, Weller, Williams (Ab.)					
Butler	2629	3045	48	2101	3120
Darke	1225	1168	—	1188	1071
Proble	3094	1323	58	2229	1281
Total	5,228	5,538	95	5,708	5,594
Majority for Weller, 255. for Harrison, 108.					
III. Schenck, Love, Hibbin (Ab.)					
Clinton	1426	976	191	1847	1006
Greene	1250	584	85	2231	1173
Montgomery	2676	2320	49	3227	2651
Warren	1979	1071	78	2818	1504
Total	7,279	5,571	403	10,408	6,238
Majority for Schenck, 2,239. for Harrison, 3,775.					
IV. Vance, Hunt, Johnson (Ab.)					
Champaign	1447	1093	22	2222	1207
Clark	1461	572	19	2221	805
Logan	1065	725	66	1574	845
Madison	826	475	—	1261	571
Miami	1829	1167	72	2429	1329
Union	763	520	39	946	577
Total	7,510	4,552	226	10,328	5,424
Majority for Vance, 2,358. for Harrison, 5,159.					
V. Tilden, Potter.					
Allen	508	758	—	763	893
Hardin	453	433	—	431	376
Henry	123	193	—	191	181
Lucas	627	628	—	621	516
Mercer	267	675	—	551	1248
Paulding	5	142	—	65	155
Putnam	228	361	—	401	529
Shelby	851	808	—	956	1027
Van Wert	120	224	—	222	107
Williams	220	522	—	326	407
Total	3,269	4,874	—	4,684	5,475
Majority for Potter, 1,915. for Van Buren, 791.					
* Excluding 7 for Hiram Tilden, 5,159.					
VI. St. John (L) Robins'n (A)					
Crawford, (no W. exp.)	1228	—	—	1009	1206
Hancock	772	—	—	632	1052
Ottawa	188	—	—	222	163
Sandusky	762	9	—	917	919
Seneca	979	34	—	1223	1216
Wood	417	—	—	548	518
Total	4,367	43	—	4,322	5,425
Majority for Van Buren, 558.					
VII. Thompson, McDowell, Keys (Ab.)					
Brown	1267	1741	110	1726	1920
Clermont	1225	1946	60	2244	2215
Highland	1620	1629	171	2145	1529
Total	5,062	5,376	241	5,987	6,153
Maj. for McDowell, 294. for Van Buren, 166.					
VIII. Van Metre, Lucas, Stewart (Ab.)					
Adams	823	1023	—	1222	1441
Hocking	448	897	—	649	908
Jackson	526	725	15	724	726
Pike	626	625	7	620	647
Ross	2210	1762	84	2021	2071
Total	5,344	5,142	106	6,379	6,247
Maj. for Van Metre, 202. for Harrison, 522.					
IX. Florence, Medill.					
Fairfield	2225	2713	—	2463	2212
Fayette	1022	678	—	1122	771
Pickaway	2023	1473	—	2201	1127
Total	5,229	4,864	—	5,786	5,276
Maj. for Florence, 565. for Harrison, 520.					
X. Ridgway, Moore, Gilruth (Ab.)					
Franklin	2454	1994	64	2222	1774
Knox	1679	2429	102	2441	2729
Licking	2206	2741	126	3216	3257
Total	6239	7,194	270	8243	7,296
Majority for Moore, 255. for Harrison, 522.					

ELECTION RETURNS.

MISSOURI.

SENATE, 1892. HOUSE. PRES'T, 1892.

(W.)		(L.)		V. B.		Counties.		(W)	(L)	W	L	new county.
XI. Walden, B'n'r'haf. Irwin (Ind.) Harr.												
Delaware	1785	1427	38	2380	1644							
Marion	481	1057	481	1519	1128							
Richland	—	2840	1928	3868	4249							
Total . . . 1,988												
Maj. for Brinckerhoff, 1,928. for Van Buren, 384.												
Geo. (Ab.) in Dist. 184—Mar. 98—Rich. 188; total, 384.												
XII. Vinton, Cloot'nd. Buck's'm (A.)												
Adair	1198	954	128	2080	1889							
Galbra	984	925	89	1479	723							
Lawrence	426	870	3	1118	453							
Maize	621	634	27	1282	649							
Scott	847	689	—	1472	749							
Total . . . 4,132												
Majority for Vinton, 264. for Harrison, 3,548.												
XIII. Johnson, Barker. Buck's'm (Ab.)												
Morgan	1897	1647	—	1951	1916							
Perry	1810	1708	—	1471	1067							
Washington	1581	1055	69	3109	1458							
Total . . . 4,638												
Majority for Johnson, 248. for Van Buren, 94.												
XIV. Harper, Jennings. Taylor (Ab.)												
Goemey	325	1723	3	2051	2126							
Muskingum	311	2289	73	2673	2773							
Total . . . 5,195												
Majority for Harper, 1,194. for Harrison, 2,025.												
XV. Cowen, Morris. Jee (Ab.)												
Bolmont	2315	2267	294	3186	3202							
Harrison	1698	1682	294	3008	1729							
Monroe	610	1572	67	1086	2076							
Total . . . 4,617												
Majority for Morris, 704. for Van Buren, 156.												
XVI. Douglas, Matthews.												
Casscocton	1114	1634	—	1890	2008							
Holmes	441	1057	—	1109	1505							
Tuscarawas	1989	1898	—	2338	1787							
Total . . . 3,544												
Maj. for Matthews, 908. for Van Buren, 426.												
XVII. Hanna, McCauslin. Rob & Geo. (Ab.)												
Carroll	1473	1285	94	1677	1545							
Columbiana	2287	2248	268	2800	2630							
Jefferson	2144	2108	74	2306	2218							
Total . . . 5,893												
Majority for McCauslin, 826. for Harrison, 164.												
XVIII. Wellhouse, Dean. McDowell (Ab.)												
Bark	1440	1931	—	2701	2106							
Wayne	148	1787	89	2024	2621							
Total . . . 1,568												
Majority for Dean, 2,080. for Van Buren, 1,998.												
XIX. Tilden, Lyman. Hall (Ab.)												
Portage	1989	2090	230	2,249	1983							
Summit	1779	1191	155	3,025	1846							
Trumbull	2294	2089	691	4101	2223							
Total . . . 6,772												
Majority for Tilden, 402. for Harrison, 2,253.												
XX. Giddings, Ransay. Wade (Ab.)												
Adair	1619	908	267	2794	894							
Cayahoga	1908	1575	226	3,109	1314							
Geauga	1323	612	209	2144	82							
Lake	1002	986	85	2073	654							
Total . . . 6,140												
Maj. for Giddings, 2,263. for Harrison, 6,753.												
XXI. Hamlin, B'n'r'haf. Parish (Ab.)												
Etz	994	1162	52	1204	1045							
Huron	1620	1776	109	3505	183							
Lorain	1401	1620	305	3326	1811							
Medina	1278	1410	183	2871	1429							
Total . . . 5,582												
Maj. for Brinckerhoff, 416. for Harrison, 1,944.												

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State has no general Election by the people, all the State officers, as well as Presidential Electors, being chosen by the Legislature. The District Elections for Congress and the State Legislature are generally devoid of interest.

Counties.	(W)	(L)	W	L	new county.
Adair	1	0	1	0	new county.
Clark	1	0	1	0	new county.
Lewis	1	0	1	0	new county.
Scottland	1	0	1	0	new county.
Shelby	1	0	1	0	new county.
Andrew	1	0	1	0	new county.
Buchanan	1	0	1	0	new county.
Holt	1	0	1	0	new county.
Andrain	1	0	1	0	new county.
Lincoln	1	0	1	0	new county.
Montgomery	1	0	1	0	new county.
Barry	1	0	1	0	new county.
Dade	1	0	1	0	new county.
Jasper	1	0	1	0	new county.
Newton	1	0	1	0	new county.
Benton	1	0	1	0	new county.
Pettis	1	0	1	0	new county.
Saline	1	0	1	0	new county.
Boone	1	0	1	0	new county.
Calkwell	1	0	1	0	new county.
Carroll	1	0	1	0	new county.
Clinton	1	0	1	0	new county.
Davies	1	0	1	0	new county.
Calloway	1	0	1	0	new county.
Cape Girardeau	1	0	1	0	new county.
Chariton	1	0	1	0	new county.
Randolph	1	0	1	0	new county.
Clay	1	0	1	0	new county.
Fayette	1	0	1	0	new county.
Ray	1	0	1	0	new county.
Colo.	1	0	1	0	new county.
Osage	1	0	1	0	new county.
Cooper	1	0	1	0	new county.
Crawford	1	0	1	0	new county.
Gasconade	1	0	1	0	new county.
Washington	1	0	1	0	new county.
Franklin	1	0	1	0	new county.
Jefferson	1	0	1	0	new county.
Greene	1	0	1	0	new county.
Ozark	1	0	1	0	new county.
Taney	1	0	1	0	new county.
Wright	1	0	1	0	new county.
Grundy	1	0	1	0	new county.
Linn	1	0	1	0	new county.
Livingston	1	0	1	0	new county.
Macon	1	0	1	0	new county.
Henry	1	0	1	0	new county.
Polk	1	0	1	0	new county.
St. Clair	1	0	1	0	new county.
Howard	1	0	1	0	new county.
Johnston	1	0	1	0	new county.
Lafayette	1	0	1	0	new county.
Kinderhook	1	0	1	0	new county.
Miller	1	0	1	0	new county.
Morgan	1	0	1	0	new county.
Polaski	1	0	1	0	new county.
Madison	1	0	1	0	new county.
Ripley	1	0	1	0	new county.
Shannon	1	0	1	0	new county.
Wayne	1	0	1	0	new county.
Warren	1	0	1	0	new county.
Monroe	1	0	1	0	new county.
Rolls	1	0	1	0	new county.
New Madrid	1	0	1	0	new county.
Scott	1	0	1	0	new county.
Stoddard	1	0	1	0	new county.
Perry	1	0	1	0	new county.
* Francis	1	0	1	0	new county.
* Genevieve	1	0	1	0	new county.
Pike	1	0	1	0	new county.
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	new county.
* Charles	1	0	1	0	new county.
Warreu	1	0	1	0	new county.
Total	10	22	26	74	22,973

Maj. L. F. 12; L. F. 43; V. Buren, 6,788.
* Hold over—1 hold over—1 formerly Rives Co.

INDIANA.

GOVERNOR, 1843.

PRES'T, 1840.

Co's.	(W.) <i>Bigger.</i>	(L.) <i>Whitcomb.</i>	(Ab.) <i>Deming.</i>	Her. <i>Harrison.</i>	F.B.
Adams	287	226	—	193	153
Allen	790	674	—	640	398
Bartholomew	886	906	9.	968	708
Benton	36	27	—	26	49
Blackford	70	219	—	77	147
Boone	716	764	2.	700	690
Carroll	616	825	6.	639	705
Cass	628	550	9.	649	372
Clark	1,811	1,310	—	1,132	1278
Clay	236	514	—	208	487
Clinton	523	798	11.	592	628
Crawford	408	381	—	426	281
Davies	769	568	—	728	506
Dearborn	1,503	1,769	25.	1,771	1,598
Decatur	1,174	945	63.	1,288	750
De Kalb	212	230	4.	177	168
Delaware	806	688	—	680	532
Dubois	324	843	—	324	228
Elkhart	663	843	4.	640	526
Fayette	923	739	4.	1,030	728
Floyd	920	911	2.	869	796
Fountain	759	1,231	9.	938	1,106
Franklin	1,055	1,280	7.	1,138	1,115
Fulton	273	215	—	241	108
Gibson	710	707	—	788	594
Grant	336	475	160.	470	364
Greene	672	744	—	704	694
Hamilton	815	761	130.	912	686
Hancock	685	690	—	721	557
Harrison	1,021	976	—	1,285	861
Hendricks	1,038	777	2.	1,130	652
Henry	1,110	908	191.	1,023	831
Huntington	206	279	1.	143	177
Jackson	585	870	—	680	737
Jasper	128	179	2.	78	85
Jay	355	353	—	263	263
Jefferson	1,576	1,293	17.	1,374	1,026
Jennings	854	643	4.	808	603
Johnson	635	1,038	8.	631	946
Knox	524	628	—	1,077	658
Kosciusko	428	451	—	426	320
Lagrange	486	388	12.	391	223
Lake	108	198	4.	115	125
Laporte	629	699	54.	1,069	640
Lawrence	905	908	—	989	826
Madison	730	774	—	911	625
Marion	1,528	1,528	20.	1,636	1,279
Marshall	169	229	32.	154	194
Martin	297	348	2.	311	305
Miami	461	451	—	319	344
Monroe	696	966	13.	719	945
Montgomery	1,215	1,276	1.	1,413	1,222
Morgan	808	1,003	10.	1,019	816
Noble	277	340	—	241	228
Orange	642	818	—	708	879
Owen	644	818	1.	709	694
Parke	1,236	1,068	—	1,330	948
Perry	466	264	—	474	318
Pike	350	421	—	280	194
Porter	353	349	9.	290	74
Posey	709	828	—	706	965
Pulaski	99	95	—	51	60
Putnam	1,280	1,363	4.	1,571	1,049
Randolph	768	701	183.	1,068	563
Ripley	926	637	62.	1,000	623
Rush	130	1147	24.	1,526	1,170
Scott	420	432	—	349	461
Shelby	920	1,159	—	1,016	1,010
Spencer	732	890	—	589	324
Steuben	230	219	40.	228	176
St. Joseph	776	606	27.	806	444
Sullivan	418	1,144	—	417	1,014
Switzerland	906	974	2.	1,023	735
Tipppecanoe	1,296	1,361	39.	1,348	1,209
Union	560	666	59.	760	614
Vanderburgh	556	498	1.	627	370
Vermillion	807	693	—	847	633
Vigo	1,274	737	—	1,511	928
Wabash	426	477	5.	327	138
Warren	715	288	1.	727	347

Co's.	<i>Bigger.</i>	<i>Whitcomb.</i>	<i>Deming.</i>	<i>Harrison.</i>	<i>F.B.</i>
Warwick	520	781	—	252	699
Washington	1,005	1,471	—	1,138	1,061
Wayne	1,807	1,282	418.	2,009	1,266
Wells	173	239	—	131	140
White	203	173	—	206	144
Whitley	139	156	—	144	141
Total	58,761	60,714	1,684.	65,308	51,761

Maj. for Whitcomb 2,012. Do. for Harrison 13,501.

CONGRESS, 1843.

Dist's.	(W.)	(L)	<i>Dunn.</i>	<i>Davis.</i>	
I.	<i>Payne.</i>	<i>Owen.</i>	Monroe	723	347
Crawford	416	330	Morgan	524	566
Dubois	392	456	Owen	653	811
Gibson	730	639	Sullivan	414	1195
Harrison	1,698	1,903	Total	5,205	7,167
Orange	642	966	Maj. for Davis	362.	
Perry	452	282			
Pike	394	417			
Posey	711	917			
Spencer	540	454			
Vanderburgh	531	521			
Warwick	341	778			
Total	6,102	6,704			

Maj. for Owen, 602.

II.	<i>White.</i>	<i>Henley.</i>	Total <th>Maj. for Wright, 3.</th>	Maj. for Wright, 3.
Clark	973	1349	2,322	
Floyd	888	914	1,802	
Jackson	648	875	1,523	
Jefferson	149	605	754	
Jennings	303	605	908	
Scott	415	445	860	
Washington	964	1482	2,446	
Total	6,070	7,020	13,090	

Maj. for Henley, 950.

III.	<i>Matson.</i>	<i>Smit</i>	Total <th>Maj. for Smith, 256.</th>	Maj. for Smith, 256.
Dearborn	1464	1817	3,281	
Decatur	1176	1009	2,185	
Franklin	1057	1272	2,329	
Ripley	879	743	1,622	
Rush	1316	1117	2,433	
Switzerland	374	1002	1,376	
Total	6,766	7,021	13,787	

Maj. for Smith, 256.

IV.	<i>Smith.</i>	<i>Test.</i>	Total <th>Maj. for Smith, 656.</th>	Maj. for Smith, 656.
Fayette	842	774	1,616	
Henry	1052	914	1,966	
Union	546	498	1,044	
Wayne	1658	1236	2,894	
Total	4,097	3,442	7,539	

Maj. for Smith, 656. Bennett (Abolition) received 23 votes in Fayette, 206 in Henry, 62 in Union, and 458 in Wayne—total, 749. Wilson Thompson (L.) received 58 in Union.

V.	<i>Wallace.</i>	<i>Brown.</i>	Total <th>Maj. for Brown, 1,065.</th>	Maj. for Brown, 1,065.
Bartholomew	898	911	1,809	
Brown	428	423	851	
Hamilton	849	776	1,625	
Hancock	619	74	693	
Harrison	616	1033	1,649	
Madison	762	808	1,570	
Morgan	1327	1285	2,612	
Shelby	914	1201	2,115	
Total	5,314	7,229	12,543	

Maj. for Brown, 1,065.

VI.	<i>Dunn.</i>	<i>Davis.</i>	Total <th>Maj. for Kennedy, 320.</th>	Maj. for Kennedy, 320.
Davies	756	603	1,359	
Greene	705	711	1,416	
Knox	925	722	1,647	
Lawrence	926	894	1,820	
Martin	280	361	641	
Total	5,008	5,366	10,374	

Maj. for Kennedy, 320. Stout, (Ab.) 16 in Randolph

LEGISLATURE FOR 1843-4.

Senate—	Whigs, 34	Locals, 26	—maj.	2.
House—	45	55	—	10.
Total	69	81	—	12.

The Whigs gain one member of the House and lose five Senators, by comparison with the previous year.

ILLINOIS.

GOVERNOR, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.
(W.) (L.) (A.)

Counties.	Duncan.	Ford.	Hunter.	Harrison.	V. B.
Adams.....	1524	1421	119	1617	1358
Alexander.....	374	165	0	290	494
Bond.....	862	428	4	513	851
Boone.....	323	257	0	239	226
Brown.....	323	447	0	304	434
Bureau.....	337	325	73	401	378
Calhoun.....	192	171	0	213	123
Carroll.....	173	96	0	244	63
Cass.....	342	821	0	397	315
Champaign.....	145	121	0	154	141
Christian.....	187	196	0	89	147
Clark.....	547	579	6	297	611
Clay.....	267	304	0	318	328
Clinton.....	278	466	0	326	417
Coles.....	1012	685	0	1109	626
Cook.....	625	1389	27	1094	1082
Crawford.....	389	353	0	421	392
DeKalb.....	154	225	7	179	197
DeWitt.....	361	370	0	232	316
DePage.....	335	467	9	428	373
Edgar.....	679	741	0	788	720
Edwards.....	371	122	0	311	212
Effingham.....	55	323	0	52	307
Fayette.....	928	611	0	423	543
Franklin.....	96	622	0	71	643
Fulton.....	1011	1182	28	1253	1347
Gallatin.....	441	1169	0	500	1292
Galena.....	746	1025	0	570	1175
Grundy.....	38	192	1	10	(new Co.)
Hamilton.....	145	551	0	126	537
Hancock.....	711	1748	2	1313	691
Hardin.....	200	21	0	354	129
Henderson.....	354	227	0	190	(new Co.)
Henry.....	136	174	6	162	86
Iroquois.....	143	167	0	154	175
Jackson.....	423	315	0	216	327
Jasper.....	85	174	0	78	178
Jefferson.....	235	790	9	219	727
Jerry.....	513	415	17	517	390
Jo Daviess.....	835	914	0	1079	680
Johnson.....	155	377	0	109	440
Kane.....	471	750	22	519	774
Kendall.....	363	422	84	291	(new Co.)
Knox.....	519	593	84	749	541
LaSalle.....	203	387	0	261	287
Lawrence.....	428	1128	49	1050	1638
Lawrence.....	400	403	0	676	597
Lee.....	228	237	7	241	220
Livingston.....	63	99	0	85	78
Logan.....	229	198	0	299	187
Mason.....	185	380	0	260	377
Macoupin.....	649	758	0	622	812
Madison.....	1539	1008	13	1704	1196
Marion.....	192	591	0	174	573
Marshall.....	198	278	8	209	183
Mason.....	169	181	0	472	(new Co.)
McDonough.....	596	487	0	427	427
McHenry.....	347	494	17	346	271
McLean.....	509	623	6	683	531
McNair.....	153	253	0	434	374
Mercer.....	324	225	0	316	303
Monroe.....	299	636	0	270	563
Montgomery.....	327	969	0	311	620
Morgan.....	1275	1162	8	1533	1293
Ogle.....	479	278	2	491	226
Peoria.....	797	950	9	744	767
Perry.....	259	293	1	174	321
Putnam.....	49	89	0	10	(new Co.)
Pike.....	1073	1085	0	1149	1039
Pope.....	524	90	0	391	268
Randolph.....	176	187	53	259	161
Richland.....	601	564	65	715	817
Rock Island.....	243	301	0	426	(new Co.)
Sangamon.....	1588	1217	0	2000	1249
Shelby.....	555	576	4	723	611
Shelby.....	627	652	0	685	575
Shelby.....	286	773	0	408	751
St. Clair.....	776	1576	0	959	1783
Stephenson.....	323	183	2	187	154
Stark.....	179	285	0	371	241
Tazewell.....	111	560	16	1181	681

Counties.	Duncan.	Ford.	Hunter.	Harrison.	V. B.
Union.....	219	446	0	78	68
Vernon.....	928	455	0	1044	687
Warren.....	426	275	0	509	264
Washington.....	455	363	2	711	594
Wayne.....	199	447	0	149	453
White.....	635	532	0	335	600
Whiteside.....	292	329	28	770	659
Will.....	465	756	76	753	1267
Williamson.....	115	532	0	103	575
Winnebago.....	548	414	48	789	521
Woodford.....	103	287	7	.....	(new Co.)
Total.....	38,304	45,908	999	45,557	47,476

Maj. for Ford, 7,304..... for Van Buren, 1,705.

LEGISLATURE.—Senates elected part biennially;
Whigs 14, Loos-Focos 31; Majority 17. House elected
biennially: Whigs 37, Loos-Focos 84; Majority 47.
Loos-Foco major by one joint ballot, 64.

CONGRESS, 1842.

Dist's.	(W.)	(L.)	Knac.	Spring.	Wentw.'s
I. Morrison.....	36	224	528	770	
Alexander.....	36	224	528	770	
Randolph.....	405	399	397	398	
Clinton.....	393	484	467	849	
Jackson.....	324	363	Livingston.....	66	111
Madison.....	1228	1106	McHenry.....	399	455
Monroe.....	591	663	McLean.....	475	371
Perry.....	186	456	Vernon.....	830	706
Pulaski.....	40	217	Will.....	479	629
Randolph.....	689	729	Total.....	5,931	7,552
St. Clair.....	1275	1281	Maj. for Wentworth, 1,321		
Union.....	173	651	* Henderson, (Ab.) 1,167;		
Washington.....	236	565	scattering, 9.		
Total.....	5,568	7,246			

Maj. for Smith, 1,778.

II. Casey.	McClernand.	V. Browning.	Douglas.
Edwards.....	215	136	1202
Franklin.....	175	587	368
Gallatin.....	306	1081	288
Hamilton.....	181	583	188
Hardin.....	130	118	1279
Jefferson.....	365	673	719
Johnson.....	44	229	1281
Marion.....	185	528	432
Massac.....	145	349	555
Pope.....	221	242	603
Wabash.....	354	245	821
Wayne.....	296	512	66
White.....	670	626	680
Williamson.....	251	469	1229
Total.....	3,650	6,364	687

Maj. for McClernand, 2,734.

III. Harlan.	Ficklin.	VI. Walker.	Hoge.
Christian.....	196	171	165
Clark.....	629	578	920
Clay.....	175	306	323
Coles.....	705	492	163
Crawford.....	323	441	1218
Cumberland.....	277	151	709
De Witt.....	242	250	223
Edgar.....	716	604	298
Effingham.....	65	323	496
Fayette.....	436	523	339
Jasper.....	166	123	467
Lawrence.....	373	493	401
Macon.....	189	256	180
Montrie.....	151	158	361
Pratt.....	313	453	475
Richland.....	246	257	280
Shelby.....	168	677	240
Total.....	5,528	6,425	609

Maj. for Ficklin, 897.

IV.* Spring.	Wentw.'s.	VII. Hardin.	McDoug'l.
Boone.....	245	306	343
Bureau.....	262	317	325
Champaign.....	117	142	196
Cook.....	891	1172	339
De Kalb.....	127	226	1413
Du Page.....	319	457	143
Grundy.....	56	80	1894
Iroquois.....	145	185	619
Total.....	6,230	5,357	985

Maj. for Hardin, 873.

KENTUCKY.

CONGRESS, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Dist's.	Barbour (W)	Boyd (L)	Harrison	V. Buren.
Ballard	948	811	(new county)	
Caldwell	719	780	887	679
Caldwell	588	588	501	1456
Crittenden	885	885	(new county)	
Graves	880	741	804	687
Hickman	885	785	888	684
Hopkins	654	677	654	688
Livingston	438	817	688	478
Marshall	148	604	(new county)	
McCracken	813	889	889	884
Trigg	888	485	445	487
Union	444	681	681	419
Total	4,646	6,087	4,186	5,115

Majority for Boyd, 1,448... for Van Buren, 917.

II. Green. McCreery.

Brockenridge	705	681	889	814
Butler	367	378	365	189
Christian	685	684	1050	681
Davies	497	743	689	488
Edmonson	181	813	809	184
Grayson	681	353	309	608
Hancock	173	385	314	908
Henderson	588	614	616	641
Meade	673	367	148	151
Mulleinburg	488	488	688	319
Ohio	513	588	588	388
Total	5,318	4,984	6,351	2,904

Majority for Green, 384... for Harrison, 3,467.

III. Grider (W) Irwin (Ind)

Allen	388	684	410	377
Barron	1085	813	1316	782
Hart	387	845	469	388
Logan	687	788	1328	813
Monroe	381	389	478	187
Simpson	388	371	463	178
Todd	413	788	705	188
Warren	348	378	387	687
Total	4,484	4,187	5,981	2,325

Majority for Grider, 387... for Harrison, 3,358.

IV. Owsley (W) Stone (W) Caldwell (L)

Adair	488	8	685	518	876
Boyle	451	173	316	(new county)	
Casy	345	173	190	388	78
Clinton	91	167	318	314	138
Cumberland	389	216	212	687	78
Green	588	30	1042	766	688
Lipcoln	638	139	388	928	188
Pulaski	485	359	835	738	354
Russell	485	27	165	504	77
Wayne	387	370	404	579	169
Total	4,086	1,507	4,560	6,300	2,087

Maj. Stone over G. 1,771... for Harrison, 3,030.

V. Grigsby (W) Pope (Ind) Stone (L)

Anderson	138	134	687	388	329
Bullitt	680	44	315	485	353
Hardin	888	686	670	1343	526
Larus	130	211	297	(new county)	
Marion	373	648	435	1145	37
Mercer	485	67	874	686	854
Nelson	1008	303	588	1308	234
Spencer	313	20	528	473	300
Washington	313	445	687	687	338
Total	3,701	2,336	4,873	6,319	3,386

Maj. Stone over G. 1,771... for Harrison, 3,030.

VI. White (W) Garrard (L)

Clay	443	103	488	91	148
Festil	687	48	469	469	155
Floyd	585	—	382	404	404
Garrard	736	—	1038	138	138
Harian	404	—	488	10	10
Johnson	184	—	(new county)		
Knox	688	91	680	91	91
Laurel	313	107	488	91	91
Letcher	88	130	(new county)		
Madison	388	144	318	361	361
Perry	484	—	385	45	45
Pike	480	—	176	128	128

Dist's.	(W.)	(L.)	Harr'n.	V. B.
Rockcastle	388	—	487	388
Whiskey	488	—	488	488
Total	6,880	710	6,369	1,636

Majority for White, 6,140... for Harrison, 4,644.
* Not a candidate.

VII. Thom'n (W) Spr'g (L) Lecom'g (L)

Carroll	388	5	388	388
Henry	485	86	1019	807
Jackson	340	388	650	880
Louisville	1585	186	1100	2230
Osanna	381	135	414	485
Shelby	1648	469	1588	1670
Trimble	158	64	458	384
Total	4,900	1,128	4,487	6,586

Maj. for Thom'n over L. 408... for Harrison, 3,371.

VIII. Davis (W) Wick'g (F) L.

Bourbon	1284	400	1128	388
Fayette	1343	388	1428	526
Franklin	688	488	688	434
Jessamine	889	488	688	373
Owen	488	613	454	541
Scott	787	1106	739	297
Woodford	681	513	738	384
Total	5,788	4,918	5,775	3,381

Majority for Davis, 873... for Harrison, 2,444.

IX. Anderson. French.

Bath	581	605	578	578
Breathitt	138	219	159	45
Carter	147	487	163	285
Clarke	689	488	1001	188
Fleming	1131	641	1143	473
Greenup	448	488	569	388
Lawrence	805	488	388	188
Lewis	511	488	528	388
Montgomery	631	642	685	388
Morgan	381	588	380	318
Total	5,073	5,481	5,419	2,889

Maj. for French, 408... for Harrison, 2,682.

X. Wall. Tibbatts.

Boone	689	678	843	473
Bracken	589	443	713	378
Campbell	387	688	355	488
Gallatin	289	388	388	388
Grant	383	408	374	380
Harrison	870	908	741	684
Kenton	683	814	618	638
Mason	1448	817	1586	684
Nicholas	686	774	687	481
Pendleton	380	488	387	380
Total	6,184	6,507	6,301	4,587

Maj. for Tibbatts, 343... for Harrison, 1,784.

LEGISLATURE FOR 1843-4.

Senate—Whigs, 26	Lecc-Foccos, 12	maj. 14
House—	—	36
Total	—	88

IOWA TERRITORY.

DELEGATE, 1843. DELEGATE, 1844.

Co's.	Wallace (W)	Dodge (L)	Rich (W)	Dodge (L)
Cedar	118	191	135	180
Clinton	—	maj. 45	78	83
Clayton	—	(with Delaware)	57	67
Delaware	—	maj. 255	286	363
Des Moines	686	772	581	601
Dubuque	—	(with Delaware)	—	—
Henry	448	387	465	304
Jackson	—	maj. 158	137	346
Jefferson	346	617	385	343
Johnson	maj. 4	(no returns)	60	41
Kookuk	—	(with Washington)	—	—
Lee	—	846	515	687
Linn	—	maj. 39	141	281
Louisia	287	370	383	190
Mahaska	—	(with Washington)	—	—
Muscataine	—	284	216	363
Scott	348	236	335	388
Wapello	—	(with Jefferson)	—	—
Washington	—	maj. 11	186	178
Van Buren	381	865	585	714
Total	3,373	4,791	4,316	4,838

Maj. for Dodge, 1,419... for same, 638.

TENNESSEE.
GOVERNOR, 1843. GOVERNOR, 1841.

Diets. CONGRESS, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.
I. Aiken (W.) Johnson (L.) Harrison. V.B.

Counties.	Jones(W)	Polk(L)	Jones (W)	Polk(L)
Anderson	594	288	540	265
Bledsoe	628	293	590	227
Blount	1053	730	1065	639
Bradley	*483	*873	480	846
Campbell	383	379	*343	*362
Carter	714	153	729	138
Cherokee	536	515	463	756
Cocke	820	190	821	100
Craighead	1018	573	1003	524
Cross	978	1534	894	1574
Hamilton	628	691	548	560
Hawkins	1130	1236	1053	1343
Henderson	1610	256	1605	176
Henson	348	86	373	70
Jones	1911	454	1843	385
Madison	470	355	431	320
McMinn	879	1025	955	884
Meigs	124	576	84	574
Monroe	960	1023	847	965
Morgan	183	162	158	125
Polk	225	419	194	345
Roane	212	359	164	376
Sevier	888	671	882	649
Shelby	890	51	839	68
Smith	353	1251	313	1338
Washington	840	088	789	1123
Bedford	1510	1479	1853	2244
Cannon	354	630 (Ruth, War. Wil.)		
Coffee	339	905 (Bed. Frank. War.)		
Davidson	2064	1481	1768	1236
DeKalb	513	464 (War.S. White.)		
Hickman	340	612	319	657
Hunter	1111	410	144	359
Franklin	417	1039	603	1361
Gibson	1997	1236	1110	1276
Greene	682	635	510	568
Hickman	377	913	247	336
Lumpkin	313	433	433	629
Madison	1117	717	1109	622
Lawrence	474	439	522	505
Lincoln	899	2314	728	2504
Marshall	697	1387 (Bed. Lin. Maury.)		
Maury	1421	1800	1367	2187
Montgomery	1342	911	925	781
Overton	291	1048	262	859
Robertson	1199	764	960	680
Rutherford	1886	1367	1711	1634
Smith	2101	713	2329	600
Stewart	470	682	378	614
Sumner	*816	*1782	702	1621
Van Buren	149	179 (White & Warren.)		
Warren	342	1164	476	2037
Wayne	676	348	696	319
White	942	450	1158	511
Williamson	1336	631	1305	909
Wilson	2427	1073	2246	971
Yancey	300	410	258	331
Carroll	1274	469	1195	425
Dyer	360	228	326	212
Fayette	1072	1000	1003	864
Gibson	1159	516	1017	432
Hardeman	618	915	624	853
Haywood	695	640	655	554
Henderson	1105	429	1100	329
Henry	783	1167	721	1108
Lauderdale	281	315 (Dyer & Tipton.)		
Madison	1185	656	1046	654
McNairy	781	643	741	509
Obion	313	477	274	387
Perry	736	450	707	358
Sevier	1552	1036	229	736
Tipton	357	463	513	564
Weakley	592	500	509	726
Total	58,307	54,474	53,929	50,705
Maj. for Jones	3,839	for do.	3,224	

Carter	690	105	837	90
Cocke	723	137	917	80
Greene	941	1536	1023	1559
Hawkins	1038	1262	1053	1361
Johnson	337	119	380	49
Hillman	854	1594	827	1236
Washington	854	1080	629	1059
Total	4,359	5,435	5,448	5,507
Majority for Johnson, 543				for Van Buren, 59.

II. Senter. Wallace.

Anderson	547	805	635	337
Blount	868	638	1198	640
Campbell	856	389	481	322
Cherokee	573	808	621	728
Craighead	380	679	1036	449
Jefferson	1291	324	1311	131
Monroe	684	987	323	309
Morgan	156	159	311	161
Sevier	651	94	326	45
Total	6,310	4,290	7,901	3,648
Majority for Senter 2,020				for Harrison 4,269.

III. Campbell. Blackwell.

Bledsoe	447	395	644	302
Bradley	406	857	457	791
Hamilton	823	653	608	478
Knox	1837	486	2038	314
Madison	434	377	533	365
McMinn	894	1045	1023	397
Polk	318	419	119	535
Rhea	157	379	308	228
Roane	803	696	1047	545
Total	5,700	5,798	6,713	4,508
Majority for Blackwell, 98				for Harrison, 2,906.

IV. Bradford. Cullom.

Coffee	323	639 (Bed. Frank. & War.)		
DeKalb	508	441 (Smith War. & White.)		
Putnam	87	438	140	338
Jackson	1077	696	1302	531
Overton	248	1027	329	968
Van Buren	144	129 (Warren & White.)		
Warren	360	1075	513	1344
White	569	465	1201	235
Total	3,650	5,150	2,485	4,332
Majority for Cullom, 1,500				for Van Buren, 1,747.

V. Long (L.) Jones (L.)

Bedford	1303	954	1878	3136
Franklin	630	738	645	1461
Lincoln	322	2411	821	2631
Marshall	622	953 (Bed. Lin. & Maury.)		
Total	2,943	5,111	3,354	6,149
Majority for Long, 2,168				for Van Buren, 2,794.

VI. N.S. Brown (W) A. V. Brown (L.)

Giles	1337	1183	1190	1343
Hardin	525	659	562	581
Hickman	279	595	293	623
Lawrence	429	451	537	373
Maury	1494	1727	1497	2025
Wayne	674	841	760	268
Total	4,778	5,269	4,839	5,438
Maj. for A. V. Brown, 461				for Van Buren, 599.

VII. Dickinson (W)

Cannon	369	(No oppo. (Ruth, Wil. & War.)		
Rutherford	1573	oppo.	1706	1476
Williamson	1823	ation.	2017	621
Wilson	3960		2550	670
Total	6,137		6,273	2,636

VIII. Peyton (W) Donelson (L.)

Davidson	3029	1454	1960	1774
Smith	3051	676	3257	626
Sumner	773	1784	794	1726
Total	4,853	3,914	6,411	3,700
Majority for Peyton, 369				for Harrison, 1,711.

* Unofficial: the official total in 1843 was, Jones, 57,008, Polk, 51,519; in 1841, Jones, 53,536, Polk, 50,343
The first 26 Counties in the preceding table, are known as East, the next 30 as Middle, and the last 17 as West Tennessee. The following table shows the Congressional Districts:

I.K.	Henry.	Johnson.	Harr'n.	V. B.
Benton	302	491	259	301
Dickson	342	602	383	633
Henry	815	1119	863	1019
Humphreys	312	476	191	353
Montgomery	1836	901	1191	730
Robertson	1168	760	1167	659
Stewart	477	651	457	642
Total	4,676	4,904	4,433	4,448

X.	Ashe.	Stanton.		
Dyer	230	226	446	206
Fayette	1056	1070	1140	902
Hardeman	616	974	676	810
Haywood	692	681	807	576
Lauderdale	280	214	(Dyer & Tip.)	
McNairy	771	649	906	477
Shelby	1286	1096	950	681
Tipton	354	470	573	588
Total	5,467	5,374	5,498	4,200

XI.	Brown.	Papel.		
Carroll	1145	484	1361	352
Gibson	1080	479	1272	418
Henderson	1042	392	1318	277
Madison	1116	684	1312	537
Obion	287	425	267	357
Perry	644	456	781	348
Weakley	598	802	528	723
Total	5,852	3,723	6,829	3,012

Majority for Ashe, 183... for Harrison, 1,202.
 Total, 1840—Harrison, 60,331; Van Buren, 48,293,
 Maj. 12,102.

ARKANSAS.

CONGRESS, 1842. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Co's.	Cummins.	(Ind.)	(L.)	Cross.	Harrison.	V. B.
Arkansas	121	8	104	193	78	78
Benton	31	113	340	72	245	
Bradley	89	—	81	new county		
Carroll	96	199	278	69	223	
Chico	161	4	156	191	43	
Clark	108	29	143	119	87	
Cowway	214	75	192	177	201	
Crawford	277	94	447	235	347	
Crittenden	77	15	160	95	71	
Desha	184	1	89	173	78	
Franklin	156	20	189	—	—	
Green	13	2	270	18	105	
Hempstead	288	11	317	210	351	
Hot Spring	122	39	205	55	103	
Independence	360	62	370	370	188	
Izard	59	196	124	79	194	
Jackson	125	8	212	107	143	
Jefferson	194	1	137	173	109	
Johnson	108	95	291	160	324	
Lafayette	80	—	82	43	25	
Lawrence	191	38	310	138	214	
Madison	24	58	391	135	253	
Marion	23	44	173	21	112	
Mississippi	74	—	125	90	73	
Monroe	97	3	28	124	44	
Perry	69	23	50	new county		
Phillips	201	29	296	228	247	
Pike	15	66	107	23	87	
Poinsett	6	2	257	4	130	
Pope	188	69	212	183	263	
Pulaski	480	29	397	606	332	
Randolph	36	7	349	45	69	
Saline	163	5	205	142	133	
Scott	15	54	174	32	112	
Sevier	21	26	110	32	maj. 50	
Sevier	99	28	328	76	197	
St. Francis	94	20	202	82	246	
Union	90	3	260	124	173	
Van Buren	64	22	175	28	151	
Washington	229	178	669	422	630	
White	74	—	41	82	46	
Yell	81	69	182	new county		

Total, 5,315 1,686 9,418 5,160 6,798
 Maj. for Cross over both, 2,412... for V. B., 1,908.
 * Was rejected for informality; it was 60 majority for Van Buren.

ALABAMA.

CONGRESS, 1843. PRESIDENT, 1840.

I. Dist.	Dellez (W)	Goldthwaite (L)	Har.	V. B.
Baldwin	106	189	127	112
Clarke	580	380	719	274
Conecuh	218	623	230	596
Marengo	436	364	541	626
Mobile	788	626	842	626
Monroe	1126	1225	1421	1121
Washington	241	271	263	277
Wilcox	653	635	778	457
Total	4,843	4,708	5,628	3,968

Majority for Dellez, 135... for Harrison, 1,640.

II.	Pettit.	Belser.		
Barbour	879	884	1028	649
Coffee	—	—	—	(with Dale.)
Covington	134	126	188	69
Dale	—	—	—	367
Henry	393	490	325	391
Madison	836	531	731	398
Montgomery	806	870	1134	811
Pike	—	—	—	627
Russell	496	576	691	604
Total	—	—	5,117	3,950

Majority for Belser, ... for Harrison, 1,167.

III.	Lek.	Lewis.		
Autauga	—	—	591	574
Bibb	537	539	583	478
Coosa	303	786	316	528
Dallas	835	626	1024	628
Jefferson	328	428	315	362
Lovades	711	634	586	528
Perry	686	814	973	822
Shelby	—	13	673	407
Total	3,600	4,283	5,271	4,616

Majority for Lewis, 683... for Harrison, 655.

IV.	Young.	Payne.		
Fayette	—	—	203	819
Greene	321	620	1326	728
Pickens	828	854	1023	769
Sumter	1050	1102	1306	1180
Tuscaloosa	—	—	1276	177
Total	2,950	3,251	5,215	4,504

Majority for Payne, 285... for Harrison, 711.

V.	Armstrong (L)	Houston (L)		
Franklin	351	738	637	808
Lauderdale	566	738	645	367
Lawrence	940	405	649	728
Limestone	—	—	356	897
Marion	141	593	196	526
Morgan	—	—	358	804
Walker	—	—	244	367
Total	—	—	3,086	5,275

VI.				
Blount	[no opposition]	105	720	
De Kalb	to Reuben	157	771	
Jackson	Chapman,	87	2147	
Madison	L. F.]	226	1965	
Marshall	—	142	924	
St. Clair	—	42	679	
Total	—	896	7,224	

VII.	Chitt'm (W.)	Dal' (L.)	McC'm (W.)	(L.)
Benton	522	32	1035	422
Chambers	1021	69	697	1089
Cherokee	550	6	856	377
Randolph	409	61	549	379
Talladega	637	87	714	699
Tallapoosa	601	30	585	412
Total	3,630	181	4,456	2,958

Maj. for McC. over C. 694... for Van Buren, 1,176.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

DELEGATE, 1843.	DELEGATE, 1841.
Hickox (W)	Dodge (L)
Dodge (L)	Scott's. Arnold (W)
3,124	4,986
178	5,363
Majority for Dodge, 1,221... for same, 597.	

ELECTION RETURNS.

MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR, 1843. W. B'd. L. Anti-B.

CONGRESS, 1842. L. F. Bond-Payers

L. F. Anti-Bond.

PRESIDENT, 1840.

Table with columns for Counties, Adams, Amite, Attala, Bolivar, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Copah, Covington, De Soto, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Neshoba, Newton, Nottoway, Oktobaha, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tombigbee, Tunica, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkerson, Winston, Yazoo, and Yazoo. Rows list candidates and their counts.

Total 19,516 16,906

MICHIGAN.

GOVERNOR, 1843. W. B'd. L. Anti-B. (A.)

PRESIDENT, 1840.

Pitcher, Barry, Birney, Harrison, V. B.

Table listing Michigan counties and candidates: Kent, Leape, Lapeer, Leape, Livingston, Macomb, Mackinaw, Monroe, Oakland, Ottawa, Saginaw, Shiawassee, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Wahtenaw, Wayne, Total.

Table listing Michigan counties and candidates: Allegan, Barry, Benon, Branch, Oscoda, Oshtemo, Ottawa, Ogemaw, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Emmet, Gribble, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Leape, Lapeer, Leape, Livingston, Macomb, Mackinaw, Monroe, Oakland, Ottawa, Saginaw, Shiawassee, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Wahtenaw, Wayne, Total.

Total. Majority for Barry. for Harrison, 1,804.

TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of holding Elections.	Do. Presidential Election.
Maine	Augusts	21 Monday in September.	First Monday in November.
New-Hampshire	Concord	21 Tuesday in March.	First Monday in November.
Vermont	Montpelier	1st Tuesday in September.	Second Tuesday in November.
Massachusetts	Boston	2d Monday in November.	Second Monday in November.
Rhode Island	Providence & Newport.	Governor and Sen. in April, Represent. in April and Aug.	First Wednesday in November.
Connecticut	Hartford & New-Haven	1st Monday in April.	First Monday in November.
New-York	Albany	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.
New-Jersey	Trenton	2d Tuesday in October.	First Tues. in Nov. & next day.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	2d Tuesday in October.	First Friday in November.
Delaware	Dover	2d Tuesday in November.	Second Tuesday in November.
Maryland	Annapolis	1st Wednesday in October.	Second Monday in November.
Virginia	Richmond	3d Thursday in April.	First Monday in November.
North Carolina	Raleigh	1st Thursday in August.	Second Thursday in November.
South Carolina	Columbia	2d Monday in October.	By Legislature about Dec. 1st.
Georgia	Milledgeville.	1st Monday in October.	First Monday in November.
Alabama	Tuscaloosa	1st Monday in August.	Second Monday in November.
Mississippi	Jackson	1st Monday in November.	First Monday in November.
Louisiana	New-Orleans	1st Monday in July.	First Tuesday in November.
Tennessee	Nashville	1st Thursday in August.	First Tuesday in November.
Kentucky	Frankfort	1st Monday in August.	First Monday in November.
Ohio	Columbus	2d Tuesday in Oct. ber.	Last Friday in October.
Indiana	Indianapolis	1st Monday in August.	First Monday in November.
Illinois	Springfield	1st Monday in August.	First Monday in November.
Missouri	Jefferson City	1st Monday in August.	First Monday in November.
Michigan	Detroit	1st Monday in November.	First Monday in November.
Arkansas	Little Rock	1st Monday in October.	First Monday in November.

⚠ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

States.	Electoral Vote.		1840.		1836.	
	Harrison.	V. Buren.	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine	10	7	46,612	46,301	15,239	29,390
New-Hampshire			23,158	23,761	6,328	30,697
Massachusetts	14		72,874	51,944	42,347	34,474
Connecticut	3		31,601	25,396	16,749	19,261
Rhode Island	4		5,278	3,301	3,710	3,864
Vermont	7		22,440	18,018	20,296	14,038
New-York	28		225,517	202,527	138,543	163,311
New-Jersey	8		33,251	31,024	26,137	25,629
Pennsylvania	30		144,021	143,672	67,111	91,475
Delaware	3		5,967	4,874	4,793	4,153
Maryland	10		23,628	28,752	26,652	22,238
Virginia	22		42,601	4,693	23,468	30,261
Ohio	21		140,157	124,782	105,405	96,049
Kentucky	15		58,489	22,616	36,687	33,025
North Carolina	15		46,376	38,723	23,626	26,315
South Carolina		11				
Georgia	11		40,294	31,333	24,330	22,137
Alabama		7	28,471	23,391	16,612	20,503
Indiana	9		65,302	51,604	41,281	32,750
Illinois		5	45,637	47,476	14,329	17,275
Michigan	3		22,368	21,181	4,073	7,553
Mississippi	4		19,516	16,975	9,638	9,573
Tennessee	13		60,321	48,229	28,333	26,120
Louisiana	5		11,323	7,616	2,383	3,653
Missouri		4	22,973	29,760	8,327	10,385
Arkansas		3	4,323	6,048	1,238	2,907
Total in 23 States.	1,284	60	1,374,208	1,122,303	737,711	763,697
In 1840, Harrison majority			146,900			26,876
					In 1836, Van Buren majority	

(Chooses Electors by Legislature.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM EACH STATE.

States.	Electors in 1840.	Do. in '44.	States.	Electors in 1840.	Do. in '44.
Maine	10		South Carolina	11	9
New-Hampshire	7		Georgia	11	10
Massachusetts	14		Alabama	7	9
Rhode Island	4		Mississippi	4	6
Connecticut	8		Louisiana	5	6
Vermont	7		Ohio	21	23
New-York	42		Kentucky	15	12
New-Jersey	8		Tennessee	15	13
Pennsylvania	30		Indiana	9	12
Delaware	3		Illinois	5	9
Maryland	10		Michigan	3	5
Virginia	23		Missouri	4	7
North Carolina	15		Arkansas	3	3

Total, 294 275

In 1840 the States in *Italics* voted for Van Buren, giving him 60 votes; the residue for Harrison, giving him 284 votes.



THE WHIG ALMANAC

THE WHIG PARTY,

BEATEN, NOT CONQUERED; OVERBORNE BY FRAUD, NOT VANQUISHED BY ARGUMENT NOR OUTNUMBERED BY LEGAL VOTERS, STILL ADHERE TO, RE-AFFIRM, AND BOLDLY PROCLAIM THEIR PRINCIPLES, WHICH ARE THE SAME AS EVER—VIZ :

“A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

“An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.

“Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

“A faithful administration of the Public Domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.

“An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in Elections.

“An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

“These objects attained, I think we should cease to be afflicted with bad administrations of the Government.

Ashland, Sept. 13, 1842.

H. CLAY.”

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

COMPLETE
NEW

1845

WELLS RATH
YORK

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CENSUS.--1840.

POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Free white persons—Males.....	7,299,266	Slaves—Males.....	1,246,408
“““ Females.....	8,389,844	“““ Females.....	1,940,805
Total free white persons.....	14,189,106	Total slaves.....	2,497,313
Free colored persons—Males.....	186,467		
“““ Females.....	199,778		
Total free colored persons.....	386,245	Aggregate total.....	17,062,666

White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age.....	1,919
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ of 14 “ and under 25	2,066
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ over 25	2,700
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ blind.....	5,024
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ insane and idiots at the public charge.....	4,889
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ private charge.....	10,179
Total number of persons employed in mining.....	15,203
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ agriculture.....	3,717,756
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ commerce.....	117,575
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ manufactures and trade.....	791,546
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ navigation of the ocean.....	56,025
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ canals, lakes and rivers.....	32,067
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ learned professions.....	65,282
Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb.....	977
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ blind.....	1,849
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ insane and idiots at private charge.....	3,033
“““ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ public charge.....	883
Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services.....	20,797
Number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.....	649,632

CENSUS OF INDIANS RESIDING WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THE U. STATES.

Natives of the country west of the Mississippi River.....	168,633
Removed by the United States Government west of the Mississippi.....	86,494
Remaining east of the Mississippi River.....	23,658
Total.....	277,833

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

Divisions.	Square miles.	Population.	Pop.sq.m.	Divisions.	Square miles.	Population.	Pop.sq.m.
Europe.....	2,792,000	237,700,000	89	America.....	11,046,000	45,000,000	4
Asia.....	12,118,000	390,000,000	33	Australasia.....	3,100,000	20,300,000	6
Africa.....	8,516,000	90,000,000	7	Grand total.....	37,578,000	743,000,000	Av. 25

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1844.

REVENUE From what sources.	Six mos. to April 1.	Qr. end'g July 30.	Qr. ending Sept. 30.	Total.
	Customs.....	\$11,470,416	\$8,471,000	\$10,750,000	$30,691,416
Lands.....	1,137,814	500,500	450,000	2,088,314
Miscellaneous.....	70,537	50,000	25,500	146,037
Loan of 1843.....	4,241			4,241
Treasury notes.....	1,919,800	26,000		1,944,800
Total.....	\$14,602,798	\$9,046,500	\$11,225,500	\$34,874,798

EXPENSES.	Six mos. to April 1.	Qr. end'g July 30.	Qr. ending Sept. 30.	Total.
	Civil, Miscellaneous, Foreign.....	\$3,016,569	\$1,280,778	\$1,411,051	$5,708,398
Military.....	3,821,613	1,693,778	3,277,386	7,892,757
Naval.....	3,825,451	1,900,451	1,906,306	6,632,198
Interest of debt.....	551,879	537,508	31,404	1,120,791
Paid loan of 1841.....			324,000	324,000
Treasury notes and interest.....	3,403,933	1,063,933	222,654	4,790,520
Total.....	\$18,419,406	\$5,876,068	\$7,238,944	\$31,599,178
Excess of revenue.....	1,183,333	3,170,432	3,991,896	9,345,661

To have a respect for ourselves, guides our morals; and to have a deference for others, our manners. "I was terribly put out about it," as the fellow remarked who was kicked down stairs for making a row.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

THE year 1844, just ended, has witnessed one of the most extraordinary Political contests that ever occurred. So nice and equal a balance of parties, so universal and intense an interest, so desperate and protracted a struggle, are entirely without parallel. The result, though showing a large preponderance of Electoral Votes for the victorious party, exhibits no corresponding disparity of moral or numerical strength. James K. Polk is chosen President by less than an absolute majority of the People's Votes. Allow him Fifty Thousand more than Clay, in a Vote of Three Millions, and there are still to be considered the Sixty-odd Thousand votes thrown away on the Birney or Abolition ticket—every one opposed to Polk's views on the Texas Question, and nine-tenths of them in favor of the Protection of Home Industry, and Whigs in every thing but their Political hostility to Slavery. So that, while one party has secured the Offices and the Executive power, there is a clear popular majority for the Principles and Measures of its antagonist.

But this is only an item. *James K. Polk owes his election to the Birney or Liberty Party.* Had there been no such party, drawing its votes nine-tenths from the Whig ranks, Mr. Clay would have received at least the votes of New-York and Michigan, in addition to those actually cast for him, giving him 146 votes to Polk's 129. To Birney and Co. therefore, is the Country indebted for the election of Polk, and an Annexation, anti-Tariff ascendancy in the Federal Government.

Yet Abolition alone could not have made a sufficient diversion in favor of Loco-Focoism to defeat Mr. Clay. Native Americanism, or the apprehension studiously inculcated by Mr. Polk's partisans that the Whigs, if successful, would abolish or greatly restrict the privilege of becoming citizens now accorded to Immigrants from Foreign Countries, struck us a hard blow. Thousands of Adopted Citizens, heretofore Whigs, were impelled to go

over to the opposite party; thousands were Naturalized expressly to oppose Nativism, and voted the Polk tickets mainly to that end; thousands more, we have good reason to believe, voted that way without being naturalized at all. Mr. Polk on this single question gained more than enough votes in the State of New-York to elect him.

But all the losses sustained by the Whigs through Fraudulent Voting, with the diversions from their ranks by Abolition and repugnance to Nativism, would have been unavailing, had the People been permitted to know what were the main questions in difference between the two great parties, and so to decide intelligently upon them. But this Loco-Focoism resisted and prevented. It could not do otherwise and not be beaten. Therefore, while its public meetings, its speakers, its journals, in the *South*, were open, bold and ardent in their advocacy of the Immediate Annexation of Texas to this Country, regardless of consequences, this question was widely declared at the *North* to be by no means distinctly or decisively in issue. The *Evening Post*, the most respectable and influential Polk paper in this City, repudiated the issue and opposed Annexation. Silas Wright, who had powerfully opposed the Texas Treaty in the Senate, was made the Polk candidate for Governor of New-York, by which nomination the Van Buren anti-Texas men were drawn into the support of Polk, New-York carried for him, and his election secured. Thus while Texas gained for Polk the votes of Georgia and Louisiana, the game was so played as not to lose him a single Northern vote.

On the Tariff question the fraud planned and perpetrated to prevent a clear popular verdict was still more glaring. In the first place, a resolution, which might be interpreted to mean any thing or nothing, was passed at the Convention by which Polk and Dallas were nominated. The Free Traders interpreted it as declaring hostility to all Protective

Legislation. The Tariff men in the party regarded it as meaning practically just nothing at all. Thus both were satisfied. Coming before the People, those of the Cotton States were assured that Mr. Polk was a genuine Free Trader, and his votes and speeches in Congress and on the stump were cited to prove it. At the same time, Pennsylvania and other Tariff States were assured that Polk was for moderate and reasonable Protection to Home Industry, and a letter from him to John K. Kane of Philadelphia (the only avowal of principle he made 'for the public eye' after his nomination) was produced to prove it. This letter was written after the pattern of the Baltimore Resolution aforesaid, and, while it looked toward a Protective Tariff, was cautiously worded so as not to give umbrage to the Free Traders. Thus Georgia and Alabama supported Mr. Polk as the consistent, uncompromising enemy of the Protective Policy, while Pennsylvania and the Wool-growing or Manufacturing sections of New-York and other Free States were assured that he was as favorable to Protection as Mr. Clay! In Pittsburgh and vicinity, he was even commended as more favorable to Protection than his great competitor! No expenditure of sophistry or falsehood was deemed too great to cover this weak point of their line of defence. The success was such as ill-deserving often meets in the outset. The apprehensions of the Tariff section of the party were entirely lulled to rest, and Mr. Polk received large majorities in nearly every Iron County of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Let us see the end before we conclude that such iniquity has prospered.

And yet so palpable was the cheat practiced upon the Tariff section of Mr. Polk's supporters that it seemed hardly possible that it should succeed. No intelligent man could be deceived by it, and even the ignorant suspected while they yielded to it. But the old prejudices, the old hatreds, the old slanders, against Mr. Clay, were vehemently invoked, and new and grosser calumnies were invented for the occasion, to be credited on the strength of the old ones. Mr. Clay was held

up to the Nation as a gambler, a profane swearer, and a general profligate in morals and life, while those who had through twenty years supported and idolized Crawford and Jackson, each of whom had killed his man in personal encounter, while Jackson had tried hard to kill the two Bentons without even the formalities of a combat, were horrified at Mr. Clay's bloodless and regretted duels! The contest was widely represented as one between a dueling and an anti-dueling candidate, and thousands were on this ground induced to vote against their own views of National Policy and practical beneficence. If an unjust seizure of foreign territory, resulting in war and ten thousand deaths, shall be the result of this squeamishness, on whom will rest the responsibility?

But Calumny and Fraud have done their work, and Mr. Clay is defeated. That is the extent of the verdict. Would that its consequences might extend no farther than their authors intended! The People have not intended to decide against a Protective Tariff in favor of the Annexation of Texas; and yet both these are among the probable results of Polk's election. The Sub-Treasury project, if there be any sincerity and consistency in the victors, must also be revived and pressed upon the Country. Mr. Polk stands expressly and publicly committed to it; his chief advisers are Calhoun, Van Buren, Woodbury, &c. Pride of opinion, and the taunts of the more reckless Destructives will probably compel 'the party,' however reluctantly, to march up to the line of its former professions. Those, therefore, who hope for a quiet, peaceful, conservative Administration, are doomed to disappointment. Mr. Polk is not the man to rise superior to the circumstances by which he finds himself surrounded. He will submit to be moulded and governed by them. He must carry Proscription down to low water mark, for the hungry pack behind him will have it so. He must press the Annexation of Texas, for those who forced his nomination at Baltimore regard this as the primary consideration, and chose him for his known devotion to their darling scheme. He must do his best

to undermine and overthrow the Protective features of the Tariff, all the time talking smooth generalities and specious clap-trap about 'equalizing the burthens of the Government,' 'equal Protection,' 'correcting the excesses of former legislation,' &c. while sapping the great bulwark of the National well-being. In short, the new Administration will be compelled, by the original sin attending its conception, to war at once upon the Public Interests and the Public Faith.

What, then, is the duty of the Whigs?—Evidently, to stand fast by their Principles and their Country. They should offer no factious opposition to the new dynasty—no opposition for opposition's sake. But they should renew and perfect their organization, be vigilant in the diffusion of facts and arguments bearing on the great questions which must continue to divide the Country, maintain their ascendancy wherever the majority is with them, and strengthen their ranks in Congress so far as possible. To these ends no noisy or vehement effort is requisite. Let them but adhere firmly to their principles and their measures, discarding all solicitations to disband and adopt new names and new purposes. Thus prepared, thus guarded, let them patiently, hopefully bide their time.—The punishment of the temporarily successful frauds and deceptions of 1844 cannot fail to be signal and certain.

Were the Whigs beaten by Fraud ?

If any man doubts that systematic, enormous, atrocious frauds were perpetrated in our late Election, and that James K. Polk is chosen President by virtue of these frauds, we ask his attention to the following facts :

The total vote of Louisiana in the vehement contest of 1840 was 18,912; in the late Election it was 26,295—an increase of about thirty-five per cent. Accordingly, it will be found by a scrutiny of the Parish returns that the increase averages very nearly that ratio—a little higher in the new and rapidly growing Parishes; a little lower in those that are old and stationary; though the strong Loco-Foco Parishes are apt to swell their vote the most. The single exception is the Loco-Foco strong-

hold *Plaquemines*, an old Parish, not rapidly increasing its population, lying below New-Orleans, toward the mouth of the Mississippi. Here the vote has been swelled after this extraordinary fashion :

	1840.	1842.	1843.	1844.
Whig.	250....98	179....96	210....87	1007.

The vote for Polk exceeds the whole number of *white males of all ages* in the Parish in 1840, although Louisiana exacts a Property qualification of her voters! And the excessive majority for Polk over that given for his party at any former Election has given him the vote of the State. In other words—if *Plaquemines* had given no more than her honest vote, the Electoral Vote of Louisiana would have been cast for Clay.

That this vote of *Plaquemines* was abominably fraudulent rests on no inference or calculation. *John Gibney*, steward of the steamboat *Agnes*, swears that the boat went down from New-Orleans with a full load of passengers, under the charge of Judge Leonard, (the great man of *Plaquemines*;) that he himself a minor, not residing in *Plaquemines*, being persuaded by the Captain, voted *three times* at different Polls in that Parish—every time for Polk and Dallas. *Dr. J. B. Wilkinson*, a voter of *Plaquemines*, swears that he noticed that the Polls were opened before the legal hour, and were then surrounded by a crowd of strangers, one of whom he ventured to challenge; but, as the Clerk reached out the book, the Sheriff pulled it away, declaring that nobody should be sworn! After this the foreign votes went in pell-mell. *Alfred Vail*, a passenger, and *E. Seymour Austin*, pilot of the *Agnes*, swear to a state of facts within their knowledge similar to that sworn to by *John Gibney*. *Albert Savage*, Engineer of the steamboat *Planter*, swears that his boat went down with one hundred and forty Loco-Focos from New-Orleans, who voted after the fashion above described; but when he offered a vote—it being a *Clay* one—it was refused, the Sheriff saying he would swear him! *Paul Corman* testifies that he went with other Whigs to vote, but were deterred by seeing *Charles Bruland* driven out of the voting room, wounded, bloody, and without his hat, having been beaten by the Sheriff for offering a Whig vote. There being a large Loco-Foco mob around the Polls, excited, swearing and threatening, the few Whigs were obliged to leave without voting.

This is the way one State was carried for Polk and Dallas. Had we room, we could satisfy any candid mind that New-York was carried by means equally foul and flagitious.—Can such victories profit the winners ?

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.*		PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.
1789	Geo. Washington 69 (Unanimous.)	John Adams..... 34 (Scattering)..... 35		James Moore... 231 J. Q. Adams.... 1	Daniel D. Tompkins... 218 R. Stockton... 84
1792	Geo. Washington 132 (Unanimous.)	John Adams..... 77 George Clinton... 50 T. Jefferson 4, Burr... 1	1830	Andrew Jackson 99 John Q. Adams 84 W. H. Crawford 4 Henry Clay..... 37	D. Rodney..... 4 R. Rush..... 1 R. G. Harper..... 1 John C. Calhoun..... 182 N. Scaford..... 30 N. McCon..... 24 A. Jackson..... 13 M. Van Buren..... 9 Henry Clay..... 2
1796	John Adams.... 71 Thos. Jefferson.. 68	Samuel Adams..... 15 Oliver Ellsworth... 11 George Clinton..... 7 John Jay..... 5 Scattering..... 10	1834	[J. Q. Adams elect- ed President by the House of Rep.]	Blank..... 1 John C. Calhoun..... 173 Richard Rush..... 55 Maria Van Buren..... 180 John Sergeant..... 49 W. L. Williams..... 30 Amos Ellmaker..... 1 Richard M. Johnson... 147 Francis Granger..... 77 John Tyler..... 47 William Smith..... 23
1800	Thos. Jefferson... 73 John Adams..... 65	Amos Burr..... 73 C. C. Pinckney..... 64 John Jay..... 1 George Clinton... 162	1832	Andrew Jackson 178 John Q. Adams 88 Andrew Jackson 219 Henry Clay..... 48 John Floyd..... 11 William Wirt... 7	John C. Calhoun..... 173 Richard Rush..... 55 Maria Van Buren..... 180 John Sergeant..... 49 W. L. Williams..... 30 Amos Ellmaker..... 1 Richard M. Johnson... 147 Francis Granger..... 77 John Tyler..... 47 William Smith..... 23
1804	Thos. Jefferson... 162 Chas. C. Pinckney 14 James Madison... 123 Chas. C. Pinckney 47 George Clinton... 6	Rufus King..... 14 George Clinton... 113 Rufus King..... 47 James A. Adair..... 3 James Monroe... 3 John Langdon..... 9 Elbridge Ger y..... 131 Daniel Ingersoll..... 86 James D. Tompkins... 183 John E. Howard..... 22 James Ross..... 5 John Mar-bull..... 4 R. G. Harper..... 3	1836	Martin Van B'n... 170 W. H. Harrison... 73 Hugh L. White... 25 Daniel Webster... 14 W. P. Mangum... 11 W. H. Harrison... 234 Martin Van B'n... 69 Har 29 Sts. V. B'n 7 James K. Polk... 170 Henry Clay..... 166	John Tyler..... 234 Richard M. Johnson... 48 Polk 1, Tazewell..... 11 George M. Dallas... 170 Theo. Frelinghuysen... 105
1808	James Madison... 129 De Witt Clinton. 99 James Monroe... 183 Rufus King..... 34		1840		
1812			1844		

* At the four first elections, no discrimination was made between votes for President and Vice President; each elector voting for two candidates, and the highest on the poll being President and the next Vice President.

† Under the Constitution as it then stood, there was no choice for President; the votes for Jefferson and Burr, the Democratic candidates, being equal. The House, after a protracted and most exciting struggle, elected Mr. Jefferson President; whereupon Burr became Vice President.

‡ In the House of Representatives, Adams received the votes of 13 States, Jackson of 7, Crawford of 4.

§ South Carolina voted for Ex-Gov. Floyd of Virginia, and H. Lee of Boston. Pennsylvania voted for Jackson, but withheld Va. Buren, and cast her vote for Wilkins. Vermont voted for Wirt and Ellmaker, (Anti Masons.)

¶ Tennessee and Georgia voted for White and Tyler; Maryland for Harrison and Tyler; South Carolina for Mangum and Tyler; Massachusetts for Webster and Granger. Virginia for Martin Van Buren and Judge Smith of Alabama. Col. R. M. Johnson having just half the votes for Vice-President, the Senate proceeded to elect; whereupon Col. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 18.

NEW-YORK ELECTIONS SINCE 1789.

Statement of Votes cast in this State for Governor, at the several Elections of Chief Magistrate, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Year.	Candidates.	Votes.	Majority.	Year.	Candidates.	Votes.	Majority.
1789	George Clinton.....	6,831		1824	De Witt Clinton.....	103,468	
	Robert Yates.....	5,962	439		Samuel Young.....	87,093	16,369
1792	George Clinton.....	8,440		1826	De Witt Clinton.....	99,785	2,650
	John Jay.....	8,339	106		William B. Rochester... 66,153		
1796	John Jay.....	13,481		1828	Martin Van Buren.....	136,794	30,350
	Robert Yates.....	11,882	1,589		Smith Thompson.....	106,444	
1798	John Jay.....	16,012			Solomon Southwick.....	53,345	
	Robert R. Livingston... 13,633	2,380		1830	Enos T. Throop.....	138,842	8,481
1801	George Clinton.....	34,808			Francis Granger.....	120,361	
	Stephen Van Rensselaer... 30,843	3,965			Ezekiel Williams.....	2,339	
1804	Morgan Lewis.....	30,829		1832	William L. Marcy.....	166,410	9,738
	Aaron Burr.....	32,139	8,609		Francis Granger.....	156,679	
1807	Daniel D. Tompkins... 35,074	4,085		1834	William L. Marcy.....	181,900	12,632
	Daniel D. Tompkins... 30,989	4,085			William H. Seward.....	169,008	
1810	Daniel D. Tompkins... 43,094	6,610		1836	William L. Marcy.....	168,122	20,474
	Jonas Platt.....	36,484			Jesse Boel.....	136,648	
1812	Daniel D. Tompkins... 43,324	3,606			Isaac S. Smith.....	3,496	
	Stephen Van Rensselaer... 39,718	3,606		1838	William H. Seward.....	192,882	10,421
1816	Daniel D. Tompkins... 45,412	6,765			William L. Marcy.....	182,461	
	Rufus King.....	38,647		1840	William H. Seward.....	222,011	5,235
1817	De Witt Clinton.....	43,310	41,891		Gerrit C. Bouck.....	216,726	
	Peter B. Porter.....	1,417		1842	William C. Bouck.....	308,072	21,981
1820	De Witt Clinton.....	47,447	1,487		Luther Bradish.....	198,091	
	Daniel D. Tompkins... 45,960				Alvan Stewart.....	7,233	
	[New Constitution.]			1844	Silas Wright.....	341,090	10,063
1822	Joseph C. Yates.....	128,498	125,553		Milard Fillmore.....	221,067	
	Solomon Southwick..... 2,910				Alvan Stewart.....	15,119	

* Votes of Otsego and Tioga Counties rejected, which it is said would have reversed the majority.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the Congress of 1776, the great question of American Liberty came first to be discussed. On the 8th of May Mr. Adams offered a resolution, that the Colonies should adopt governments adequate to the wants of the Country, and independent of Great Britain. The success of this resolution on the 15th was considered as decisive of the question of allegiance to any foreign power. On the 7th of June, Richard Henry Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams, moved in Congress the ever-memorable resolution of American Independence. The debate continued until the 16th, when the consideration of the resolution was postponed until the 1st of July. The next day, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and E. R. Livingston, were appointed to prepare a draught of a Declaration of Independence. The two gentlemen first named on this Committee having been deputed a sub-Committee to draw up a Declaration, at the desire of Mr. Adams it was prepared by Mr. Jefferson.

On the 1st of July, the question on the resolution was again resumed, and unanimously agreed to on the second. Mr. Jefferson has told us that "the *Colossus* of that Congress—the great pillar of support to the Declaration of Independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the House, was John Adams. In that moment of darkness, of terror, and of consternation, when the election was to be made between an attempt at Liberty and Independence on the one hand; and defeat, subjugation, and death on the other, the courage of Adams, in the true spirit of heroism, rose in proportion to the dangers which pressed around him; and he poured forth that only genuine eloquence, the eloquence of the soul, which, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, 'moved his hearers from their seats.' The objections of his adversaries were seen no longer but in a state of wreck; floating in broken fragments on the billows of the storm, and over rocks, ever breakers and amid engulfing whirlpools, that every where surrounded him, he brought the gallant ship of the Nation safe into port."^a

The Declaration already prepared was taken into consideration on the 4th of July, 1776—a day never to be forgotten—when it received the sanction of the whole Congress.

DECLARATION.

WHEN in the course of human events, itly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind becomes necessary for one people so dissolve are more disposed to suffer, while evils are the political bands which have connected sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing them with another, and to assume, among the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, according-

to the course of human events, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, according-

ly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governours to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the

accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our

most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous age, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hand.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble manner. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British

crowns, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.

Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island.

Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New-York.

William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New-Jersey.

Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.

Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,

James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

Delaware.

Cesar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll, of Car-
rollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,

Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South Carolina.

Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America:

ARTICLE I.—CONGRESS.

SECTION 1.—*Legislative Powers.*

1. ALL Legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.—*House of Representatives.*

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualification of Members—Apportionment.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Re-

presentative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New-Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New-York* six, *New-Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.—*Senate.*

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next

meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

2. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

3. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

4. The Senate shall choose their own officers, and also a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

5. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

6. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.—*Election of Members.*

1. The times, places and manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.—*Powers of each House.*

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.—*Compensation, Privileges, &c.*

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.—*Bills and Resolutions, &c.*

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose, or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of

Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.—*Powers of Congress.*

1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance by Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings:—And,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.—Prohibitions and Privileges.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of Attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration therein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.—State Restrictions, &c.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—PRESIDENT.

SECTION I.—Election for President.

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for the President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, seal-

ed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President. If such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President; if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

7. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

8. In case of removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.—Powers of the President.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme

Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.—Duties of the President.

1. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.—Impeachment of Officers.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—JUDICIARY.

SECTION I.—Courts—Judges.

1. The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.—Judicial Powers—Civil—Criminal.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States—between a State and citizens of another State—between citizens of different States—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States—and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.—Treason.

1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.—STATE RIGHTS.

SECTION I.—Restitution and Privileges.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State

to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.—Privilege of Citizens.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.—New States.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.—State Governments—Republican.

1. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—AMENDMENTS.

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.—DEBTS.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—RATIFICATION.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States,

shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President,*
and *Deputy from Virginia.*

AMENDMENTS.

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained, by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation for each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

An Article intended as a 13th amendment to the Constitution was proposed at the Second Session of the Eleventh Congress, but was not ratified by a sufficient number of States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution. It is erroneously given in an edition of the Laws of the United States published by Storey & Duane in 1815.

[Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution, was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth Congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh Congress.]

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The period for a new election of a Citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his Country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an Address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclinations incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our Country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good inten-

tions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the Government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved Country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our Country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune, often discouraging, in situations in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guaranty of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of Liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the ap-

plause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appears to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of Liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union; to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to ensueble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common Country, that Country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political princi-

ples. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our Country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common Government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprize, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South* in the same intercourse; benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable bent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispeasable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength, of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one Nation. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our Country thus sees an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military es-

establishments, which under any form of government, are inauspicious to Liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your Liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear you to the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of a patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common Government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our Country, while experiment shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any grounds should have been furnished for characterizing parties, by *geographical* discrimination—*Northern* and *Southern Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts.—You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to *each other*, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate of the Treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them, of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two Treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would

sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation, and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction—to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the Nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present hap-

By state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of government, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a Country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of Liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all Governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or oppressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns his disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to

make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; fomenta, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus, the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of a popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of the love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our Country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any par-

tial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? and let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government.—The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an objects of primary importance, institution for the general diffusions of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for dangers, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue. That to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the

conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all;—religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and (at no distant period) a great nation, to give to mankind a magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporal advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in the place of them just amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated.—The nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity, or to its affection either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury—to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes, perhaps, the Liberty of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have

been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country; without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, causes those whom they actuate, to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation.—Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as

will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocations; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony and a liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions, or

prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our Country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend on me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the

obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to free to act to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our Country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanely speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my Country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free Government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of my mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, Sept. 17, 1796.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM EACH STATE.

States.	No. of Electors in 1844.	States.	No. of Electors in 1844.
Maine.....	9	South Carolina.....	9
New-Hampshire.....	6	Georgia.....	10
Massachusetts.....	12	Alabama.....	9
Rhode Island.....	4	Mississippi.....	6
Connecticut.....	6	Louisiana.....	6
Vermont.....	6	Ohio.....	23
New-York.....	36	Kentucky.....	12
New-Jersey.....	7	Tennessee.....	13
Pennsylvania.....	26	Indiana.....	12
Delaware.....	3	Illinois.....	9
Maryland.....	8	Michigan.....	5
Virginia.....	17	Missouri.....	7
North Carolina.....	11	Arkansas.....	3
Total.....	275		

1844, the States in *Italics* voted for Polk, giving him 170 votes—the residue for Clay, giving him 105 votes.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(December 1st, 1844.)

EXECUTIVE--President and Cabinet:

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, <i>President</i>	Salary \$25,000
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, <i>Secretary of State</i>	" 6,000
GEO. M. BABB, of Kentucky, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM WILKINS, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i> ,.....	" 6,000
JOHN NELSON, of Maryland, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 4,000
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000

JUDICIARY--Supreme Court.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*. Salary \$5,000.

JOSEPH STORY, of Mass., of New-York.	Associate Justice.	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, Associate Justice
JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio,	" "	JOHN M'KINNEY, of Alabama,
of Pennsylvania.	" "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tennessee,
	" "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia

(Salary of Associate Justices \$4,500.)

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS.

Assembled December 4, 1843: Expires March 3d, 1845.

SENATE.

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, *President*.

Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.
MAINE.		DELAWARE.		TENNESSEE.	
George Evans.....	1847	Richard H. Bayard.....	1845	Ephraim H. Foster.....	1845
John Fairfield.....	1851	Thomas Clayton.....	1847	Spencer Jarnagin.....	1847
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		MARYLAND.		KENTUCKY.	
Levi Woodbury.....	1847	William D. Merrick.....	1850	James T. Morehead.....	1847
Charles G. Atherton.....	1849	James Alfred Pearce.....	1849	John J. Crittenden.....	1849
VERMONT.		VIRGINIA.		OHIO.	
Samuel S. Phelps.....	1851	William C. Rives.....	1845	Benjamin Tappan.....	1845
William Upham.....	1849	William S. Archer.....	1847	William Allen.....	1849
MASSACHUSETTS.		NORTH CAROLINA.		INDIANA.	
Rufus Choate.....	1845	Willie P. Mangum.....	1847	Albert S. White.....	1845
Jeanes C. Byles.....	1847	William H. Haywood, Jr.....	1849	Edward A. Hannegan.....	1849
RHODE ISLAND.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		ILLINOIS.	
John Brown Francis.....	1845	Daniel E. Huger.....	1847	James Semple.....	1847
Janes F. Simmons.....	1847	George McDuffie.....	1849	Sidney Breese.....	1849
CONNECTICUT.		GEORGIA.		MISSOURI.	
Jabez W. Huntington.....	1851	John M. Berrien.....	1847	Thomas H. Benton.....	1851
John M. Niles.....	1849	Walter T. Colquitt.....	1849	David R. Atcheson.....	1849
NEW-YORK.		ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
Daniel S. Dickinson.....	1845	Dixon H. Lewis.....	1847	Chester Ashley.....	1847
John A. Dix.....	1847	Arthur P. Bagby.....	1849	Amrose H. Sevier.....	1849
NEW-JERSEY.		MISSISSIPPI.		MICHIGAN.	
William L. Dayton.....	1845	John Henderson.....	1845	Augustus S. Porter.....	1845
Jacob W. Miller.....	1847	Robert J. Walker.....	1849	William Woodbridge.....	1847
PENNSYLVANIA.		LOUISIANA.		Whigs, in Italics.....	
Daniel Sturgeon.....	1851	Alexander Barrois.....	1847	Locos, in Roman.....	24
James Buchanan.....	1849	Henry Johnson.....	1849		

Senators elected for six years from the 4th March, 1845.

Maine.....	* John Fairfield.	Pennsylvania.....	* Daniel Sturgeon.
Massachusetts.....	* Daniel Webster.	Delaware.....	* John M. Clayton.
Vermont.....	* Samuel S. Phelps.	Maryland.....	* Rowley Johnson.
Rhode Island.....	* Albert C. Greene.	Ohio.....	* Thomas Corwin.
Connecticut.....	* Jabez W. Huntington.	Missouri.....	* Thomas H. Benton.

* Re-elected.—Whigs in Italics.

New-York, Mississippi and Michigan are morally certain to elect Loco-Focos; making 24 Whigs to 25 Locos, and leaving one each from Virginia, Tennessee and Indiana to settle the political complexion of the next Senate. One of these will give the Loco-Focos a preponderance, as the Vice President (Dallas) has a casting vote. There can be little doubt of a Polk Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, *Speaker*.

MAINE.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Joshua Herrick, | 4 Freeman H. Morse, |
| 2 Robert P. Dunlap, | 5 Benjamin White, |
| 3 Luther Severance, | 6 Hannibal Hamlin, |
| | 7 Shepard Carey, |

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—(General Ticket.)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| *Edmund Burke, | Moses Norris, Jr. |
| John P. Hale, | *John R. Reding. |

VERMONT.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Solomon Foot, | 3 George F. Marsh, |
| 2 Jacob Collier, | 4 Paul Dillingham, Jr. |

MASSACHUSETTS.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 *Robert C. Winthrop, | 6 Osmyrn Baker, |
| 2 Daniel P. King, | 7 Julius W. Rockwell, |
| 3 Amos Abbott, | 8 *John Quincy Adams, |
| 4 *William Parmenter, | 9 Henry Williams, |
| 5 *Charles Hudson, | 10 Joseph Grinnell. |

RHODE ISLAND.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Henry Y. Cranston, | 2 Elisha R. Potter. |
|----------------------|---------------------|

CONNECTICUT.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Thomas H. Seymour, | 3 GEORGE H. Catlin, † |
| 2 John Stewart, | 4 Samuel Simons. |

NEW-YORK.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Selah B. Strong, | 18 Preston King, |
| 2 Henry C. Murphy, | 19 Orville Hungerford, |
| 3 J. Phillips Phelan, | 20 Levi D. Carpenter, |
| 4 William B. Macley, | 21 Jeremiah E. Casey, |
| 5 Moses G. Leonard, | 22 Smith M. Parry, |
| 6 Hamilton Fish, | 23 Orville Robison, |
| 7 Joseph H. Anderson, | 24 Horace Wheaton, |
| 8 *Richard D. Davis, | 25 George Rathbun, |
| 9 *James G. Clinton, | 26 Amasa Dana, |
| 10 Jeremiah Russell, | 27 Byram Green, |
| 11 David Pratt, | 28 Thomas J. Patterson |
| 12 Leock L. Seymour, | 29 Charles H. Carroll, |
| 13 *David D. Barnard, | 30 William S. Hubbard, |
| 14 Charles Rogers, | 31 Asher Tyler, |
| 15 Lemuel Estlin, | 32 William J. Moseley, |
| 16 Charlesden Ellis, | 33 Albert Smith, |
| 17 Charles S. Benton, | 34 Washington Hunt. |

NEW-JERSEY.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Lucius Q. C. Elmer, | 3 Isaac G. Farlee, |
| 2 George Sykes, | 4 Littleton Kirkpatrick, |
| | 5 William Wright. |

PENNSYLVANIA.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Edward J. Morris, | 13 James Pollock, |
| 2 *Joseph R. Ingersoll, | 14 Alexander Ramsey, |
| 3 John T. Smith, | 15 Henry Nes, |
| 4 *Charles J. Ingersoll, | 16 James Black, |
| 5 Jacob S. Yost, | 17 *James Irwin, |
| 6 Michael H. Jenks, | 18 Andrew Stewart, |
| 7 Abraham R. McIlhenny, | 19 Henry D. Foster, |
| 8 J. ——— Brown, | 20 John Dickey, |
| 9 John Ritter, | 21 Cornelius Varragh, |
| 10 Richard Brodhead, Jr. | 22 Samuel Hays, |
| 11 *Benjamin A. Bidlack, | 23 Charles M. Reed, |
| 12 George Fuller, | 24 Joseph Buffington. |

DELAWARE.

*George B. Rodney.

MARYLAND.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 John M. S. Causin, | 4 *John P. Kennedy, |
| 2 Francis Bringle, | 5 Jacob A. Preston, |
| 3 John Wethered, | 6 Thomas A. Spence. |

VIRGINIA.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Archibald Atkinson, | 8 Willoughby Newton, |
| 2 George C. Dromgoole, | 9 Samuel Chilton, |
| 3 *Walter Coles, | 10 William Lucas, |
| 4 *Edmund W. Hubbard, | 11 William Taylor, |
| 5 *William L. Goggin, | 12 Augustus A. Chapman, |
| 6 *John W. Jones, | 13 *George W. Hopkins, |
| 7 Thomas H. Bay, | 14 *George W. Summers, |
| | 15 *Lewis Steenrod. |

NORTH CAROLINA.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Thomas I. Clingman, | 5 *Romulus M. Saunders, |
| 2 Daniel M. Barringer, | 6 *James J. McKay, |
| 3 David S. Reid, | 7 *John R. J. Daniel, |
| 4 *Edmund Daberry, | 8 *Arch'd H. Arrington, |
| | 9 *Kenneth Rayner. |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 James A. Black, | 4 *John Campbell, |
| 2 Richard F. Simpson, | 5 Artemus Bur, |
| 3 Joseph A. Woodward, | 6 *Isaac E. Holmes, |
| | 7 *B. Barnwell Rhett. |

GEORGIA.—(General Ticket.)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| *Edward J. Black, | 4 Hugh A. Haralson, |
| Absealom H. Chappell, | 5 Joseph H. Lumpkin, |
| Duncan L. Clinch, | 6 Alexander H. Stephens, |
| Howell Cobb, | 7 William H. Stiles. |

ALABAMA.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 James Dellet, | 4 *Winter W. Payne, |
| 2 James E. Belser, | 5 *George S. Houston, |
| 3 *William L. Y. ncey, | 6 *Reuben Chapman, |
| | 7 Felix G. McConnell. |

MISSISSIPPI.—(General Ticket.)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| *Jacob Thompson, | Robert W. Roberts, |
| William J. Hammet, | Trigilman M. Tucker. |

LOUISIANA.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 John Slidell, | 3 *John B. Dawson, |
| 2 Alcee Labranche, | 4 Isaac E. More. |

OHIO.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Alexander Duncan, | 11 Jacob Brinkerhoff, |
| 2 *John B. Weller, | 12 Samuel F. Finton, |
| 3 Robert C. Schenck, | 13 Perley B. Johnson, |
| 4 Joseph Vance, | 14 Alexander Harper, |
| 5 Emory D. Potter, | 15 Joseph Morris, |
| 6 Henry St. John, | 16 *James Mathews, |
| 7 Joseph J. McDowell, | 17 William C. McCauslen, |
| 8 John I. Van Metre, | 18 *Ezra Dean, |
| 9 Elias Florence, | 19 Daniel R. Tilden, |
| 10 Alfred P. Stone, | 20 *Joshua K. Giddings, |
| | 21 Edward S. Hazlett. |

KENTUCKY.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 *Linn Boyd, | 6 *John White, |
| 2 *Willis Green, | 7 William P. Thomason, |
| 3 Henry Grider, | 8 *Garret Davis, |
| 4 George A. Caldwell, | 9 Richard French, |
| 5 James Stone, | 10 Joseph W. Tibbatts. |

TENNESSEE.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Andrew Johnson, | 6 *Aaron V. Brown, |
| 2 William T. Senter, | 7 David W. Dickinson, |
| 3 Julius W. Blackwell, | 8 Joseph H. Peyton, |
| 4 Alvan Cullom, | 9 *Cave Johnson, |
| 5 George W. Jones, | 10 John B. Ashe, |
| | 11 *Milton Brown. |

INDIANA.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Robert Dale Owen, | 6 John W. Davis, |
| 2 Thomas J. Henley, | 7 Joseph A. Wright, |
| 3 Thomas Smith, | 8 John Pettit, |
| 4 Caleb B. Smith, | 9 Samuel C. Sample, |
| 5 William J. Brown, | 10 *Andrew Kennedy. |

ILLINOIS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Robert Smith, | 4 John Wentworth, |
| 2 John A. McClelland, | 5 Stephen A. Douglas, |
| 3 Orlando B. Dicklin, | 6 Joseph P. Hoge, |
| | 7 John J. Hardin. |

MISSOURI.—(General Ticket.)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Gustavus M. Bower, | James M. Hughes, |
| James B. Bowlin, | John Jameson, |
| | James H. Relie. |

ARKANSAS.

*Edward A. Cross.

MICHIGAN.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Robert McClelland, | 2 Lucius Lyon, |
| | 3 James B. Hunt. |

Territories:

FLORIDA.....†David Levy.

WISCONSIN.....†Henry Dodge.

IOWA.....†Augustus C. Dodge.

Whigs in Italics; 81—the residue (143) Loco-Focos.

* Members of the last House.

† Elected as a Whig, but now supports Polk and Dallas because of their opposition to the Tariff.

‡ In place of Dixon H. Lewis, now U. S. Senator.

REGISTER

OF ALL THE OFFICERS AND AGENTS, CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL, IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE NAME AND FORCE OF ALL SHIPS AND VESSELS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPENSATION OF ALL PERSONS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following List of United States Officers in the employ of the various Departments of Government, has been compiled chiefly from the "REGISTER" prepared at the Department of State, in pursuance of Resolutions of Congress. This work, usually styled the "Blue Book," is more particularly designed for the use of Government Officers, contains upwards of 800 pages, and is not accessible to the great mass of the People of the Country.

EXECUTIVE.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.....\$25,000
VICE PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.....\$5,000

STATE DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.....	5,000	Secretary of Legation.....	2,000
Chief Clerk.....	\$2,000	Consuls at Riga, Archangel, and Odessa.....	Fees.
FRENCH DOMINIONS.			
Diplomatic Bureau.			
Clerk.....	\$1,600	Do.....	900
Do.....	1,500	Do.....	900
Consular Bureau.			
Three Clerks, each.....	\$1,400		
Home Bureau.			
Four Clerks, each.....	\$1,400	Packing and filing.....	500
One do.....	1,000	Newspapers.....	350
One Clerk.....	800	Do.....	350
Translator & Lib'n.....	1,600	Sup. of N. E. Exec. Bldg.....	250
Disbursing Agent.....	1,450	Three Watch'n, each.....	350
Messenger.....	750		
PATENT OFFICE.			
COMMISSIONER.....	\$3,000		
Chief Clerk.....	\$1,700	Seven Clerks, emp'd irregularly at transcribing.....	700
Three do.....	1,250	Messenger.....	700
Four do.....	1,300	Day Watch in National Gallery.....	600
One do.....	1,150	Night Watch.....	420
One do.....	1,000	Two Laborers, each.....	300
One do.....	800		
Three do. for every 100 words.....	10 cts.		
MINISTERS, CONSULS, AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS—ENGLAND.			
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (London,).....	\$9,000		
Secretary of Legation.....	2,000		
Consul at London—Fees, and.....	2,000		
Consul at Kingston-upon-Hull, at Liverpool, Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, and Dover.....	Fees.		
Scotland—Consuls at Leith, Dundee & Glasgow.....	Fees.		
Ireland—Consuls at Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, and Galway.....	Fees.		
East Indies—Consuls at Bombay, Singapore, and Calcutta.....	Fees.		
China—Consul at Hong Kong.....	Fees.		
In and near Europe and Africa—Consuls at Gibraltar, Island of Malta, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Port Louis (Isle of France).....	Fees.		
North America—Consuls at St. John, (N. B.).....	Fees.		
Halifax, Pictou, and Sidney.....	Fees.		
South America—Consul at Demarara.....	Fees.		
West Indies—Consuls at Bermuda, Nassau, (N. P.) Turks Island, Kingston, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Christophers, Antigua.....	Fees.		
Australia—Consul at Sidney.....	Fees.		
Fox Diemen's Land—Consul at Hobart Town.....	Fees.		
RUSSIA.			
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (St. Petersburg,).....	\$9,000		
SPANISH DOMINIONS.			
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Madrid,).....	\$9,000		
Secretary of Legation, (Madrid,).....	2,000		
Consuls at Bilboa, Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, and Port Mahon.....	Fees.		
Cuba—Consuls at Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, St. Jago, Baracoa, Xibara, Neuviitas, Cienfuegos, and Cardenas.....	Fees.		
Puerto Rico—Consuls at Ponce, San Juan, Mayaguez, and Guayama.....	Fees.		
Spanish Islands—Teneriffe, Canary, Manila and Phillioine.....	Fees.		
PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS AND ISLANDS.			
Charge d' Affaires, (Lisbon,).....	\$4,500		
Consuls at Lisbon, St. Ubes, Oporto, Fayal, Funchal, Madeira, St. Jago.....	Fees.		
BELGIUM.			
Charge d' Affaires, (Brussels,).....	\$4,500		
Consul at Antwerp.....	Fees.		
NETHERLANDS.			
Charge d' Affaires, (Hague,).....	\$4,500		
Consuls at Amsterdam and Rotterdam.....	Fees.		
Colonies of the Netherlands—Consuls at Paramaribo, Curoacao, Batavia, (E. Ind.).....	Fees.		
DANISH DOMINIONS.			
Charge d' Affaires, (Copenhagen,).....	\$4,500		
Consuls at Copenhagen, Colsinm and Altona.....	Fees.		
West Indies—Consuls at Sainte Croix and St. Thomas.....	Fees.		
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.			
Charge d' Affaires, (Stockholm,).....	\$4,500		
Consuls at Stockholm, Gothenburg and Bergen.....	Fees.		
PRUSSIA.			
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Berlin,).....	\$9,000		
Secretary of Legation.....	2,000		
Consul at Stettin.....	Fees.		
Consuls at Elberfeld.....	Fees.		

AUSTRIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	\$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Consuls at Vienna, Trieste and Venice	Fees.
Saxony—Consuls at Leipzig and Dresden	Fees.
Bavaria—Consul at Munich	Fees.
Wurtemberg—Consul at Stuttgart	Fees.
Grand Duchy of Hesse—Consul at Hesse	Fees.
Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg—Consul at Rostock	Fees.
Hanseatic, or Free States—Consuls at Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort on the Maine	Fees.

SWITZERLAND.

Consuls at Basle and Zurich	Fees.
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SARDINIAN STATES.

Charge d'Affaires, (Turin)	\$4,500
Consuls at Genoa and Nice	Fees.
Tuscany—Consuls at L'ghoria and Florence	Fees.
Pontifical States—Consuls at Rome and Ancona	Fees.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

Charge d'Affaires, (Naples)	\$4,500
Consuls at Naples, Palermo, and Messina	Fees.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Minister Resident, (Constantinople)	\$6,000
Dragomans	2,500
Consuls at Constantinople and Smyrna	Fees.
Consuls at Beyrout, Damascus, and Said	500

EGYPT.

Consul at Alexandria	Fees.
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GREECE.

Consul at Athens	Fees.
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BARBARY STATES.

Consul at Tangier	\$2,000
Consul at Tunis	2,000
Consul at Tripoli	2,000

MUSCAT.

Consul at Muscat and Island of Zanzibar	Fees.
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CHINA.

Commissioner	\$9,000
Secretary to the Mission	4,500
Consul at Canton	Fees.

INDEPENDENT PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Commissioner at Sandwich Islands	\$3,000
Consuls at Weahoo, Otaheite, and Bay of Islands	Fees.

HAYTI, OR SAN DOMINGO.

Commercial Agent at Port Republican, Aux Cayes, and Cape Haytien	Fees.
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REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

Charge d'Affaires, (Washington)	\$4,500
Consuls at Galveston, Matagorda, Sabine, Brazoria, and Velasco	Fees.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (Mexico)	\$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Consuls at Mexico, Santa Fe, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tobacco, Laguna, Campeche, Merida, Matamoros, Monterrey, Mazatlan, San Blas, San Francisco, Guaymas	Fees.
Central America—Consuls at Guatemala and Grenada	Fees.

NEW GRANADA.

Charge d'Affaires, (Bogota)	\$4,500
Consuls at Carthagena, Santa Martha, Panama	Fees.

VENEZUELA.

Charge d'Affaires, (Caracas)	\$4,500
Consuls at Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Laguayra	Fees.

BRAZIL.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary	\$9,000
Secretary of Legation	2,000
Consuls at Maranhao, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, St. Catherine Island, Rio Grande, San Salvador	Fees.
Uruguay—Consul at Montevideo	Fees.
Buenos Ayres—Consul at Buenos Ayres	Fees.

CHILI.

Charge d'Affaires, (Sant Jaro)	Fees.
Consuls at Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Aquimbo	Fees.

PERU.

Charge d'Affaires, (Lima)	\$9,000
Agent to the Coast of Africa, under act of Congress of 3d of March, 1819—L'beria	\$1,500
Special Agent to Austria, in relation to the Tobacco Trade	3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY	\$6,000	FIFTH AUDITOR	\$3,000
Chief Clerk	\$2,000	Chief Clerk	\$1,700
Clerk	1,800	Two Clerks, each	1,400
Four Clerks, each	1,600	Four do.	1,150
Four do.	1,400	Two do.	1,000
Two do.	1,150	Messenger	700
FIRST COMPTROLLER	\$3,500	TREASURER	\$3,000
Chief Clerk	\$1,700	Chief Clerk	\$1,700
Four Clerks, each	1,400	Two Clerks, each	1,400
Five do.	1,150	Four do.	1,200
SECOND COMPTROLLER	\$3,000	REGISTER	\$3,000
Chief Clerk	\$1,700	Chief Clerk	\$1,700
Two Clerks, each	1,400	Five Clerks, each	1,400
Three do.	1,150	Four do.	1,150
FIRST AUDITOR	\$3,000	Ten do.	1,000
Chief Clerk	\$1,700	COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE	\$3,000
Two Clerks, each	1,400	Solicitor	\$2,000
Six do.	1,150	Recorder	2,000
Four do.	1,000	Principal Clerk Pub. Lands	1,800
SECOND AUDITOR	\$3,000	Principal Clerk Surveys	1,800
Chief Clerk	\$1,700	Principal Draughtsman	1,500
Two Clerks, each	1,400	Ass't Draughtsman	1,200
Six do.	1,150	SOLICITOR	\$3,500
THIRD AUDITOR	\$3,000	Chief Clerk	\$1,150
Chief Clerk	\$1,700	Clerk	1,500
Six Clerks, each	1,400	AUDITOR OF TREASURY FOR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT	\$3,000
Twelve do.	1,150	Chief Clerk	\$2,000
Eight do.	1,000	Four Clerks, each	1,800
FOURTH AUDITOR	\$3,000	Twelve do.	1,400
Chief Clerk	\$1,700	Twenty-nine do.	1,200
Two Clerks, each	1,400	Three do. each	1,150
One do.	1,200	Five do.	1,000
		Messenger	700

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS.

State of Maine.

Collector—Eastport	\$3,000
Surveyor	1,256
Four Dep. Col. and Insp.—Eastport, each	1,013
Deputy " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,013
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	953
Two Dep. " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,085
Deputy " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,065
Collector—Machias	575
Inspector	750
Collector—Castine	637
Dep. Col. and Insp.	1,095
occasional Insp.	600
Dep. Col. and Insp.—Bucksport	647
Mudwasaka	544
Collector—Belfast	1,904
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Belfast	1,065
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1,068
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	968
Collector—Waldboro	1,282
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Waldboro	950
Thomasston	1,003
Insp. and Measurer, do.	927
St. George	720
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Nobleboro & N. Castle	725
Inspector—Bristol	625
Collector—Bath	1,646
Deputy Col. and Insp.	1,056
Inspector	918
Inspector—Bath and Topsham	891
in Revenue Boat	1,071
Georgetown	936
Harpwell	1,000
Gardiner	1,785
Hallowell and Augusta	1,085
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Canada Road	1,065
Collector—Portland	909
Deputy Col. and Clerk—Portland	768
Surveyor and Insp.	1,006
Inspector	883
Ten Inspectors " each \$3 p. day	1,085
Collector—Saco	1,095
Inspector " (Outer Harbor)	1,095
Scarborough	800
Collector—Kennebunkport	800
Dep. Col.	500
Inspector	500

In addition to the above, there are from sixty to one hundred persons attached to the Customs in different parts of the State, some of them only temporary—compensation generally about \$3 per day.

New-Hampshire.

Superintendent Light Houses—Portsmouth	\$830
Deputy Col. and Insp.	730
Four Dep. Col. and Insp. do. whose offices yield each, about	550
Eight Insp. Weighers, do. " less than	500
Insp. and Boarding Officer—Kittery	650
N. to Castle	650
Dep. Col. and Insp.—Dover	260
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	236
Naval Officer—Portsmouth	257
Clerk—Portsmouth	522
Surveyor—Hampton	780
Inspector—Hampton	577
Sundry Watchmen, Guagers, &c.	Fees.

Massachusetts.

The salaries paid the following officers, are generally a per diem allowance for the time employed, which, during the last year, were as follows:	
Collector—Newburyport	\$1,403
Naval Officer	479
Surveyor	436
Ten Insp. and Dep. Col., Measurers, &c. at Newburyport, at \$3 per day—services amounting from \$60 to \$1000 per year.	
Collector—Ipswich	233
Inspector—Gloucester	518
Surveyor	173

Six Insp. at do. averaging each—some more, some less—about	250
Collector—Marblehead	264
Surveyor	160
Deputy Col. and Insp.	365
Insp. and Measurer	453
Three other Insp. and Weighers, av. each about	526
Collector—Salom	150
Deputy Col.	2,431
Clerk	1,000
Naval Officers	956
Surveyor	873
Weigher and Guager	946
Two Guagers, each about	812
Inspector	750
Seven Inspectors, averaging each about	1,095
Four Insp. Mens. &c.	450
Surveyor—Beverly	250
Inspector	240

BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.

Collector, and Sup. Light Houses	
Deputy Col.	1,800
Cashier and Bookkeeper	1,009
Bond Accountant	1,407
Clearance Clerk	1,207
Debenture	1,237
Impost	1,239
Bond	1,182
Marine	1,500
Ten Weighers and Guagers, each	1,500
Six Measurers of Salt and Coal, each	1,500
Thirty-two Inspectors, each	1,085
Two Storekeepers, each	1,085
Marker of Spirits	1,091
Messenger	720
Arranging Custom House Papers	912
Naval Officer	5,000
Dep.	1,500
Two Appraisers, each	1,500
Two Ass't Appraisers, each	1,300
Clerk	1,000
Three Measurers, each	800
Invoice Clerk	765
Examiner	600
Six Laborers, each	498
Surveyor	5,000
U-p.	1,500
Clerk	800
Inspector of Light Houses	500
Assistant Marker	942

In addition to the above, the services of extra Clerks are occasionally required.

Collector—Plymouth	\$641
Insp. and Dep. Col.—Scituate	625
Marshfield	160
Duxbury	800
Kingsbury	300
Plymouth	1,385
Measurer	300
Collector—Fall River	1,119
Deputy Collector	
Three Inspectors, Weighers and Measurers	1,126
Collector—Barnstable	200
Deputy Collector and Clerk	200
Four Inspectors, &c. each about	250
Measurer—Sandwich	45
Deputy Collector—Chatham	250
Inspector	50
Deputy Collector—Wellfleet	250
Inspector	63
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Provincetown	350
Deputy Col.—Falmouth	254
Collector—New-Bedford	
Dep. Col Two Insp. Mens. and Clerk	
Insp. at Dartmouth, Mattapoisett, Wareham, Sippican, Westport and Fairhaven, salaries each about	125
Collector—Edgartown	250
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Holmes Hole	600
Edgartown	500
Inspector—Tarpaulin Cove	500
Collector—Nantucket	630
Inspector	630
Boatmen	144

Rhode Island.

COLLECTOR—Providence.....	\$1,200
Dep. Col. and Meas.....	688
Naval Officer.....	664
Surveyor.....	622
Surveyor—Pawtucket.....	200
Eleven Insp. at Providence, two Gaugers, one Weigher, one Measurer, two Appraisers— compensation each, from \$1000 downwards,	
Inspector—Pawtucket.....	540
COLLECTOR—Bristol.....	
Surveyor.....	250
Four Insp. one Weigher, one Meas.—\$3 p. day	
Surveyor, Weigher, Gauger, and three Insp at Warren—fees, or \$3 per day	
COLLECTOR—Newport.....	
Naval Officer.....	\$408
Surveyor—Port of Newport.....	262
“ East Greenwich.....	250
“ North Kingstown.....	250
“ Tiverton.....	200
Twelve Insp. Meas. &c.—compensation from \$100 up to.....	1,000

Vermont.

COLLECTOR—Burlington—5 mos. services.....	\$445
Dep. Col. and Insp.—Windmill Point—5 m. sr.	300
“ “ Alburg.....	90
“ “ Swanton.....	90
“ “ Highgate.....	150
“ “ Franconia.....	80
“ “ Berkshires.....	80
“ “ Richford.....	80
“ “ Troy.....	68
“ “ Derby.....	120
“ “ Canaan.....	80
“ “ Burlington.....	108
“ “ Steamboats.....	205
Master of Rev. Boat—Windmill Point, 5 Alburg.....	115
Inspector—St. Albans.....	145
“ “ Hyde Park.....	115
“ “ Westfield.....	98
“ “ Derby.....	83
“ “ Sutton.....	100
“ “ Montpelier.....	43

Connecticut.

COLLECTOR—Middletown.....	\$1,155
Dep. Col. Insp. Weigher and Meas..... 7 months	627
Surveyor and Keeper of Public Store.....	327
Surv. Weigher and Meas.—Saybrook.....	225
“ “ Hartford.....	120
Inspector.....	471
Two Inspectors.....	
Inspector—Saybrook.....	327
Keeper Rev. Boat, do.....	251
Inspector—Middletown.....	497
Weigher and Meas. do.....	137
COLLECTOR—New London.....	731
Surveyor.....	316
Deputy Col.....	140
Two Inspectors, one \$500, the other.....	620
Inspector—Norwich..... 4½ months	328
“ East Lyme.....	
“ Lyme.....	
COLLECTOR, Sup. Light House, and Agent Marine Hospital—New Haven.....	1,000
Surveyor, &c.....	295
Insp. Weigher and Meas..... 4½ months	621
Gauger and Weigher..... 4½	228
Three Insp. do. each about.....	661
Inspector—Guilford and Madison.....	470
“ “ Branford and Sachem's Head.....	60
“ “ Milford and Derby.....	72
COLLECTOR—Fairfield.....	40
Inspector—Bridgeport..... 172 days	797
“ “ Stamford.....	516
“ “ Norwalk..... 9 months	283
“ “ “..... 1½	125
COLLECTOR—Stonington.....	320
Surveyor—Pawcatuck, R. I..... 6½ months	100
Inspector—Stonington.....	320
“ “ “.....	144
“ “ Groton.....	379

New-York.

COLLECTOR—Plattsburgh.....	\$1,050
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Do. and Steamboat.....	750
“ “ “ House's Point.....	600
“ “ “ Fort Covington.....	450
“ “ “ Champlain.....	500
“ “ “ Chateaugay.....	400
“ “ “ Trout River.....	400
“ “ “ Mooers.....	400
“ “ “ Hogansburg.....	400
Inspector—Rouse's Point..... 7 months	286
“ “ “ Whitehall.....	400
“ “ “ Plattsburgh.....	350
“ “ “ Fort Covington.....	350
COLLECTOR—Ogdensburg.....	1,400
Deputy Col. and Insp.....	908
“ “ “ Morristown.....	706
“ “ “ Waddington.....	500
“ “ “ Louisville.....	360
“ “ “ Massena.....	400
“ “ “ Ogdensburg.....	400
“ “ “ Hammond.....	380
COLLECTOR—Cape Vincent..... 4 months	350
Deputy Col. and Insp.....	
“ “ “ French Creek..... 3½ mos.	163
“ “ “ Alex's Bay..... 3½	159
COLLECTOR—Sacketts Harbor..... 5	300
Deputy Col. and Insp.....	
“ “ “ Dexter..... 5	250
“ “ “ Hemerson..... 4	152
“ “ “ Pillar Point.....	138
COLLECTOR—Oswego..... 4 mos.	765
Deputy Col.....	406
Two Insp. do. each, for..... 4	220
Inspector—Sodus Bay.....	500
“ “ Little Sodus Bay.....	500
“ “ Sandy Creek.....	250
“ “ Utica.....	400
“ “ Salmon Creek.....	
“ “ Port Ontario..... 3½ mos.	120
COLLECTOR—Leviston.....	1,250
Deputy Col. and Insp.....	900
“ “ “ Youngstown.....	730
“ “ “ Niagara Falls.....	400
“ “ “ 18 Mile Creek.....	300
“ “ “ Oak Orchard Creek.....	300
“ “ “ Port of Leviston.....	780
COLLECTOR—Buffalo.....	1,584
Deputy Col.....	1,000
Two Inspectors.....	950
Deputy Col.—Black Rock.....	720
“ “ “ Black Rock Dam.....	500
“ “ “ Tonawanda.....	250
Inspector—Schuylkill.....	400
Deputy Col.—Silver Creek.....	500
“ “ “ Dunkirk.....	250
“ “ “ Portland Harbor.....	250
COLLECTOR—Sag Harbor.....	800
Inspector.....	150
“ “ “..... 1½ mos.	120
“ “ “ Greenport..... 5	100
COLLECTOR—District of Genesee.....	784
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Rochester..... 1 month.	75
“ “ “ Carthage..... 1	75
“ “ “ Charlotte.....	
“ “ “ Putneyville.....	80

NEW-YORK CITY.

COLLECTOR—New-York.....	\$6,400
Ass't Collector.....	3,700
Four Deputy Col. each.....	1,500
Three Clerks, each.....	1,300
Auditor.....	9,000
Ass't Auditor.....	1,500
Cashier.....	2,300
Ass't Cashier.....	1,200
Naval Officer.....	5,000
Deputy Naval Officer.....	508
Auditing Deputy.....	324
Surveyor and Inspector.....	4,900
Deputy Inspector.....	400
24 Clerks, each.....	1,000
“ “ “..... 1	1,100
“ “ “..... 1	1,250
“ “ “..... 1	1,050
“ “ “..... 1	978
“ “ “..... 17	800

10 Clerks, each	800	Storekeeper	700
" " "	700	Ass't	875
" " "	650	Inspector— <i>Luzerne</i>	500
" " "	500	Inspectors— <i>Delaware Wharves—each</i>	1,150
Messenger	1	" <i>Chester</i>	500
Porter and Messenger	1,095	" <i>Schuylkill Wharves—each</i>	1
2 Inspectors, each	547	" <i>Revenue Barge</i>	1
2 Night Inspectors, each	1,500	" <i>Bristol</i>	2
17 Weighers	1,081	" <i>Custom House—each</i>	1
2 Gaugers	1,250	" <i>Marcus Hook</i>	1
4 Messengers	1,500	" <i>Richmond</i>	1
4 Markers	2,000	1 Night Insp.— <i>Schuylkill Wharves</i>	1
4 Ass't Appraisers	1,500	" <i>Delaware</i>	31
1 Clerk to do	1,500	" " " each	3
3 do do	1,000	" <i>Schuylkill</i>	1
Storekeeper	1,500	" <i>Custom House</i>	1
20 Clerks to Storekeepers, App. Stores, each	1,000	COLLECTOR— <i>Prasque Isle (Eric)</i>	8 months
" " "	800	Deputy Col.	150
" " "	500	Surveyor and Insp.— <i>Pittsburg</i>	150
Forier	800		
Ass't Collector— <i>Jersey City</i>	1,000	Delaware.	
Deputy Col.— <i>Albany</i>	1,000	COLLECTOR— <i>Wilmington</i>	
Inspector	1,000	Inspector	
Deputy Col.— <i>Troy</i>	739	" <i>New Castle</i>	
Surveyor— <i>Albany</i>	150	" <i>Port Penn</i>	
Messenger— <i>Saugerties</i>	Fees.	" <i>Delaware City</i>	
		" <i>Leves</i>	
		Messenger	
		" <i>Wilmington</i>	
		Weigher	
		Maryland.	
		COLLECTOR— <i>Baltimore</i>	Fees, and
		Deputy Col.	
		Clerk	
		3 Clerks	each
		Naval Officer	Fees, and
		Clerk	
		2 Appraisers	each
		Clerk	
		Ass't Appraiser	
		Porter	Fees, and
		Surv. and Insp.	
		Gauger	
		Measure	
		20 Insp.	each
		Storekeeper	
		" <i>Lasseretto (near Balt.)</i>	
		Marker— <i>Baltimore</i>	
		8 Night Insp. each	
		Surveyor— <i>Haave de Grace</i>	
		" <i>Chestertown</i>	
		COLLECTOR— <i>Annapolis</i>	
		Inspector	
		Surveyor— <i>Nottingham</i>	5 months
		Inspector— <i>Drum Point</i>	4
		COLLECTOR— <i>Oxford</i>	
		" <i>Frederick</i>	
		" <i>St. Mary's</i>	
		Surveyor— <i>Nanjemoy</i>	
		" <i>Leadenburg</i>	
		Surv. and Col.— <i>Town Creek</i>	
		District of Columbia.	
		COLLECTOR— <i>Georgetown</i>	
		Deputy Col. and Insp.	
		" <i>Washington City</i>	
		Inspector	
		COLLECTOR— <i>Alexandria</i>	6½ months
		Surv. and Insp.	
		3 Insp. each	
		Gauger—received during the year, fees	
		Weigher	
		Measure	
		Virginia.	
		COLLECTOR— <i>Rappahannock</i>	
		Dep. Col. and Insp.	
		" " "	
		Surveyor— <i>Fredricksburg</i>	
		Messenger	
		Surveyor— <i>Port Royal</i>	3 months
		" <i>Urbana</i>	
		" <i>Carter's Creek</i>	

New-Jersey.

COLLECTOR— <i>Perth Amboy</i>	Fees, and
Dep. Col. and Insp.	270
Surveyor— <i>New Brunswick</i>	600
Two Inspectors— <i>Perth Amboy</i>	150
" " <i>South Amboy</i>	Per day
" " <i>Squam Beach</i>	"
" " <i>New Brunswick</i>	"
COLLECTOR— <i>Burlington</i>	163
Deputy Col.— <i>Mount Holly</i>	21
COLLECTOR— <i>Tuckerton (Little Egg Harb.)</i>	288
Dep. Col. and 2 Insp. the 3 in all, about	12½
INSPECTION— <i>Manahawkin</i>	360
Inspector	386
COLLECTOR— <i>Bridgeton</i>	379
Two Deputy Col.	Fees.
" <i>Cape May</i>	Fees.
" <i>Port Elizabeth</i>	Fees.
COLLECTOR— <i>Camden</i>	1,000
COLLECTOR— <i>Newark</i>	2-0
Dep. Col. and Insp.	176
Inspector	150

Pennsylvania.

COLLECTOR— <i>Philadelphia</i>	6½ months.	\$3,573
3 Deputy Col. each	1,500	
Naval Officer	10½ months.	2,616
Dep.	1,500	
Surveyor	2,779	
Dep.	1,500	
Weigher	1,500	
Deputies and Laborers under Weigher.	5,020	
Clerk	1,020	
3 Clerks, each	1,000	
" " "	900	
" " "	840	
" " "	720	
" " "	680	
" " "	650	
" " "	600	
" " "	572	
" " "	511	
" " "	550	
Messenger	425	
" " "	547	
3 Appraisers, each	1,500	
3 Ass't "	1,300	
Clerk	800	
" " "	635	
2 Laborers, each	470	
2 Gaugers	734	
4 Messengers Salt, each	1,350	
4 Markers	1,500	
Laborer to do	487	

Michigan.		Delaware.	
COLLECTOR—Detroit	9 months \$1,213	2 Keepers, each	450
Dep. Inspector	9 " 600	4 " "	400
Inspector	9 " 370	4 " "	350
Deputy Col.—Fort Huron	9 " 370		
Chicago	9 " 120		
Inspector—Detroit	9 " 225		
Spring Wells	9 " 120		
Deputy Col.—St. Clair	9 " 100		
St. Joseph	9 " 60		
Inspector—River Rouge	9 " 165		
Detroit	9 " 120		
Deputy Col.—Newport	9 " 40		
Palmer	9 " 40		
Inspector—Naval Cemetery	9 " 130		
Deputy Col.—Monroe	9 " 120		
Inspector—Gibraltar	9 " 20		
Grass Point	9 " 75		
Brest	9 " 50		
Essex	9 " 25		
Grand Maria	9 " 25		
Muk River Point	9 " 25		
Saginaw	9 " 25		
and Dep. Col.	9 " 208		
COLLECTOR—Michilimackinac	3 " 400		
Inspector			
Deputy Col. and Insp.—Sault Ste Marie	400		
Milwaukee			

Florida.		Georgia.	
COLLECTOR—Pensacola	\$654	4 Keepers, each	400
Surveyor—St. Andrews Bay	300	1 " "	500
Inspector—Pensacola	1,085		
Jacksonville	788		
Kernandina	800		
COLLECTOR—Apalachicola—sal. fees, &c.	2,150		
Dep. Weigher, Guager, and temp. Insp. do. fees, &c	1,087		
9 days	2		
4 Temporary Ins. Ac. do. per day	1,085		
Deputy Col.—St. Augustine	540		
COLLECTOR—St. Augustine	1,085		
Deputy Col. and Insp. Port of Tampa	1,085		
Cedar Key	1,086		
COLLECTOR, &c.—Key West	3,292		
and Inspector	1,085		
Dep. Weighers and Appraisers, appointed temporarily as occasion requires	Fees.		

OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE AT DIFFERENT STATIONS.		Alabama.	
20 Captains, each	\$1,200	2 Keepers, each	400
20 1st Lieuts.	960	18 " "	350
20 2d Lieuts., each	860		
20 3d Lieuts., each	780		

NUMBER AND SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHT SHIPS.		REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.	
Maine.		Salary of Registers, \$500 per annum, and 1 cent commissions—commissions not to exceed \$2.50 per annum. They are allowed, also, for expenses of mileage, and for attendance upon sales.	
21 Keepers, each	\$350	Registers and Receivers' Offices are located at the following places:	
4 " "	400	Chillicothe and Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Ft. Wayne and Winamac, Indiana. Shawneetown, Elkhart, Edwardsville, Vandalia, Palestine, Springfield, Danville, Quincy, Dixon and Chicago, Illinois. St. Louis, Fayette, Palmyra, Jackson, Clinton, Springfield and Plattsburgh, Missouri. St. Stephens, Cuba, Huntsville, Tusculoo, Sparta, Demopolis, Montgomery and Lebanon, Alabama. Washington, Augusta, Jackson, Grundia and Columbus, Mississippi. New Orleans, Opelousas, Ouchita, Baton Rouge and Natchitoches, Louisiana. Detroit, Kalamazoo, Grosse Pointe and Lons, Michigan. Batesville, Little Rock, Washington, Fayetteville, Helena and Johnson City, Arkansas. Green Bay, Mineral Point and Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory. Du Buque and Fairfield, Iowa. Tallahassee, St. Augustine and Newnan, Florida.	
3 Keepers, each	\$400	New-Hampshire.	
1 Keeper	\$250	SURVEYOR GEN.—Cincinnati, O. \$2.0	
Massachusetts.		Chief Clerk..... 1.5	
2 Keepers, each	\$450	2 Draughtsmen..... " each..... 1.5	
11 " "	400	4 Clerks, do..... " paid by 100 wds..... 2.0	
20 " "	350	SURV. GEN.—St. Louis..... 2.0	
Rhode Island.		Chief Clerk..... 1.0	
9 Keepers, each	\$250	Clerk..... 1.0	
Vermont.		3 Draughtsmen, &c. paid by the piece..... 1.0	
1 Keeper	\$350	5 Clerks do..... 100 words..... 2.0	
Connecticut.		SURV. GEN.—Florence, Ala..... 2.0	
20 Keepers, each	\$350	Clerk..... 1.0	
1 Light Ship, sal.	\$500	Draughtsman..... 1.0	
New-York.		SURV. GEN.—Donaldsville, La..... 2.0	
4 Keepers, each	\$400	Chief Clerk..... 1.5	
1 " "	500	Clerk..... 1.0	
4 " "	400	Draughtsmen and 2 Clerks, paid by 100 words..... 2.0	
New-Jersey.		SURV. GEN.—Jackson, Miss..... 2.0	
1 Keeper	\$300	Chief Clerk..... 1.5	
Pennsylvania.		Draughtsman..... 1.0	
2 Keepers, each	\$300	SURV. GEN.—Little Rock, Ark..... 2.0	
		2 Clerks at \$200 each, and 1 at..... 1.5	
		3 Clerks, and 1 Draughtsman, by the piece..... 2.0	

SURV. GEN.—Du Buque, Iowa.....	1,500
Chief Clerk.....	1,300
Draftsman \$400, and Clerk by the piece.....	400
SURV. GEN.—Tallahassee, Fla.....	2,400
Draftsman.....	1,500
Clerk.....	1,500
Recorder of Land Titles—St. Louis.....	500

UNITED STATES MINT.

Philadelphia.	
Director.....	\$3,500
Treasurer.....	2,000
Chief Coiner.....	2,000
Assayer.....	2,000
Melter and Refiner.....	2,900
Engraver.....	2,000
Ass't Assayer.....	1,300
3 Clerks, each.....	1,000
Director Clerk.....	1,000

New-Orleans.	
Superintendent.....	\$2,500
Treasurer.....	2,000
Assayer.....	2,000
Coiner.....	\$2,000
2 Clerks, each.....	1,500

Daklonega, Ga.

Superintendent.....	\$2,000
Coiner, Melter and Refiner.....	1,500
Assayer.....	1,000
Clerk.....	1,000

Charlotte, N. C.

Superintendent.....	\$2,000
Assayer.....	1,500
Coiner.....	1,500
Clerk.....	1,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY—Washington City.....	\$6,000
3 Chief Clerks, each.....	\$2,000
2 Clerks.....	1,600
1 ".....	1,400
1 ".....	1,200
4 ".....	1,000

Quartermaster General's Department.

Chief Clerk, Wash.....	\$1,600
2 Clerks, each.....	1,200
5 Clerks, each.....	1,000

Clothing Branch of the Department.

2 Clerks, Phil. ea.....	\$1,500
1 ".....	1,100
1 ".....	850
1 Messenger.....	540

Department at large at various Ports.

2 Clerks, ea. per m.....	\$100
11 ".....	85
1 ".....	75
3 ".....	60
2 ".....	50
2 ".....	40
6 ".....	35
4 ".....	30
4 ".....	25
1 Clerk and Sup. Workmen, Plattsburg.....	50
Agent, Albany.....	65
13 Wagon and Forge Masters, each.....	40

Engineer Department.

Chief Clerk, per annum.....	\$1,200
Clerk.....	1,150
2 Clerks, each.....	1,000
Messenger.....	800
Surgeon, Fort Monroe, per month.....	60
27 Clerks at different ports, from \$125 per month down to \$1.50 per day.....	
Draftsman, per day.....	
Master Masons, from \$2 to \$5 per day.....	
" Carpenters, \$2 to \$3.....	
" Blacksmiths \$2 to \$3.....	
46 Overseers at different ports, fm \$1.50 to \$3 p. d.....	
2 Sub-Overseers, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.....	
Chief Clerk Top. Eng. Washington, per ann.....	1,400
2 Clerks.....	1,000
Messenger.....	500
Agent, Louisville, Ky, per annum.....	2,000
20 Agents at different ports, from \$1 to \$3 p. day.....	
Chief Clerk, Ordnance Department, per annum.....	1,300
7 Clerks, each.....	1,000
Messenger.....	500

Paymasters and Military Storekeepers, at

Washington City.....	\$1,250
Watervliet, N. Y.....	1,250
Harpers Ferry.....	1,350
Springfield, Mass.....	1,350
Pittsburg, Pa.....	1,350
Vergennes, Vt.....	800
Augusta, Ga.....	800
Liberty, Mo.....	800
Little Rock, Ark.....	800
Watertown, Mass.....	800
Rome, N. Y.....	800
St. Augustine, Fla.....	800
Rock Island, Ill.....	800
Pikesville, Md.....	800
Chat'ahoochee, Fla.....	800
Memphis, Tenn.....	800
Frankfort, Pa.....	800
New York.....	1,200
Detroit, Mich.....	1,300
Fayetteville.....	1,300
Mount Vernon, Ala.....	1,200
Charleston, S. C.....	1,200

Master Armorer—Harpers Ferry, fuel, quar's & Springfield, Mass.....	\$1,300
Agent for U. S. Upper Miss. Lead Mines, New-York, and those near Lake Superior.....	2,000
Sup. to do. Galena, 15 per ct. on collections, and Acting Special Agent, do.....	800
Ass't to Clerk at Galena.....	600
Clerk Subsistence Department—Washington.....	1,900
2 ".....	1,300
2 ".....	1,000
Messenger.....	800
7 Clerks of Commissaries, ea. from \$500 to.....	1,000
Clerk to Paymaster—Washington.....	1,700
2 ".....	1,400
2 ".....	1,150
1 ".....	1,000
60 Messenger.....	700
25 Clks to Paym'r, under act of July 5, 1838, each.....	600
Clerk in office Surgeon General, Washington.....	2,000
2 ".....	1,150
2 ".....	1,000
Messenger.....	500
41 Private Physicians at different ports, from \$15 to \$75 per month.....	

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS—Washington.....		\$2,500	
Chief Clerk.....	\$1,600	3 Clerks, each.....	1,000
3 Clerks, each.....	1,400	1 ".....	800
2 ".....	1,300	2 Messengers, each.....	500

COMMISSIONER, INDIAN DEPT.—Wash'g.....		\$3,000	
Chief Clerk.....	\$1,600	5 Clerks, each.....	1,000
2 Clerks, each.....	1,600	Messenger.....	700
1 ".....	1,400		500
1 ".....	1,300		

SUPERINTEND'T—Detroit, Mich. paid as Agt.....		\$325	
Interpreter.....	300	Carpenter.....	600
Agent—Mackinaw.....	1,500	Sub-Ast. Gr'n Bay.....	750
Keeper.....	600	Interpreter.....	300
Interpreter.....	300	Blacksmith.....	450
2 Carpenter.....	600	Ass't " Up Wis'.....	450
Blacksmith.....	400	240.....	240
Ass't.....	240	Sub-Art, La Pointe.....	750
Farmer—Gd Ty B.....	340	Interpreter.....	300
Blacksmith.....	450	Farmer.....	600
Ass't.....	400	400.....	400
Carpenter.....	600	3 Blacksmiths, each.....	600
Ass't Farmer.....	600	3 Ass't.....	240
Asst. Sub-Ag. Sag'w.....	750	Sub-Agt, Iowa Ter.....	350
Farmer.....	500	Agent, St. Peters.....	1,500
Blacksmith.....	600	Interpreter.....	300
Ass't.....	240	Phys. Fort Snelling.....	240
Interpreter.....	300	Farmer, St. Peters.....	600
Physician.....	100	2 ".....	600
100.....	100	" Black Dogs.....	600
G'd Rapids		" Sizes Vil.....	600
Interp'r, Th. Ap. R.....	300	" Little Cross.....	600
Gunsmith.....	300	" Red Wings.....	600
Ass't Far, Griso'd C.....	400	" Washshaw's.....	600
Farmer, Black Riv.....	400	Black'h, St. Peters.....	600
Sub-Ag. S. St. Mar.....	750	Ass't.....	240
Interpreter.....	800	Black'h, Ft. L., Pep.....	600
Blacksmith.....	450	Ass't.....	240
Ass't.....	490	Agent, Sac & Foz.....	1,500
Physician.....	100	Interp. Kaccoon Riv.....	500
Farmer, Anse Qu'z.....	500	2 Gunsmiths, each.....	600
Blacksmith.....	600	2 Blacksmiths.....	600
Ass't.....	340		

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

3 Am't Black's, ea.	240	2 Blackam's " ea	480
Farmer, Old. Ag. F.	800	2 Ass't " " "	240
Matron	600	Interp. " "	800
3 Laborers, each	240	2 " Coun. Bluffs	300
Sub-Agt. Turkey R.	750	2 Blacksmith	480
4 Teachers, each	480	Ass't " "	240
Physician	1,000	Sub-Agent	750
Miller	600	Interpreter	800
Steward	240	Blacksmith	480
Cook	180	Ass't " "	240
2 Black's, each	480	Miller	600
2 Strikers	240	Sub-Agent, Osage	750
10 Agricultur's, ea.	148	Interpreter	800
Interpreter	500	2 Blacksmiths, each	960
	240	3 Ass't " "	720
Supern't, St. Louis	1,600	Sub-Ag't, Osage R.	750
Clerk	1,300	Interpreter	800
Messenger	150	2 Blacksmiths, each	960
Art. Fr. Leavenworth	1,500	3 Ass't " "	225
2 Blackam's " ea	480	Sup. Western Ter.	1,000
2 Ass't " " "	240	Clerk	300
Black's h, Delaw's	480	Interpeter	800
2 Ass't " ea	240	Agent, Choctaw	1,500
Farmer	600	Interpreter	800
Agt. Sioux Country	1,500	3 Teachers, each	500
Interp.	800	4 Blacksmiths, each	240
Agt. Council Bluffs	1,500	3 Ass't " "	600
4 Far's, Pawnee Fee	600	2 Millwrights	600
Teacher	500		
Cherokee Agency.			
Agent	\$1,500	Wheelwright	600
Interpreter	800	Wagon Maker	600
4 Blacksmiths, each	840		
Chickasaw Agency.			
Agent	\$1,500	5 Ass't Blacksmiths.	240
4 Blacksmiths, each	600		
Creek Agency.			
Agent	\$1,500	4 Ass't Black's, ea.	240
Teacher and Wife	800	2 Wagon Makers, ea	600
Teacher	600	Wheelwright	600
4 Blacksmiths, each	680	Interpreter	800
Neesho Sub-Agency.			
Sub-Agent	\$750	3 Blacksmiths, each	600
3 Interpreters, each	150	3 Ass't " "	240
Farmer	600	Miller	600
Seminole Sub-Agency.			
Sub-Agent	\$750	Interpreter	800
Logansport, Ia.			
Sub-Agent	\$750	Blacksmith	480
Miller	600	Ass't " "	240
Buffalo, N. Y.			
Sub-Agent	\$750	Interpreter	800
Sub-Agent West of Rocky Mountains	750		
Disbursing Agent—Florida, per day	65		
Enrolling " " North Carolina, per day	4		
Ass't " "	3		
3 Com. to settle Cherokees claims, each per ann.	3,600		
Secretary to do	1,500		
3 Commis. to settle with Choctaws, each	3,600		
Secretary to do	1,500		
Interpreter to do	1,500		
Agent to collect testimony for do	2,500		
Clerk to do, per day	6		
Agent to locate lands for Sacs and Foxes, p. d.	6		
Sup. War Dep. Buildings, Washington City	250		
4 Watchmen, each	365		
Clerk Com. Gen.'s Office, Washington City	1,000		
Messenger	500		
Clerk Adjutant-General's Office	1,300		
4 Clerks " " "	1,000		
1 " " "	1,150		
Messenger	800		

ARMY.

General Officers.

Major General,	Brigadier General,	Adj. Gen. by Brevet,	Brigadier General
Adjutant General's Department.			
Col. and Adj. G. br. G. br.	4 Br. Capt. & "		
2 Br. Maj. & Ass't Adj. G.			

Inspector General's Department.	
3 Colonels,	Inspector General.
Quartermaster's Department.	
Brig. G. & Q. M. G. M. G. b.	1 Maj. & Quartermast's,
2 Col. & Ass't Q. M. Gen.	28 Capt's & Am't
3 Lt. Col. & Dep.	
Subsistence Department.	
Col. & Brig. G. br. Com. G. S.	1 Maj. & Com. of Sub.
Lt. Col. Ass't	4 Capt's. &
Medical Department.	
21 Surgeon Generals,	50 Ass't Surg.
Pay Department.	
Paymaster Generals,	3 Military Storekeepers.
15 Paymasters,	
Corps of Engineers.	
Colonel,	13 Captains,
Lieut. Col. Colonel Brev.	12 1st Lieutenants,
Lieut. Col.	12 2d "
4 Majors,	3 Brevet "
Topographical Engineers.	
Colonel,	10 Captains,
Lieut. Colonel,	10 1st Lieut.
Major Lieut. Col. Brevet,	16 2d "
3 Majors,	5 Brevet 2d Lieut.
Ordnance Department.	
Colonel,	6 1st Lieut.
Lieut. Col.	6 2d "
4 Majors,	7 Brevet 2d Lieut.
10 Captains,	
Regiment of Dragons.	
Colonel,	11 1st Lie. (1 aid to Gen.
Lieut. Col.	Scott.)
Major,	10 2d Lieut.
5 Captains,	5 Brevet 2d Lieut.
5 Ass't Quartermasters,	
First Regiment of Artillery.	
Colonel,	3 Ass't Q. M.
Lieut. Col.	20 1st Lieut.
Major,	10 2d "
4 Capt's. Maj. Brevet,	3 Brevet 2d Lieut.
4 Capt. Ass't Q. M.	
Second Regiment of Artillery.	
Colonel	20 1st Lieut.
Lieut. Col. Col. Brevet,	10 2d "
Major,	5 Brevet 2d Lieut.
10 Captains,	
Third Regiment of Artillery.	
Col. Brig. Gen. Brevet,	20 1st Lieut.
Lieut. Col.	10 2d "
Major,	6 Brevet 2d Lieut.
10 Captains,	
Fourth Regiment of Artillery.	
Colonel	20 1st Lieut.
Lieut. Col.	10 2d "
Major,	4 Brevet 2d Lieut.
10 Captains,	
First Regiment of Infantry.	
Colonel,	10 1st Lieut.
Lieut. Col.	10 2d "
Major,	6 Brevet 2d Lieut.
10 Captains,	
Second Regiment Infantry.	
Third " " "	All the same as 1st Reg't.
Fourth " " "	
Fifth " " "	
Sixth " " "	
Seventh " " "	
Eighth " " "	
Regiment of Riflemen.	
Colonel,	11 1st Lieut.
Lieut. Col.	10 2d "
Major,	3 Brevet 2d Lieut.
10 Captains,	
14 Chaplains.	
Military Academy.	
Professor Engineering,	
" Natural and Experimental Philosophy,	
" Mathematics	
" Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology,	
Chaplain, and Prof. Geography, History and Eccles,	
2 Teachers of French,	
Drawing,	
Instructor of Riding,	
228 Cadets at West Point.	

COMMISSION OFFICERS.

ON FORCE.

Payroll of Ships of the Line.....	\$2,000
Payroll of Captains.....	1,000
Payroll of Steamers of last class.....	1,000
Payroll of Sigsbee and Stearns's new class of Navy Yachts at Boston S. Yorks. New York and Pensacola.....	2,500
Payroll of Sigsbee, Philaid. and W. Yorks. Navy Ships at Boston, N. Y. Norfolk and other places.....	1,500

21 Chaplains.

In service.....	\$1,200	On leave.....	500
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22 Passed Midshipmen.

On duty.....	\$750	Waiting orders.....	600
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410 Midshipmen.

In service.....	\$400	On leave.....	200
On other duty.....	200		

31 Masters.

Off duty of line at sea.....	\$1,000	On leave.....	1,000
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7 Masters' Mates.

On duty.....	\$450	On leave.....	200
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21 Professors of Mathematics, (on duty).....	\$1,500
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3 Teachers at Naval Schools.....	500
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27 Boatwains.....	Of a ship of the line.	750
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40 Gunners.....	Of a frigate.	600
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20 Carpenters.....	On other duty.	500
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35 Sailmakers.....	On leave.	350
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Marine Corps.

Colonel Commandant, per month.....	\$75	Rations 12
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Lieut. Colonel.....	60	" " 3
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4 Majors.....	50	" " 4
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13 Captains.....	40	" " 4
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20 First Lieutenants.....	30	" " 4
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20 Second Lieutenants.....	25	" " 4
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10 Navy Agents, com. per annum.....	\$2,000
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Engineers.

Engineer in Chief, per annum.....	\$2,000
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Chief Engineer in actual service.....	1,500
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First Asst Engineer in actual service.....	700
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Second " " in actual service.....	500
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Third " " in actual service.....	500
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waiting orders.....	500
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VESSELS OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Ships of the Line.

Delaware.....	44	Cumberland.....	44
Alabama.....	44	Savannah.....	44
Vermont.....	44	Santee.....	44
Virginia.....	44	Sabine.....	44
New-York.....	74	Raritan.....	44
Independence, (Kass.).....	60	St. Lawrence.....	44

Frigates—1st Class.

Constitution.....	44	Macedonian.....	44
Porpoise.....	44	Plymouth.....	44
Albatross.....	44	Albany.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Georgetown.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	St. Mary's.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Jamestown.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Ontario.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Decatur.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Preble.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Yorktown.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Marion.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Dale.....	44

Frigates—2d Class.

Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44

Frigates—3d Class.

Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44
Wachusett.....	44	Wachusett.....	44

5-1/2.

Dolphin.....	10	Perry.....	10
Porpoise.....	10	Lawrence.....	10
Somers.....	10	Consort.....	10
Tarleton.....	10	Oregon.....	10
Bainbridge.....	10	Chippola.....	10

Schooners.

Shark.....	10	Flirt.....	10
Enterprise.....	10	Wave.....	10
Bowen.....	10	Phoenix.....	10
Experiment.....	10	On-ka-ye.....	10

Steamers.

Mississippi (10 Pair, guns.).....	4 guns.	Union.....	5 guns.
Missouri (10 Pair, guns.).....	4 guns.	Ponsett.....	5 guns.
Fulton.....	4 guns.	Princeton.....	5 guns.
Relief.....	6 guns.	Eric, (iron.) Pa.....	5 guns.
Eric.....	8	Lexington.....	5 guns.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POST MASTER GENERAL.....	\$6,000
2 Asst. P. M. Genl.....	\$2,500
Chief Clerk.....	1,000
3 Clerks, each.....	1,000
2 Clerks, each.....	1,000
Topographer.....	1,000
15 Clerks, each.....	1,000
Special Agents—usually about six or eight on duty, at a salary ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum.	

NUMBER OF POST-OFFICES IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES—GROSS AMOUNT RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR ONE YEAR—AND AMOUNT PAID TO CONTRACTORS FOR TWO YEARS:	
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States	No. of P. Offices.	Postage.	Gross amt of Paid Contract.
Maine.....	574	\$108,206	\$121,484 74
Hampshire.....	320	64,073	92,570 03
Vermont.....	323	65,538	97,931 88
Massachusetts.....	515	242,364	246,345 87
Rhode Island.....	49	42,231	13,522 00
Connecticut.....	286	113,203	9,845 37
New-York.....	3001	973,113	621,334 76
New-Jersey.....	309	86,197	124,416 8
Pennsylvania.....	1415	450,897	385,544 30
Delaware.....	51	15,438	16,254 79
Maryland.....	288	127,747	206,405 80
Dist. Columbia.....	3	45,407	

States.	No. P. O.	amt Postage.	Paid Con.
Virginia.....	1043	223,973	291
N. Carolina.....	639	75,504	291
S. Carolina.....	370	116,153	210
Georgia.....	524	144,075	210
Florida.....	52	31,194	30
Alabama.....	414	123,362	467
Mississippi.....	244	78,166	210
Louisiana.....	116	132,135	110
Arkansas.....	163	19,712	110
Tennessee.....	584	94,390	262
Ohio.....	1256	280,815	110
Michigan.....	367	65,270	91
Indiana.....	381	77,383	142
Kentucky.....	435	121,538	210
Illinois.....	74	91,809	274
Missouri.....	382	90,511	120
Wisconsin.....	106	22,785	30
Iowa.....	94	14,053	15

(C) In addition to the above, there was \$1,000 paid to steamboats for carrying the Mail on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Also the sum of \$28,110 Agents employed to accompany the Mail in the States and on board steamboats. Also the sum of \$55,153 to Agents temporarily employed, fees to Agents, witnesses, &c. for the trial and conviction of Mail depredators; Also, \$30,332 47 for printing.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.....\$4,000		South Carolina..... 2,500	Illinois..... 1,000
Clerk..... 1,000	Penn'a. east. Dis..... 2,500	Georgia..... 2,500	Missouri..... 1,900
Messenger..... 500	Delaware..... 1,500	Ala. North. Dis..... 2,500	Arkansas..... 2,000
Chief Justice..... 5,000	Maryland..... 2,000	" South Dis..... 2,500	Michigan..... 1,500
2 Assistant Justices, each..... 4,500	Virg'a, East. Dis..... 1,500	Miss. North. Dis..... 2,000	Florida, East. Dis..... 2,800
Reporter..... 1,300	Virginia, West. D..... 1,500	" South Dis..... 2,000	" Middle Dis. 1,200
Clerk and Deputy Clerk..... Fees.	North Carolina..... 2,000	Louis'a, East. Dis..... 3,000	" West. Dis. 1,500
		" West. Dis..... 3,000	" South. Dis. 2,300
		Tenn. East. Dis..... 1,500	" Apala. Dis. 1,800
		" Middle Dis..... 1,500	Wisconsin..... 1,500
		Tenn. West. Dis..... 1,500	Iowa, Sup. Court..... 1,800
		Kentucky..... 1,500	Dist. of Columbia..... 2,700
		Ohio..... 1,000	" 3 Am't..... 2,500
		Indiana..... 1,000	Judges, each..... 2,500

United States District Judges.

Maine..... \$1,200	New Jersey..... 1,500	Tenn. East. Dis..... 1,500	Illinois..... 1,000
New Hampshire..... 1,000	Penn'a. east. Dis..... 2,500	Kentucky..... 1,500	Missouri..... 1,900
Massachusetts..... 2,500	Delaware..... 1,500	Ohio..... 1,000	Arkansas..... 2,000
Rhode Island..... 1,500	Maryland..... 2,000	Indiana..... 1,000	Michigan..... 1,500
Vermont..... 1,200	Virg'a, East. Dis..... 1,500		Florida, East. Dis..... 2,800
N. York. North. Dis. 2,500	Virginia, West. D..... 1,500		" Middle Dis. 1,200
South. Dis. 2,500	North Carolina..... 2,000		" West. Dis. 1,500
			" South. Dis. 2,300
			" Apala. Dis. 1,800
			Wisconsin..... 1,500
			Iowa, Sup. Court..... 1,800
			Dist. of Columbia..... 2,700
			" 3 Am't..... 2,500

☞ District Attorneys and Marshals, with one or two exceptions, in each State receive \$200 a year salary, and fees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor of Florida..... \$2,500	Thomas Allen—Lists of Judicial Officers, and 20,000 copies Compendium..... 18,459 80
Secretary..... 1,000	Sundry Printers for Advertising, &c..... 19,436 41
Governor of Iowa..... 2,500	" " Treasury Department..... 25,572 18
Secretary..... 1,300	" " War Department.....
Governor of Wisconsin..... 2,500	" " Navy Department.....
Secretary..... 1,300	
Commissioner of Public Buildings..... 2,000	
Secretary for signing Land Patents..... 1,500	

☞ In the District of Columbia there are numerous officers, some fees and others salary officers, but their duties concern only the District, and they are therefore omitted.

Coast Surveyor..... \$6,000	4 Coast Surveyors..... 1,500
" " " 3,500	5 " " " 1,000
" " " 2,000	4 " " " 1,000

Superintendent of Weights and Measures..... 2,500

Public Gardener..... 1,200

PUBLIC PRINTING.—Department of State—From October 1, 1841, to 30th September, 1843.

Blair & Rives—For printing Blanks, &c. for Census and Returns, and copies Compendium, \$149,792 61

Thomas Allen—Lists of Judicial Officers, and 20,000 copies Compendium..... 18,459 80
Sundry Printers for Advertising, &c..... 19,436 41
" " Treasury Department..... 25,572 18
" " War Department.....
" " Navy Department.....

Printers to Congress.

Thomas Allen. \$40,791 49 | Gales & Seaton \$343,511 26
Printing Supreme Court Records, per ann..... \$5,000

Senators and Members of Congress.

Each \$3 per day, and an allowance of \$3 for every 30 miles in going to and returning from the Seat of Government.

Secretary of the Senate, per annum..... \$3,000
Clerk " " " each..... 1,500
6 Clerks " " " each..... 1,500
Messenger " " " per day.....
Clerk House of Representatives, per annum..... 3,000
Chief Clerk of Office " " " "..... 1,500
11 Clerks, each..... " " " "..... 1,500
Messengers, each, per day..... \$2.50
19 Boys as Pages, " " " "..... 3

TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of holding Elections.	Do. Presidential Election.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	2d Monday in September.	Second Monday in November.
New-Hampshire.....	Concord.....	2d Tuesday in March.	First Monday in November.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	1st Tuesday in September.	Second Tuesday in November.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	2d Monday in November.	Second Monday in November.
Rhode Island.....	Providence & Newport.....	1st Wednesday in April.	First Monday in November.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & New-Haven.....	1st Monday in April.	First Monday in November.
New-York.....	Albany.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	2d Tuesday in October.	First Tues. in Nov. & next day
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	2d Tuesday in October.	* Friday next to 1st Nov.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	2d Tuesday in November.	* Second Tuesday in November.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	1st Wednesday in October.	First Monday in November.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	3d Thursday in April.	First Monday in November.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	1st Thursday in August.	First Monday in November.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	3d Monday in October.	By Legislature about Dec. 1st.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	1st Monday in October.	First Monday in November.
Alabama.....	Tuscaloosa.....	1st Monday in August.	First Monday in November.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	1st Monday in November.	First Monday in November.
Louisiana.....	New-Orleans.....	1st Monday in July.	First Tuesday in November.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	1st Thursday in August.	First Tuesday in November.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	1st Monday in August.	First Monday in November.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	2d Tuesday in October.	* Friday next to 1st Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	1st Monday in August.	First Monday in November.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	1st Monday in August.	First Monday in November.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	1st Monday in August.	First Monday in November.
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	1st Monday in November.	First Monday in November.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	1st Monday in October.	First Monday in November.

☞ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.

* The Friday fifth preceding the first Monday in December.

TARIFF OF DUTIES, ON ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.

(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.)

Passed by Congress in August, 1842.

Absynths.....gal	30	Bed-quilts, of cotton...	30	and dictionaries...lb	5	Brushes of all kinds...	20
Acid acetous...per ct	30	Bed-ticking, cotton...	30	do of engravings or	30	Buckles, gold or silver...	20
do Benzoin.....	30	do do flax.....	25	do do maps and charts...	20	do copper, brass, steel,	30
do citric.....	30	do hemp.....	25	do do specially im-	20	lead, pewter or tin...	30
do muri. & nitric	20	Beer, in bottles.....gal	2	ported for societies,	20	Burkams.....	25
do ox. & pyrolog.	20	do not in bott es.....	15	colleges, academies,	20	Bullion.....	free
do tartaric.....	20	Beeswax.....	15	and schools.....	free	Bunting.....	30
do boracic.....	20	Bellows, if any leather	35	Books, and personal	20	Burgundy pitch.....	30
Adzes.....	30	Bell metal, manuf. of.	30	household effects of	20	Burlins.....	30
Agates.....	7	Bells, new.....	30	citizens dying abroad.	free	Burr-stones, unwork'd...	free
Alabaster, or man. of,	30	do old, and bell met-	30	do do wrought.....	30	Butter.....	5
do busts or casts of,	30	tal. old, & chimies of do.	free	Buttons moulds...per ct	25	Button moulds, metal, all kds	30
do do do do do do do	free	Belts, sword.....	35	do do all other.....	25	do exc. in value \$1	25
Alba cannella.....	20	do with silk, gold or	40	do exc. in value \$1	25	per gross, shall be va-	25
Ale, beer and porter,	20	do do do do do do do	40	do do do do do do do	25	lued at \$1 per gross,	25
in bottles.....	20	do do do do do do do	40	do do do do do do do	25	and pay duty accord-	25
do do do do do do do	15	Berries, used for dyeing	free	do do do do do do do	25	Cabinet wares.....	30
Alspice.....	5	Bergamot, oil or ess. of	25	do do do do do do do	25	Cable & cordage, tar, lb	5
Almonds.....	10	Binders' bds, paper, lb	3	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	4 1/2
Aloes.....	free	Bindings.....	30	do do do do do do do	25	Cables, iron chains, or	20
Alum.....	1 1/2	Birds.....	20	do do do do do do do	25	parts thereof.....	20
Alum.....	1 1/2	Bismuth.....	20	do do do do do do do	25	Calminals lapis, per ct	30
Amber.....	per ct	Black, ivory or bone, lb	3	do do do do do do do	25	Cameras.....	7 1/2
Ambergris.....	20	do lamp.....	20	do do do do do do do	25	Camomile flowers.....	20
Ammoniac, gum.....	20	Black lead.....	30	do do do do do do do	25	Camel's hair, unman-	10
Anatomical prepara ..	free	Blacksmiths' hammers	2 1/2	do do do do do do do	25	and uncleaned.....	10
Anatto.....	20	and sledges.....	2 1/2	do do do do do do do	25	do manu. of.....	20
Anchors & parts of, lb	2 1/2	Blacking.....	per ct	do do do do do do do	25	Camlets, goat or mohr	30
Anchovies.....	per ct	Bladders.....	20	do do do do do do do	25	Camphor, crude.....	lb
Asgora goats' wool or	1	Blankets, woollen, val.	15	do do do do do do do	25	do refined.....	30
hair.....	1	not exc. 75 cts each ..	15	do do do do do do do	25	Camwood.....	free
Angora Gloves, per ct	25	do all oth. of wool.....	25	do do do do do do do	25	Candles, tallow.....	lb
Animal im. for breed...	free	do do goats or mohr ..	4	do do do do do do do	25	do sper. or wax.....	30
do not for breed.....	30	Blue vitriol.....	lb	do do do do do do do	25	do wax in pers. perc.	30
Antiseed.....	20	Boards, plankscaves,	30	do do do do do do do	25	Canes, walking.....	30
Antimony, regulus of,	free	rough.....	per ct	do do do do do do do	25	Cannon boxes.....	30
do crude.....	free	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do iron.....	30
Anvils.....	lb 2 1/2	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	Canvass, linen, (see	30
Apparel, wearing.....	free	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	Duck).....	25
Aquafortis.....	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do cotton.....	30
Arack.....	gal 60	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	Caps for women, silk	30
Armenian bole.....	per ct	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	or wool.....	30
Arrow root.....	2 1/2	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do leather.....	35
Arenic.....	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do fur.....	35
Articles, all, not free,	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
and not subject to any	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
other rate of duty ..	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Artificial leathers.....	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
do flowers.....	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Asphaltes.....	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Asstictida.....	free	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Asses skin.....	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Ava root.....	free	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Awls and haws.....	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Axes.....	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Bacon.....	lb 3	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Bags made of cot. p.c.	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
do do hemp.....	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
do do flax.....	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Bags, gunny.....sq. yd.	5	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Baizes and bookings.....	14	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Balm of Gilead.....p.c.	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Balsam of Tolu.....	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Balsams, other.....	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Bambus, unmanuf. free	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Bananas from W. Ind. free	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Barilla.....	free	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Barley.....bush	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
do pearl.....	lb 2	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Barytes.....per ct	20	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
do sulphate of.....	lb 1/2	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Baskets, ozier or wil-	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
low, grass or straw, p.c.	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
do wood.....	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
do palm leaf.....	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
do rattan, or water.....	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Bay onets.....	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Beads.....	25	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Bears, Vanilla.....	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30
Bears, other kinds.....	30	do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	30

Chafing dishes, iron or copper.....	20	do twist yarn, and thread, unbleached and uncol'd, minimum 50 cts per lb.....	25	Filtering stones, per ct.....	20	Gaiters.....	20
Chains, iron and oth. exc. gold and silver.....	30	do do bleached or colored, minimum 75 cts per lb.....	25	Fire arms, other than muskets and rifles.....	30	Gauze.....	30
do. gold or silver.....	30	do do twist yarn or thread, all other, on spools or otherwise.....	30	Fire crackers and fireworks.....	20	Gelatine.....	30
Chain, or warp of tow.....	25	do lace, exc. coach lace (See lace).....	20	Fish, for caught, dried or smoked.....	11 lb	Gems.....	7
Chalk.....	free	do gloves, mitts and stockings.....	30	do pickled salmon, bl'd or deer-killed mack-erel or herring.....	\$1 50	German silver.....	30
Charts and maps.....	20	do buttons, s. q. yd.....	4	do do all other.....	\$1	Gilt ware, or im. jew'y.....	25
Cheese.....	5	Counters, bone, ivory, rice or pearl per ct.....	30	do do pickled, all other, not spec'd and not in bbls or lb bbls, per ct	20	Gilt cases.....	30
Chemical preparations not specified.....	20	Cowage or Cowitch.....	30	do preserved in oil.....	20	Ginger, ground.....	10
China ware.....	30	Cowries (shells).....	20	Fish, of fisheries of the U. S.....	free	do root, not preserved.....	2
Chinese castor.....	10	Crayons.....	25	Fishing lines of hemp, flax or grass.....	6	do in root, pres'd.....	25
Chip hats & bonnets.....	30	do pencils of lead.....	25	do nets or seines, do.....	30	Ginseng.....	7
Chisels, all.....	20	Crocus.....	25	Fish hooks.....	20	Glasses, hour.....	20
Chocolate.....	4	Crochets.....	25	Flageolets, of wood or other material except cotton.....	30	Glass, cylinder or bronzed window, not exc. 8 by 10 inches.....	2
Chromate of lead.....	4	Crystals, watch.....	25	do do cotton, (minimum 35 cts).....	14	do above that and not over 10 by 12 in.....	2 1/2
Chromic, yellow.....	20	Cubaes, gross.....	25	do do copper, tin, or Japan.....	30	do above that and not over 16 by 11 in.....	3 1/2
Chronometers.....	30	Curbs or linads.....	25	do do horn.....	10	do above that and not over 18 by 12 in.....	5
Cider.....	30	Curants.....	3	Flat irons.....	30	do above 18 by 12 in.....	6
Cigars.....	40	Cutlery, all kinds, not oth. spec.....	30	Flax, unmanuf'd.....	40	do crown width, not exc. 10 by 8 in.....	3 1/2
Cinabar.....	20	Cyanide of iodine, zinc, &c.....	20	do all manuf'd, of net oth. specified.....	35	do above that and not over 10 by 12 in.....	5
Cinnamon.....	15	Dates.....	1	Fluxes or lined.....	5	do above that and not over 14 by 10 in.....	6
Clay, unmanuf'd.....	free	Delph ware.....	30	Fluxes & ground flint.....	free	do above that and not over 14 by 10 in.....	6
Clocks.....	25	Delphine.....	20	Floor cloths, oil, stamped printed or painted.....	35	do above that and not over 16 by 11 in.....	7
Clothing, ready made.....	50	Diamonds.....	7 1/2	do do matings.....	25	do above that and not over 18 by 12 in.....	10
Gloves.....	10	do glaziers, when set.....	25	Florence and Floren- tines, silk.....	62 50	do all over 18 by 12 in.....	8
Coach furniture of all descriptions.....	per ct	Diapers, linen.....	25	Flour, wheat.....	112 lb	do polished plate, not silvered, not over 12 by 8 inches.....	5
Coaches, and parts of.....	10	do hemp.....	20	do do other grain, per ct.....	30	do do above that and not over 14 by 10 in.....	7
Coal beds, iron or copper.....	30	Dice, ivory or bone.....	30	Flowers, natural.....	free	do plain, moulded or pressed, articles weighing over 8 oz.....	10
Coal, iron.....	free	Down of all kinds.....	25	Flutes.....	30	do plain, moulded or pressed, articles weighing over 8 oz or under, except tumblers.....	12
Coccol.....	free	Drawers & shirts, silk.....	40	Forks, gold or silver.....	30	do do apothecaries' vials, not exc. 6 oz.....	1 75
Cocoa.....	10	do do worsted.....	40	Fossil or crude mineral salt.....	30	do exc. 6 oz. and not exc. 16 oz. each.....	42 25
Cocoa nuts and shells.....	free	Drawings & paintings.....	30	Fossils.....	free	do perfume and fancy vials and bottles, uncut, and not exc. 4 oz. and not exc. 4 oz. each.....	48 00
Coculus indicus.....	20	Dresses, linen.....	30	do do for pictures or paintings.....	20	do do bottles and jars, bl'd or green, over 8 oz. & not exc. 1 qt.....	43 00
Coffee, in Am. vessels from place of growth, or in foreign vessels, or from other places.....	30	Drugs for dyeing, not en- do medicine, not en.....	20	do do or sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sun shades.....	30		
Coffee mills.....	free	Duck, sail.....	7	do do hats (see felt).....	40		
Coin, gold or silver.....	free	Dutch metal in leaf, p.c.....	25	do do for hats (see felt).....	40		
do copper.....	5	Dye woods of all kinds in stick.....	free	do do worsted.....	20		
Coke per cu m.....	10	Dyeing, berries, nuts & vegetables used in.....	free	do silk.....	42 50		
Colic pills.....	per ct	Earth, brown, red, blue, or yellow, dry, considered as ochre.....	1	do do mixed with gold or silver.....	30		
Colombo root.....	20	do ground in oil, do.....	14	do do preserved in brandy or sugar.....	25		
Colored water.....	25	Earthenware.....	30	do do green or ripe, from W. Ind. in bulk.....	free		
Cologne glass.....	20	do do manuf'd.....	30	do do not specified.....	free		
Colors, water, for paints.....	2	Embroidery, with gold or silver thread.....	20	Frying pans wrought, do.....	15		
Combs for the hair.....	25	Emery.....	free	Furniture, coach and harness.....	30		
Comforters, of wool.....	40	Epanlets and wings of gold or silver.....	free	do do oil cloth on cotton flannel, per sq. yd. 16c.....	10		
Comits.....	25	do do worsted.....	30	do do other.....	10		
Compasses.....	30	do do plated or gilt.....	25	Furs, undressed, of all kinds, on the skin, p.c do dressed, & all hat- ters' furs, dressed or undressed, not on the skin.....	25		
Composit'n bolts, nuts, rods and spikes.....	30	Essences, used as per- fumes or otherwise.....	25	do do manuf'd, of not spec.....	35		
Composition beads.....	10	Estopillas, linen.....	25	Fustic.....	free		
Confectionery not otherwise specified.....	25	Ether.....	30	Gamboge.....	30		
Copper, imp. for Mint, in p.c., bars, plates, sheets, and old.....	free	Extracts, not specified.....	25	Garden seeds.....	free		
do bottoms, cut round and turned up at the edge, and all manuf. of copper not otherwise specified.....	20	Fans of all kinds.....	25	Garnets, prec's stones.....	1		
Coppers.....	10	Fathers for beds.....	25				
Copul gum.....	15	Felt, adhesive, for ves- sel sheathing.....	free				
Coral.....	20	Felt, sheathing.....	free				
Corriage, untanned.....	4	Fences.....	30				
Cornish, all kinds.....	60	Figs.....	30				
Corks.....	per ct	Figs.....	30				
Cork, bark of, manuf. free do manuf. of.....	25	Filberts.....	1				
Corn fans.....	30						
Cornelian, or carnelian.....	25						
Cosmetics.....	5						
Cotton, unmanuf'd.....	10						
do all manuf'd, of, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not oth. spec.....	30						

do ex. 1 qt.	\$4 00	do silk, for men.	\$1	iron, scroll iron, or case	ment rods.	3%	do forks do.	30
do demijohns or car-		do for men, women &		do chain cables, or	parts thereof, manuf.		do do of silver.	30
boys, hi gal or less ea.	15	children, of palm leaf,		do chain cables, or	parts thereof, manuf.		Knobs, of metal.	30
do fm hi gal to 3 gal.	20	nutta, willow, or any		in whole or in part.	2%	do Lac dye.	free	
do over 3 gal.	30	other substance, or any		do chain, other than		Luce, gold and silver.	15	
Globes. per ct	30	whalebone. per ct	35	chain cables.	4	Luce, coach.	35	
Gloves, Angola, goats		do do linings of cotton.	30	do all other chains of,		do thread & insertings	15	
and other hair.	25	Hamlock.	30	do the links of greater		do bobbinet, cotton.	30	
do leather, for men.	\$1	Hempseed.	30	length than those in cab-		do cotton, quiltings &		
do do habit for women.	\$1 00	Hemp, unmanuf.	\$4 00	les, not oth. spec.	30	inserting, called trim-		
do do do for children.	50	do Manilla, Sum and		do scrap and old ton	\$10	ing laces.	20	
do do extra and demi		other India.	\$25	do manuf. or of which		do veils, shades and		
length, for women.	\$1 50	do all manuf. of, exc.		iron is a compon't part,		do shawl of.	30	
do do do children.	75	yarn and cordage, not		not oth. specified.	30	do thread of cabinet	40	
do do linen. per ct	25	with specified. per ct	20	irons, mill, and mill		do collar, capes, hdkfs		
do do hemp.	20	Henbane.	30	cranks of wr't iron.	4	caps, &c.	40	
do wool.	30	Hessians, hemp.	30	Iron, hatiers' & tailors'		do collars, capes, &c.	30	
do cotton or silk.	5	Hides and skins, raw.	30	pressing irons, & cast		do of silk generally.	30	
Glue. lb	5	Hoes.	30	iron butts or hinges.	2%	Lancets.	30	
Goats' hair.	20	Hinges, wrought iron,		do wr tght, for ships,		Lant'ns, horn pipes for	20	
do manuf. of per ct	20	bras or copper.	30	do wv tght, for ships,		Lard. per lb	3	
Goats' skins, undress'd		do cast iron button.	2%	do wv tght, for steam		Lard. per lb	3	
do tan d' dress'd.	\$1 00	Hollands, brown.	25	engines, and malleable		Lasting or prunella, for		
do do not dress'd.	\$1 00	Hones, or hony.	20	iron.	4	shoes and buttons, pr ct	5	
Gold leaf. per ct	30	Hooks, reapi' & sickles		do steam, gas or water		Laudanum.	25	
Gold & silver services,		Hooks and eyes, except		tubes or pipes, made of		Lavender.	25	
vessels and wares.	30	gold or silver.	30	band or rolled iron.	5	Lawn, cotton.	30	
Grain—barley.	30	do gold or silver.	30	do mill saws, & cut		do linen.	25	
do pearl barley.	2	Hoops, iron, reas'd made		saws & pit saws, each	\$1	Lead, all manufactures		
do maize. bush	3	Hops.	5	do to the thousand.	5	of, not otherwise speci-		
do FYL.	15	Horns of all kinds.	10	do do exc. 16 oz.	\$5	fied, or of which lead is	20	
do oats.	10	Horse hair.	10	do for railroads.	35	a compon't material		
do wheat.	25	Hoosery, cotton, wool		do can't shot, weights		do old and scrap, pr ct	15	
Other grain. per ct	20	or worsted.	30	and kentledge.	1	do in pigs and bars.	3	
Grapes not dried.	30	do silk, exc. shirts and		do square wire for umb-	1	Lead. per lb	4	
Grapes vines.	free	drawers.	30	rellas, in pieces.	12%	Lead types or stereo-		
Grass, Manilla or oth-		Hose, leather.	35	do screws, called wood		type. per ct	35	
er. ton	\$25	Hungary wine.	25	screws.	13	do pencils, bl'k or red		
do cables or cordage lb	4	Hydrometers, glass.	25	do all other not specifi-		do red or white, dry or		
do cloth. per ct	25	Implements & tools of		do all other not specifi-		ground in oil.	4	
do mats o' floor cloths		trade, of persons arriv-		do all other not specifi-		do sugar of.	4	
do hats, bonnets, flats		ing in the U. S.	free	Iron, sulphate of.	20	do nitrate of.	20	
or braids.	35	India rubber, unmanuf.	free	Ivory, unmanuf.	free	do upper not otherwise		
do bags or bagg'g. sq yd	25	do oil cloth, or other		Jack screws.	20	specified, (see skins).	8	
do baskets. per ct	20	do manuf. of.	20	Jalap.	20	Leather, all manufac-		
Gridirons.	free	do braces or suspend-		Japaned wares.	20	tures of, not otherwise		
Grindstone.	30	ers. (min. \$2 per doz.)	30	Japanea terra.	20	specified.	35	
Gum va jell.	30	Ink & ink powder. p. c		Jelies.	2%	Leeches.	free	
Guarney.	30	Induro.	2%	Jerked beef.	lb	Leghorn hats, hats and		
Guitars.	30	inks & ink powder. p. c		Jet. per ct	20	bon'ts, brass & plate pe	25	
Gum arab. do sugaral		Indro.	2%	Jewelry of gold, silver		Lemon, oil of.	20	
and do tra. each.	free	Iron in pigs.		or platinum.	20	do essence of.	20	
Gums, otha not speci-		do in bars or bolts, not		do gilt, plated or tin'd		Lime, in cks or bxs or		
fied, crude.	15	manuf. in whole or in		Juice, lemon, lime or		do in bulk, from W. I. free		
do do not uce.	25	part by rolling.	\$17	Jujube paste.	20	Lime, bleached and		
Guns, exc. usketa &		do in slabs, blooms,		Juniper berries.	30	unbleached.	25	
rifles.	30	loops or other form, less		Junk, old.	free	do or all manuf. of flax		
Hair, unma if.	1	finished than iron bars		Kaleidoscopes.	30	not otherwise specified	25	
do of Ango t goat. lb	10	or bolts, and more ad-		Kelp.	free	Laney Wooley.	60	
do bracelet.	30	vanced than pig, exc-		Kendall cottons, made		Liquor or cordials, gal	40	
do belts, chain curls		castings not rolled.	\$17	of wool. per ct	40	Liquorice. per ct	20	
and braids.	25	do bars or bolts, made		Kerseys & kerseymeres		do extract of.	25	
do brooms.	30	wholly or in part by		Kettles, cast iron, com-		Litharge. lb	4	
do gloves.	25	rolling.	\$35	mon.	1%	Lozenges. per ct	20	
do human, unmanuf.		do casting, vessels of,		do do glazed or tin		Log wood.	free	
do head d.	25	not oth. spec.	1%	hollow ware.	2%	Looking Glasses, frm'd	30	
Halters, of t grass		do do malleable.	4	do cast iron, drop han-		Macaroni.	30	
for horses.	4%	do do all oth. castings		dles inside, japanned		Maccassar Oil.	50	
do chain. per ct	30	not specified.	1	outside, sheet iron lid-		Madder & madder root. free		
do leather.	30	do castings, glazed, or		brass knobs.	30	Magnesia. per ct	20	
Hammers. lb	3	tin hollow ware.	2%	do keys of iron, so called		Mahogany, unmanuf.	15	
Harp wire.	30	do boiler plates.	2%	Keys, watch, gold or sil		do (see cabinet wares)	20	
Harp & har chords.		do do nail.	2%	do do gilt or plated.	25	Malt.	30	
Hartshorn.	20	do round or square, or		do do steel.	30	Manganese.	20	
Hatchets.	30	braziers' rods, of 3-18 to		Kitchen wares.	60	Manna.	20	
Hat bodies of r, not in		10-16 inch diameter.	\$%	Knitting pins or gal-		Marble, unmanuf.	25	
form or trim d.	25	do nail or spike rods, or		Knives, cutting, for hay		do manuf. of, includ-		
Hat bodies, of felt,		nail plates, slit, rolled		or straw.	30	ing busts and statuary	30	
of wool. each	18	or hammered.	\$%	do drawing.	30	do do busts and statuary		
Hats or bonnet		do in sheets, exc. tag-		do all other of steel or	30	do do busts and statuary		
horn, chip,	35	gers' iron, hoop iron		iron.		do do busts and statuary		
grass. per ct	25	do iron slit, rolled or		do do busts and statuary		do do busts and statuary		
do fur or les		hammered, for band		do do busts and statuary		do do busts and statuary		
do silk or sat				do do busts and statuary		do do busts and statuary		
men. each	\$2			do do busts and statuary		do do busts and statuary		

Marrow, grease & other soap stocks and stuffs.	10	do do all other.....	20	do tags, waste, or shoddy.....	1/4	Plums, preserved.....	35
Mastic, crude.....	15	do Haarlem.....	20	Parasols and sunshades of silk.....	per ct	Plums, dry.....	30
do not crude.....	25	seed and rapessed, and do whale and other, not sperm, of foreign fisheries.....	25	do sticks or frames for do wire stretchers for, 13 1/2	20	Plush, worsted.....	30
Matches.....	30	do castor.....	15	do plaster of unground free	20	do silk.....	lb 2 50
Mathematical instruments, of gold, silver, ivory or bone.....	20	Oils, not specified, pr ct	40	imitations.....	25	do cotton, or if any cotton,.....	pr ct
do of wood, brass, iron or steel.....	30	oil cakes.....	20	Paris white, dry.....	lb 1	do hair,.....	30
Mattings or mats, made of flags or oth. material	25	do cotton furniture, on cotton flannel.....	yard 16	do ground in oil.....	1 1/2	Pocket books, leather.....	25
Mattresses, hair or moss do hair or moss for.....	10	do all other furniture, do silk, linen, and all other.....	19 1/2	Pasteboard.....	12 1/2	do paper.....	30
Meal, Indian.....	112 lb	do stones.....	pr ct 20	Paste, imitation of precious stones.....	pr ct 7 1/2	Pocket lights.....	30
Medals, spe imported, free do not specially imp'd	30	Old brass, copper, pewter, silver or gold.....	free	Paste, imitation of precious stones.....	pr ct 7 1/2	Porcelain ware and porcelain glass.....	30
Mercury, or quicksilver do preparations of.....	25	Olibanum, or frankincense, crude.....	pr ct 15	Paste, almond.....	25	Pork.....	lb 2
do wrought.....	30	do not crude.....	25	Peris of all kinds, not set, (imitations 7 1/2 pr. c.)	7	Porter, in casks.....	gal 15
Mica, or singlins.....	29	Olives.....	30	Pearl, manufactures of not specified.....	30	Potatoes.....	bushel 10
Milk of Roses.....	25	Opium.....	lb 75	Pebble, Brazil, for spectacles, not set.....	gross 20	Potash, bichromate of do prussiate of, pr ct	20
Millstones (except burr stone unwro't, which are free).....	30	do extract of.....	pr ct 26	Peleries, silk.....	pr ct 20	Pounce.....	20
Military, made up of all kinds except silk.....	40	Oranges and lemons, do in bulk from W. I. free	20	do lace.....	5	Poultry, in cases.....	25
do do of silk.....	80	Orange, mineral, pr ct	20	Pelts, sanded.....	5	Powder, bleaching, lb	1
Mineral salt, crude.....	30	Orchelle, or orchelli.....	free	Pencils, camel's hair.....	20	do gun.....	5
Mitta, wool or worsted do Angora.....	20	Ores, specimen of.....	free	Pencils, slate.....	25	do hair & tooth, pr ct	30
do leather.....	35	do not specimens.....	20	Pencil cases, gold or silver.....	20	Printed music.....	20
do silk.....	50	Ornaments, for head dresses.....	30	do gilt or plated.....	25	Prints on paper.....	15
Mohair, unmanuf. lb. do manuf. of pr ct.....	20	Orris or iris root.....	20	Penknives.....	20	Printing types.....	15
Molasses, 4 1/2 mills lb.	25	Osnaburgs.....	20	do of quills.....	25	Prunes.....	lb 3
Morphine.....	pr ct 20	Oxen.....	20	Pepper, black.....	lb 5	Prunella for shoes, but straps, or booties, (in strips or patterns, pr ct	5
Motors, brass, composition, and wood.....	20	Oysters.....	20	do Cayenne, African or Chili.....	30	do not for do.....	20
Mosses.....	30	Pack Thread.....	25	Peppers, pickled, seret	30	Prussian blue.....	30
Mother of pearl.....	free	Padding, linen.....	pr ct 40	Pepper-sauce.....	40	Putty.....	lb 1 1/2
Mouse traps.....	30	Painters' colours.....	20	Per-cussen caps.....	25	Pyrolignite of lead, pr ct	30
Muffs, fur.....	35	Paintings on glass.....	80	Perfumery.....	25	Quarbons and seat ins	30
do silk.....	30	Paintings and statuary by American artists, free	20	Perry.....	gal 10	Quartz winding.....	30
Music, engravings, or printed sheets or books	20	Palm leaf, unenumerated	free	Peruvian bark.....	free	Queen's ware.....	30
Musical instruments.....	30	do other manuf. of.....	25	Pewter, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	pr ct 20	Quills, prepared, do manufactured.....	15
Musk.....	25	do oil.....	free	Philosophical apparatus, specially imported free	free	Rags, waste.....	lb 2 1/2
Min-kets per stand.....	1	Pan warming, copper	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Railroad iron.....	20
do barrels.....	pr ct 30	Pantaloons.....	60	Rapes and files.....	pr ct 20	Raisins, in box or jar (Muscatell or bloom; lb	3
Mustard.....	25	Paper hangings.....	35	Rats (a liquor).....	gal 20	do all other.....	30
do seed.....	5	do folio & quarto post & letter & blank note lb. do folioap, writing and drawing.....	17	Raw silk.....	pr ct 30	Rays.....	pr ct 20
Myrrh, gum, crude, lb per ct. not crude.....	2 1/2	do antique, demy, medium, imperial, pot, pith royal, elephant, double-leph. sup. royal do blotting, copy-plate, col'd for labels, or colored for needles, marie' or fancy col'd, copying glass, morocco, pressing board, sand and tissue pasteboard, gold or silver paper.....	13 1/2	do do oil.....	gal 25	Red precipitate, pr ct	35
Nails, iron, cut.....	4	do col'd copperplate printing and stainers.....	10	do do oil.....	gal 25	Reeds, unmanufact'd, free do manufactured.....	30
do wrought do copper and spikes and bolts.....	4	do fullers' b'ds, pasteboards and paper makers' boards, binders' boards, mill boards, sheathing, wrapping and cartridge.....	3	do do oil.....	gal 25	do weavers.....	30
do brass or composition.....	pr ct 20	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Resin, unmanufact'd, free do manufactured.....	30
do zinc.....	30	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Resinous substances & gums, not specified, in a crude state.....	15
Nankens.....	30	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rhubarb.....	free
Napkins, linen.....	25	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Ribbons, silk.....	lb 2 50
do cotton.....	30	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rice.....	pr ct 20
Needles, of all kinds.....	30	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rifles.....	each 2 50
Nets, birds'.....	20	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rivets, brass, fr. or steel.....	30
Net, silk, as millinery	30	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rivets, do do.....	30
Nickel.....	free	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Roads, not otherwise sp. free	30
Nippers.....	pr ct 30	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rose water.....	25
Nitrate of potash.....	20	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rotten otto of.....	25
Nitre, refined.....	lb 2	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rubens stone.....	30
do partially refined.....	free	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rugs.....	30
Nutmegs.....	30	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rugs, bearh and horse	40
Nuts, skins.....	pr ct 30	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rules bone, ivory.....	30
Nux vomica.....	free	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	do brass, wood, iron, &c	40
Oil, ground in oil lb	15	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Rum, 1st and 2nd	pr ct
do of almonds, sweet, do of olives.....	30	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	do do.....	gal 60
do of aniseed.....	pr ct 20	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	do 3d do.....	60
do of juniper.....	20	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	do 4th do.....	70
do olive, in casks, gal do in bottles.....	pr ct 10	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	do 5th do.....	75
do do all other.....	pr ct 10	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	do above 5th.....	80
do do all other.....	pr ct 10	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	do cherry.....	60
do do all other.....	pr ct 10	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	Russia duper.....	pr ct 20
do do all other.....	pr ct 10	do all other, not gum, do envelopes, plain, ornamental, or col'd	30	do do oil.....	gal 25	do sheetings, brown and white.....	30

do duck.....sq yd	7	do do silk.....lb.	30	do plated, iron, or	30	for buttons exclusively.	5
Saddlery, japanned &		Shot, lead.....lb.	4	other metal.....	30	do or ivory, unmanuf.	free
tinned.....prct	20	do cast iron.....	1	Spunk.....	30	Telescopes.....per ct.	70
do plated, brass and		Shovels and tongs, p.c.	30	Spy glasses.....	30	T-tenagae.....	free
polished steel.....	30	Sieves, gal.....	68	Squares, of iron or steel	30	Thermometers, per ct.	30
Saddles.....	20	Sieves, hair.....per ct.	20	do of brass or wood.....	30	Thin best shawls, &c.	40
Sad irons.....lb	2 1/2	do do wire.....	20	Starch.....lb.	2	real, made up for use.....	30
Saffron.....free	30	Silk, raw, comprehending	50	Steel, cast, sheer, and	50	do of wool.....	45
Sago.....prct	20	all in gum.....lb.	20	German, in bars, 1 1/2 lb.	50	Thread, linen.....	20
Salt soda.....	20	do bolting cloths, p.c	20	do all other in bars.....	50	do cotton.....	30
Salmon, pickled.....	00	do do floss, purified from	25	do manuf. of, not oth-		Ticking, hemp.....	30
Salt, &c. pr bu. of 56 lbs		the gum.....	50	erwise specified, or of		do flax.....	35
do fossil or crude min-		do manuf. of, not oth-	50	which steel is a compo-		do cotton (see cotton)	30
eral.....prct	30	erwise specified.....lb.	2	nent part.....per ct.	30	Tickenburgs.....	30
Salpêtre, crude.....free	30	do do and cotton, p.c	40	Steel yards.....	30	Tiles (except marble)	
do partially refin'd, lb	1/2	do do and wool.....	40	stereotype plates.....	25	and bricks for paving.....	25
do refined.....	30	do do and worsted.....	30	Stockings, cot'n, wool-	30	Tin, pigs, bars, blocks	1
Salts, Epsom.....prct	20	do do mix'd with gold	30	en, worsted.....	30	Tin foil, tin sheets or	
do Glauber.....	20	or silver.....	30	do Angora.....	30	plates, terné plates and	
do Rochelle.....	20	do pongee and plain	50	do silk, made by hand	30	larger's tin.....	2 1/2
do all other, and all		white silk for printing	50	in whole or in part.....	30	Tin, all manufactures	
preparations of salts not		or coloring.....lb.	1	do linen.....	25	of, not otherw. spec'd.	20
enumerated.....	20	do other articles of, in	30	Stockinets.....	30	inctures, not other-	
Sandal wood.....free	30	whole or in part, in	30	Stone ware.....	30	wis enumerated.....	25
Sardines and other fish		made up by hand, in	30	Stones, precious, set or	7	Tips, of bone or horn.....	5
preserved in oil.....	30	not oth.....prct.	20	not set.....per ct.	free	Tobacco, manuf. other	
Sarsaparilla.....free	30	do oth.....	20	do polishing.....	free	than snuff or cigars, lb.	10
Sarsenet, silk.....lb.	3 50	do manufactures of.....	30	Straw bonnets and		do unmanufactured,	
Sassafras.....	20	do do watches and parts	7 1/2	hats.....per ct.	30	in leaf.....per ct.	20
Satin, silk.....lb.	3	do Seal grass.....ton.	25	do carpeting, or Chi-	30	Tongues and sound-	
Sattinets.....prct	40	do Skins, calf and seal,	5	nese matting.....	25	Lucar, or Canary, in	
Saucapans, copper,		tanned & dress'd, doz.	5	do manufactured, for	30	c's or bottles.....gal.	60
wrought iron or tin.....	30	do sheep, or skins, 2	00	hats and bonnets.....	30	Tools of trade, of pe-	
do east iron, glazed or		do goat or morocco.....	2	Strings, for musical	15	scious arriving in U. S.	free
tinned.....lb.	2 1/2	do kid or morocco.....	1	instruments.....	30	Tooth brushes.....per ct.	20
Sausages, Bologna, &		do do tanned and not	1	Stuff goods, (worsted)	25	Toothsives.....	5
other.....prct	25	dress'd, goat or sheep.....	1	Subimate, corrosive.....	25	Topax.....	7
Saws, mill, cross-cut		do kid and lamb, tan-	75	Sugar, brown, in the	2 1/2	Tow.....ton.	30
and pit.....each, 1	00	ned and not dress'd.....	75	raw state, syrup of sug-	3 1/2	Tow cloth of hemp, p.c	30
do all other.....prct	30	do tanned and dress'd	1	or of sugar cane, lb	2 1/2	do of flax.....	25
Seagholia table tops.....	30	otherwise than in color	1	do brown, clayed.....	2 1/2	Toys and dolls of every	
Scale-beams.....	30	viz: fawn, kid & arab,	1	do all other, advanced	30	description.....	30
Sculpture, specimens of		known as chamois.....	1	beyond the raw state,	30	Trace chains, iron, lb.	4
especially imported.....	free	do raw or undress'd,	5	by claying, boiling,	30	Turpentine, sp. of, gal.	10
Scythes.....prct	30	shred or salt'd.....per ct.	5	clarifying, or otherw.	4	Turmeric.....	free
do sewing or hair cloth.....	25	do pickled & in casks,	20	and not yet refined.....	30	Twine, tarred.....lb.	5
Sealing wax.....	25	do specified.....	20	do untar, or cleaned.....	6	do twisted, or cleaned.....	6
Seed, anise, coriander		Slates of all kinds.....	25	Twist man. or silk &	6	Unbrar.....	2 00
cumin, and cansary.....	7	do Smooth.....per ct.	30	do sugar candy.....	2 00	do cotton (see cot'n, p.c)	30
Seines.....	20	do Snuff.....lb.	12	do do syrup of.....	2 1/2	Umbrellas and parasols	
Seneca root.....prct	20	do Snuff boxes, paper,	25	Sulph. of quin'e, oz. av	40	do stretchers of iron	
Senna.....	20	japanned or set jap. p.c.	25	do of copper, or blue	4	or steel, square wire.....	12 1/2
Serpis.....	30	do Soap, perfumed or	30	vitriol.....prct.	30	Venicians of wool.....	40
Serge, woolen.....	40	Windsor of all kinds.....	4	do of magnesia, lb. ct.	30	do do worsted, or silk	
Sewing silk or twist,		do all others.....lb.	50	Sulphuric acid.....lb.	1	do and worsted.....	30
average.....lb.	3 00	do Soap stocks and soap	10	Sunac.....	free	Varnishes of all kinds.....	20
Shawls, merino of		stuffs.....per ct.	5	Sweetmeats of all kinds	30	Vegetables, used prin-	
wool.....per ct.	40	Soda ash.....	10	preserved in molasses,	25	cipally in dyeing.....	free
do do worsted.....do.	30	do all carbonates of,	30	sugar or brandy.....prct	25	do do of all kinds, not	
do do silk.....do.	30	except soda ash, caril-	30	Swords and blades.....	30	used in dyeing, and not	
do do of cotton (see Coton,		and kelp.....	30	Syrup of sugar cane, lb.	2 1/2	enumerated.....per ct.	30
do do of all kinds, made		do powders.....	30	Tacks, tinned.....per ct.	5	Veils, lace, made up.....	50
ready for use.....per ct.	30	Spades.....	30	Tailors' iron.....lb.	20	do velvet, silk.....lb.	5
Sheet brass.....do.	2 1/2	Spanish brown, dry, lb	1 1/2	Tails.....per ct.	20	do cotton, (minimum	
do iron.....lb.	2 1/2	do ground in oil.....	1 1/2	Tallies.....lb.	1	25 ct. sq. rd., p.c.	30
Shells (exc. pearl) p.c.	free	Spanish flies.....	free	Tamarinds.....per ct.	20	Venison, hams.....lb.	8
do manuf. of.....do	30	Spar and alabaster or-	20	Tapes, wax.....	25	do silver or plated, p.c	30
Shell or fancy boxes,		naments.....per ct.	20	Tapes, linen.....	25	do do brass or copper.....	25
not otherwise spec'd, p.c		Spectacles, gold, silver	20	do cotton.....	30	do do cap or bonnet, covered	
Shoes, India rub.....do.	25	or shell, mounted, p.c.	20	Tapioca.....	25	with silk.....lb.	12
do do and pumps, men's		do do others.....	20	Tar.....	15	Verdigris.....per ct.	30
of leather.....pair	30	do glasses or pebbles,	30	Tarred cordage and		Vermicelli, and all simi-	
do do do, soled pumps		when not set.....gross.	30	cables.....	5	lar prep's, not spec'd.	30
and welts, women's pr		Spelter.....per ct.	19	Tartar, crude & cream, free	20	Vermillion.....	20
do do or slippers, wom's		Spermaceti oil, of fore-	25	do emetic.....per ct.	20	Vessels of copper.....	30
(except silk).....pair	25	ign fisheries.....gal.	25	Teas imported from		do do of cast iron, com-	
do children's boots		Spikes, iron.....lb.	60	China, or other places,		mon.....lb.	1 1/2
and booties.....pair	15	Spirits, distilled from	60	where grown, in Amer-		do do of silv. or g'd., p.c	30
do women's or men's		grain or oth. materials	60	ican vessels.....free		do do of silv. or g'd., p.c	30
silk or satin, and slip-		1st and 2d proof, gal	60	do do from other places,		Vices.....gal	8
pers.....pair	15	3d proof.....	70	or in for'a. vessels, p.c.	20	Vitriol, white, pr. ct.	30
do children's do, do.....	15	4th do.....	70	Teeth, elephants' and	20	Volatile and essential	
Shoes for horses, iron,		5th do.....	75	Teeth, animals, not man-		oils, not oth. spec. p.c.	20
do do do, iron.....	30	above 5th proof.....	80	ufactured, suitable		Wafers.....	25
Shoe binding, wool.....	30	Sponges.....per ct.	25				
do do leather.....	25	Spoons, silver or gold.	30				

Wagon boxes.....lb.	1	do Port in casks.....	15	tin, Prussia, Sardinia		value whereof at the	
Wares of all kinds, of		do Burg'y, in casks....	15	and of Portugal and its		port of export'n. shall	
gold or silver, not oth-		do Pen'ns, in c. or b.	15	poss'ns. when in bott's.		not exceed 7 c. per lb.	5
erwise specified.....	30	do Claret, in casks....	30	do do when in casks.	5	do all other descrip's.	
Watches, and parts of		do White, not enum'ed, of	6	Wire, iron or steel, not		of, a duty of the three	
watches, & watch ma-		France, Austria, Prussia,		exceeding No. 14 &		cents per pound, and.	30
terials, not oth. spec'd.	7 1/2	Sard'n. P'ug'l., & pos.	7 1/2	do do over No. 25....	11	do all manuf. of, ex-	
Water Colors.....	20	do do in bottles.....	20	do do cotton thread..	8	cept carpets, flann-	
Wax, shoemakers'.....	15	do red, not enumerat-		do do square for unbrel-		els, bookings, baxes	
Wax, amber, or composi-		ed, of some countries		do square for thread.		blankets, worsted stuff	
tion leads.....	25	in casks, 6 cts. per gal.		do do..... p. c. 12 1/2		goods, ready-made	
Wool.....	free	in bottles.....	20	do do..... p. c. 12 1/2		clothing, hosi'y, mitts,	
Whalebone, of foreign		do white and red, of		Wood, or pastel, .lb.	1	caps, gloves and bind-	
fisheries.....	12 1/2	Spain, Germany & the		Wool, all manuf. of,		ings (which see).....	40
Wheat.....bush.	25	Mediterr'n, in c'ks., 12 1/2		not othw. specified, p. c.	30	Woolen yarn.....	30
Whips.....per ct.	35	do do in bottles.....	30	do unmanuf'd. of all		Worsted yarn.....	30
Whiting.....lb.	1	do do Sicily, Madeira, or		kinds, not oth'w. spec. do		do do or stuff goods.	30
Wine, Mad. Sherry, San		Marsala, in c'ks. or b.	25	do rose, satin, mahog-		Yarns.....	20
Lucar, or Canary, gal.	30	do other wines of Si-		any and cedar, per ct.	15	Yarn, woolen.....	30
do Champagne.....	40	cily, in casks of bot.	15	do for fuel, and tim-		do flax.....lb.	6
do Port, Burgundy &		do all other, not enumer-		ber, in rough.		Zinc, in sheets.....p. c.	10
Claret, in bottles.....	35	ated, & other than		Wool, unmanuf'd. the	20	do manufactures of..	30
		those of France, Aus-					

KENTUCKY—HENRY CLAY.

The Kentucky Electors for President and Vice President met at Frankfort on the 4th day of December, 1844, and after closing their official business, appointed a Committee to prepare an address and to wait upon Mr. Clay the next day at Ashland. Upon reaching the door of Mr. Clay's dwelling, Mr. UNDERWOOD on behalf of the Committee, read the address and was replied to by Mr. Clay as follows:—

MR. CLAY'S REPLY.

I am greatly obliged, Gentlemen, by the kindness towards me, which has prompted this visit from the Governor, the Presidential Electors of Kentucky and some of my fellow-citizens in private life. And I thank you, Sir, (Mr. Underwood) their organ, on this occasion, for the feeling and eloquent address which you have just done me the honor to deliver. I am under the greatest obligations to the People of Kentucky. During more than forty years of my life, they have demonstrated their confidence and affection towards me, in every variety of form. This last and crowning evidence of their long and faithful attachment, exhibited in the vote which, in their behalf, you gave yesterday at the seat of the State Government, at the Electoral College of Kentucky, fills me with overflowing gratitude. But I should fail to express the feelings of my heart, if I did not also offer my profound and grateful acknowledgments to other States, which have united with Kentucky in the endeavor to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and to the million and a quarter of freemen, embracing so much virtue, intelligence and patriotism, who, wherever residing, have directed strenuous and enthusiastic exertions to the same object.

Their effort has proved unavailing, and the issue of the election has not corresponded with their anxious hopes and confident expectations. You have, Sir, assigned some of the causes which you suppose have occasioned the result. I will not trust myself to speak of them. My duty is that of perfect submission to an event, which is now irrevocable.

I will not affect indifference to the personal concern which I had in the political contest, just terminated; but, unless I am greatly self-deceived, the principal attractions to me of the office of President of the United States, arose out of the cherished hope that I might be an humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to accomplish public good. I desired to see the former part of the General Government restored, and to see dangers and evils, which I sincerely believed encompassed it, averted and remedied. I was anxious that the policy of the country, especially in the great department of its domestic labor and industry should be sound and stable, that all might know how to regulate and accommodate their conduct. And, fully convinced of the wisdom of the public measures, which you have enumerated, I hoped to live to witness, and to contribute to, their adoption and establishment.

So far as respects any official agency of mine, it has been otherwise decreed, and I bow respectfully to the decree. The future course of the Government is altogether unknown, and wraps in painful uncertainty. I shall not do the new Administration the injustice of

condemning it in advance. On the contrary, I earnestly desire that, enlightened by its own reflections, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or prompted by public opinion, the benefit may be yet secured of the practical execution of those principles and measures, for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young but great nation may be rendered harmonious, prosperous, and powerful.

We are not without consolations under the event which has happened. The Whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties and promote the common welfare. It has made, in their support, constant and urgent appeals to the reason and judgment of the people. For myself, I have the high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; and that, during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the purest honor. No mortal man is authorized to say that I held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the Whig party? I venture to express my opinion with the greatest diffidence.—The future is enveloped in a veil impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it without feelings of great discouragement. But I know of only one safe rule in all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success.—The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me, that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, addressing to their separate and distinct organization, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their cooperation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, Sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement, which henceforward best becomes me. Here I hope to enjoy peace and tranquility, seeking faithfully to perform, in the walks of private life, whatever duties may yet appertain to me. And I shall never cease, while life remains, to look, with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movement and operations of our free system of Government, and to hope that, under the smile of an all-wise Providence, the Republic may be ever just, honorable, prosperous and great.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	1844. PRES'T. 1840.			
	Clay.	Polk.	Brney.	Harr'n. V. B.
Aroostook.....	336	807	21	480
Cumberland.....	4483	6867	686	6780
Franklin.....	1122	1609	222	1846
Hancock.....	1849	2626	102	2424
Kennebec.....	5398	8,325	561	6905
Lincoln.....	4568	6354	461	6296
Oxford.....	1827	4325	297	2829
Penobscot.....	3376	4926	695	4893
Piscataquis.....	1074	1126	228	1275
Somerset.....	2949	3839	426	3684
Waldo.....	1826	4651	316	2894
Washington.....	2332	2605	77	2257
York.....	3216	6117	463	4765
Total.....	34,378	45,719	4,936	46,619
Polk's majority over Clay, 11,341; over all, 6,505.— Maj. for Harrison, 411.				
Aggregate vote of 1840.....				32,512
1844.....				34,302
Decrease in four years.....				7,911

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	1844. 1840.			
	Clay.	Polk.	Brney.	Harrison. V. B.
Belknap.....	864	1701	248	1531
Carroll.....	723	1816	233	1494
Cheshire.....	2628	2970	374	2694
Cocchos.....	345	1364	148	523
Grafton.....	2696	4046	631	2927
Hillsborough.....	3124	4563	675	4088
Merrimack.....	1283	2821	628	2754
Rockingham.....	2820	4077	584	4115
Strafford.....	1792	1808	220	2256
Sullivan.....	1563	1944	250	2098
Total.....	17,896	27,160	4,161	26,207
Polk over Clay, 9,264; Polk over all, 5,026.				
Aggregate vote of 1840.....				69,098
1844.....				49,226
Decrease in four years.....				9,870

VERMONT.

Counties.	1844. 1840.			
	Clay.	Polk.	Brney.	Harr'n. V. B.
Addison.....	2227	773	312	2806
Bennington.....	1066	1450	178	1796
Caledonia.....	1762	1720	184	2025
Chittenden.....	1924	1444	396	2286
Essex.....	392	331	18	448
Franklin.....	1873	1428	261	2186
Grand Isle.....	389	165	103	342
Lamoille.....	496	759	411	907
Orange.....	2076	1910	412	2874
Orleans.....	1122	533	245	1287
Rutland.....	3324	1678	333	4114
Washington.....	1650	2265	261	2067
Windham.....	2442	1703	283	2423
Windsor.....	4019	1842	628	3517
Total.....	22,770	18,041	3,964	18,019
Majority for Clay, 8,729. Harrison's do, 14,341.				

MASSACHUSETTS.

Co's.	PRESIDENT. 1844. GOVERNOR.			
	Clay.	Polk.	Br'g's.	Br'g's. B'n'l. S'W.
Suffolk.....	8778	4659	509	8778
Essex.....	8415	6269	1837	4351
Middlesex.....	9651	9124	1718	8814
Worcester.....	3629	7982	2147	2674
Hampshire.....	3725	1705	625	3528
Hampden.....	2478	2443	451	2470
Franklin.....	2225	2047	423	2796
Berkshire.....	3545	2885	401	2607
Norfolk.....	5217	4287	888	4288
Bristol.....	4872	4203	644	4987
Plymouth.....	4449	1315	805	4403
Barnstable.....	2240	1415	251	2298
Dukes.....	302	255	24	306
Nantucket.....	638	297	41	642
Total.....	67,418	62,546	10,830	62,088
Clay's majority over Polk and Brney, 3,712.				
Brig's majority over Bancroft 14,849—Majority over both Bancroft and Sewall (Ab.), 5,185.				

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	1844. 1840.			
	Clay.	Polk.	Harrison.	V. Buren.
Bristol.....	669	109	476	126
Kent.....	689	381	689	372
Newport.....	1229	473	914	417
Providence.....	3751	2192	2421	1711
Washington.....	967	712	737	685
Total.....	7,223	4,867	5,377	2,966
Clay's maj. 2,456; Harrison's, 1,975. Whig gain, 494.				

CONNECTICUT.

Dist.	PRESIDENT. Nov. 1844. GOVERNOR. Apr.			
	Clay.	Polk.	Brney.	Bald. Clow. J.B.
Hartford.....	6819	5824	367	6366
Tollad.....	1264	1950	1201	1869
Total.....	8,223	7,574	407	7,966
II.				
New Haven.....	5546	4726	829	5063
Middlesex.....	2224	2354	190	2124
Total.....	7,770	7,080	369	6,829
III.				
New London.....	4061	3709	804	3639
Windham.....	2620	2644	363	2236
Total.....	6,701	6,353	667	5,865
IV.				
Litchfield.....	4663	4226	263	4292
Fairfield.....	5269	4629	162	4805
Total.....	10,039	8,824	510	9,203
Entire vote, 22,823 for Clay, 1,943 for Polk and Brney, 1,048 for Baldwin over Cleveland in April, 1,247; Cleveland and Abolition over Baldwin, 721.				
It will be seen that at the Presidential Election there was a Clay majority in each Congressional District of Connecticut.				

NEW-YORK.

PRESIDENT, 1844. PRESIDENT, 1840.

Table with columns for Counties, Class, Pres. 1844, Pres. 1840, and various counts. Includes Albany, Allegany, Broome, etc.

IV. *Lawrence, Macay, W'sms.

Table for Ward VI, VII, X, XIII with candidates and counts.

V. *Woodruff, Leonard, Scoles.

Table for Ward VIII, IX, XIV with candidates and counts.

VI. *Campbell, Moore, Fish.

Table for Ward XI, XII, XV, XVI, XVII with candidates and counts.

VII. Barratt, Anderson, Jay.

Table for Ward Rockland, Wachster with candidates and counts.

VIII. Rankin, Wood, K'swools.

Table for Dutchess, Putnam with candidates and counts.

IX. Hasbrouck, Myers, Seaford.

Table for Orange, Sullivan with candidates and counts.

X. Gould, Gordon, Wat'y.

Table for Delaware, Ulster with candidates and counts.

XI. Sanford, Collins.

Table for Columbia, Greene with candidates and counts.

XII. Herrick, Seymour, Griseth.

Table for Rensselaer with candidates and counts.

XIII. Whiston, Wood, Barker.

Table for Albany with candidates and counts.

XIV. Culver, Bishop, Corliss.

Table for Essex, Washington with candidates and counts.

XV. Moore, Russell, Board'n.

Table for Clinton, Franklin, L. Lake, Ham. Co., Warren with candidates and counts.

XVI. White, Ellis, Smith.

Table for Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Schoenectady with candidates and counts.

XVII. Alex'y, Benton, Clibo.

Table for Herkimer, Montgomery with candidates and counts.

XVIII. Hopkins, King, Mitchell.

Table for Lewis, St. Lawrence with candidates and counts.

XIX. Bradley, Hung'd, Porter.

Table for Jefferson with candidates and counts.

XX. White, Jenkins, Allen.

Table for Oneida with candidates and counts.

* Natives. † Except Long Lake township, included in 15th Dist. ‡ Levi D. Cassin was also elected to serve out the unexpired term of Samuel Boardley, resigned.

Total... 223,493 227,508 15,812 ... 225,217 212,527 2,860

Majority for Polk, 5,106; do. for Harrison, 12,250.

DIST'S. CONGRESS, 1844. GOVERNOR.

Table for Congress (Casswell, Low'e) and Governor (Folger, W't. Stew't).

II. *Somers, Murphy, Whiting.

Table for Kings, Richmond with candidates and counts.

III. *Miller, Nicoll, Phenix.

Table for Ward I, II, III, IV, V with candidates and counts.

Total... 6,812 5,288 87... 6,486 5,778 21

ELECTION RETURNS.

XXI. Danforth, Goady's, r. North.			
Osage	4768	6106	484
Schoharie	3883	8188	108
Total	7,993	9,298	592
XXII. Sweet, Strong, Acery.			
Broome	2647	2624	106
Chenango	4187	4550	228
Tioga	1984	2624	95
Total	8,818	9,898	429
XXIII. Ledy's, Hough, Brown.			
Madison	3761	3714	184
Orwigo	3728	4414	884
Total	7,498	8,128	2,268
XXIV. Noxon, W. East, Sweet.			
Oneida	6,485	6,261	888
Total	7,120	7,511	291
XXV. Rich'son, Rath's, Staples.			
Cayuga	4543	5120	373
Cattaraugus	2881	3281	540
Total	7,424	7,511	291
XXVI. Judd, Ellow's, Hamilton.			
Cheunung	1768	2611	97
Tompkins	2889	4044	217
Yates	3047	3108	184
Total	7,693	8,763	608
XXVII. Holley, De Mott, Cayford.			
Seneca	2262	2476	117
Wayne	3886	4108	517
Total	6,287	6,584	634
XXVIII. Holmes, Selden, Sperry.			
Monroe	8,897	9,722	885
Total	8,810	6,485	634
XXIX. Carroll, Wadsworth, Pitts.			
Livingston	3768	3764	205
Ontario	4543	3711	620
Total	8,310	6,485	634
XXX. Cadz, Greenbr.			
Albany	4390	3539	888
Schenectady	4598	5678	681
Total	8,988	9,218	8,489
XXXI. Lewis, Campbell, Allen.			
Cattaraugus	3729	1768	3791
Chautauque	5879	3448	5887
Total	9,608	5,216	9,608
XXXII. Meachy, Stevens, Phelps.			
Erie	6,418	5,881	488
Total	6,886	6,215	6,287
XXXIII. Smith, Chas., McKey.			
Geneese	3683	3117	288
Wyoming	3774	3088	488
Total	6,886	6,215	6,287
XXXIV. Hunt, Piper, Hutch'n.			
Niagara	1878	1418	1488
Orleans	2806	2266	258
Total	5,788	4,948	552
Ent. vote. 284,354 223,420 15,881,321,057 941,990 15,128			
Whig maj. on Congress, 1,294; Wright's maj. 10,088			

DELAWARE.

1844.		1840.	
Co's.	Clay.	Polk.	Stock'n.
Kent	1418	1488	1437
Newcastle	2816	2878	2840
Sussex	1828	1877	1883
Total	6,062	5,971	6,140
Maj. for Clay, 287; do. for Stockton, 45; do. for Harrison, 1,028.			
CONGRESS.			
(W.) 1844. (L.)		(W.) 1842. (L.)	
Houston.	Biddis.	Rodney.	Jones.
Kent	1550	1485	1476
Newcastle	2823	2720	2828
Sussex	1858	1888	1787
Total	6,231	6,043	5,487
Majority for Houston, 178; do. for Rodney, 9.			

NEW-JERSEY-1844.

Dist's.	Clay.	Polk.	Strat'n.	Th'n.	Ham'n.	El'r.
Cape May	769	814	750	888	778	878
Cumberland	1549	1871	1567	1887	1548	1878
Salern	1776	1438	1791	1501	1780	1438
Atlantic	498	448	428	528	468	548
Gloucester	1411	908	1424	811	1407	910
Camden	1446	1308	1508	1128	1408	1112
Total	7466	6128	7520	5815	7440	6088
II. S.G. Wright, Sykes.						
Burlington	3730	3017	3675	2977	3687	3688
Monmouth	2821	2424	2808	2531	2828	2411
Total	6551	6451	6484	6508	6519	6508
III. Rank, For.						
Mercer	1598	1577	1680	1538	1584	1578
Middlesex	2281	2028	2220	1982	2019	2027
Somerset	2123	1978	2154	1978	2148	1978
Hunterdon	2544	2888	2545	2881	2888	2881
Total	8887	8884	8880	8778	8843	8883
IV. Rob'n. Edes'l.						
Morris	3808	2488	3288	2920	3078	2924
Sussex	1246	2488	1284	2421	1284	2428
Warren	1648	2888	1804	2780	1648	2888
Total	6692	8885	6776	8721	8848	8779
V. W. Wright, No.						
Sussex	5471	3885	5888	3811	5888	No
Hudson	1128	708	1108	687	1073	687
Passaic	1808	1291	1834	1185	1288	1185
Bergen	379	1440	374	1871	379	1879
Total	9181	7089	8886	6814	8886	8886

TOTAL IN EACH DISTRICT.

Dist's.	Clay.	Polk.	Strat'n.	Th'n.	W.	J.
I.	7466	6128	7520	5815	7440	6088
II.	6551	6451	6484	6508	6519	6508
III.	8887	8884	8880	8778	8843	8883
IV.	8887	8885	8776	8721	8848	8779
V.	9181	7089	8886	6814	8886	8886
Total, 35,518 37,486 37,949 35,891						
Clay's majority, 888 - Stratton's do. 1,878 - Hampton's (W.) 1,287 - S. G. Wright's (W.) 418 - Rank's (W.) 144 - Edes'l's (L.) 2,881. Birney's Vote 181.						

PENNSYLVANIA-1844.

Dist's.	Clay.	Polk.	St'ev.	N'E's.	SA'E.
Cedar W'd. Phil 1177	474	4	9	1140	488
New Market	519	874	8	588	848
Passayunk	102	102	117	180	180
Southw'k, Wj	516	853	578	828	828
"	4	423	828	828	828
"	3	273	828	828	828
"	4	828	828	828	828
"	5	518	315	7	800
Moray's, W	1	170	260	175	241
"	2	350	288	288	319
"	3	384	187	384	441
"	4	128	98	168	88
Total	5128	3880	25	5418	3480
II.					
Up. Del. W'd.	404	474	19	479	478
Low	646	888	12	636	875
High-st.	418	888	7	417	242
Obenut-st	348	308	8	328	210
Walnut	284	178	8	284	171
Dock	428	308	4	428	308
Pine	428	287	11	428	287
N. Murb.	428	379	11	428	379
North	688	540	10	688	518
South	888	548	4	888	518
Middle	888	374	8	888	374
Locust	728	454	8	728	454
Total	7618	4880	98	7618	4451

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'V. W'd 1' and 'Sp's Gar. W'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'IV. Ken's W'd 1' and 'Germ'n. Up. W'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'V. Delaware' and 'Montgomery'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'VI. Bucks' and 'Lehigh'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entry 'VII. Chester'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entry 'VIII. Lancaster'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entry 'IX. Berks'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'X. Northampton' and 'Montro'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XI. Columbia' and 'Wazemo'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XII. Bradford' and 'Susquehanna'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XIII. Lehigh' and 'Northum'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XIV. Dauphin' and 'Lebanon'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XV. York' and 'Adams'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XVI. Cumberland' and 'Perry'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XVII. Huntingdon' and 'Centre'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XVIII. Greene' and 'Somerset'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XIX. Westland' and 'Bedford'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XX. Beaver' and 'Washington'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XXI. Allegheny' and 'Venango'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XXII. Crawford' and 'Mercer'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XXIII. Erie' and 'Warren'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XXIV. Armstrong' and 'Butler'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XXV. Indiana' and 'Clearfield'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XXVI. Allegheny' and 'Crawford'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XXVII. Adams' and 'York'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XXVIII. Adams' and 'York'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Column 1, Column 2. Includes entries like 'XXIX. Adams' and 'York'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '1' and '6'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '5' and '0'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '7' and '0'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '13' and '6'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '59' and '71'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '71' and '5'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '78' and '2'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '74' and '17'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '0' and '7'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '39' and '5'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '183' and '23'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '28' and '80'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '0' and '23'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '23' and '186'.

Table with 3 columns: Column 1, Column 2, Column 3. Includes entries like '23' and '156'.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, President, Governor. Includes 'MARYLAND. PRESIDENT, November, 1844. GOVERNOR, October.' and lists of counties and names.

ELECTION RETURNS.

VIRGINIA.

Dist.	1844.	1840.	1840.	IX.					
I.	Clay.	Polk.	Harrison.	V. B.	Fauquier	Stafford	Rappahannock		
Ials of Wight.....	86	473	83	523	807	973	573		
Nansemond.....	261	244	283	259	345	265	225		
Princess Anne.....	229	221	268	274	314	313	310		
Norfolk.....	287	260	561	476	427	167	252		
Norfolk Borough.....	284	408	539	296	391	296	221		
Sussex.....	124	225	109	347	474	1269	221		
Southampton.....	235	290	378	373	298	251	225		
Surry.....	118	168	95	196	Total.....	2,887	3,419	2,638	
Total.....	2,611	2,841	2,546	2,756	X.				
II.					Frederick.....	805	827	743	
Nettoway.....	187	182	122	190	Hampshire.....	675	694	739	
Greenwell.....	22	146	110	156	Morgan.....	183	216	179	
Mecklenburg.....	276	618	319	651	Berkley.....	623	539	529	
Brunswick.....	194	408	321	321	Jefferson.....	725	624	627	
Amelia.....	159	274	166	240	Clark.....	129	220	174	
Dinwiddie.....	270	518	308	285	Warren.....	126	221	110	
Petersburg.....	276	228	245	229	Page.....	50	622	45	
Prince George.....	129	226	124	227	Total.....	3,226	4,129	3,276	
Total.....	1,594	2,508	1,659	2,261	XI.				
III.					Rockingham.....	229	1716	256	
Pittsylvania.....	288	635	379	615	Rockbridge.....	627	542	635	
Henry.....	206	265	211	191	Augusta.....	122	625	1204	
Patrick.....	229	225	243	274	Pendleton.....	409	523	523	
Franklin.....	219	274	229	215	Hardy.....	522	272	277	
Halifax.....	244	1041	422	515	Shenandoah.....	170	1572	102	
Total.....	2,476	2,924	2,520	2,500	Total.....	3,227	5,120	3,028	4,222
IV.					XII.				
Campbell.....	222	656	712	487	Monroe.....	425	460	408	
Buckingham.....	222	222	475	130	Botetourt.....	224	626	497	
Charlotte.....	227	246	212	227	Roanoke.....	177	279	159	
Prince Edward.....	224	277	226	261	Pemungomy.....	224	245	222	
Cumberland.....	274	207	222	222	Fulaski.....	166	174	142	
Piutanna.....	222	244	224	152	Giles.....	124	227	142	
Lennoxburgh.....	222	222	222	222	Mercer.....	172	177	145	
Total.....	2,727	2,728	2,622	2,272	Greenbrier.....	729	221	222	
V.					Pocahontas.....	61	227	107	
Albemarle.....	212	702	714	517	Logan.....	122	177	122	
Nelson.....	442	227	404	227	Rath.....	122	220	202	
Sedford.....	241	227	219	227	Alleghany.....	114	120	94	
Greene.....	65	200	62	222	Total.....	3,212	3,222	2,222	
Orange.....	222	222	221	222	XIII.				
Ashurst.....	221	421	272	222	Washington.....	271	222	224	
Madison.....	65	512	52	222	Lee.....	227	272	272	
Total.....	2,117	2,122	2,224	2,222	Scott.....	272	222	222	
VI.					Russell.....	414	411	224	
Henrico.....	272	422	422	222	Smyth.....	272	222	222	
Richmond City.....	247	222	222	172	Wythe.....	222	222	222	
Chesterfield.....	222	204	222	222	Grayson.....	150	221	422	
Powhattan.....	215	210	172	210	Carroll.....	121	222	(New Co.)	
Hanover.....	222	422	422	422	Tazewell.....	100	227	112	
Louisa.....	224	122	272	422	Total.....	2,222	4,222	2,222	
Gooceland*.....	222	152	122	222	XIV.				
Total.....	2,222	2,221	2,444	2,224	Ritchie.....	104	224	(New Co.)	
VII.					Kanawha.....	222	422	222	
York.....	222	102	122	12	Jackson*.....	222	222	222	
Accomac.....	222	222	222	222	Mason.....	415	222	222	
Northampton.....	240	112	224	222	Cabell.....	227	222	222	
Elizabeth City.....	122	222	141	222	Wayne.....	120	124	(New Co.)	
Warwick.....	67	222	222	222	Lewis.....	222	222	222	
James City.....	102	222	141	222	Harrison.....	272	222	222	
New Kent*.....	20	222	122	152	Braxton.....	122	122	122	
Charles City.....	222	422	172	222	Wood.....	222	222	222	
Mathews.....	172	222	122	222	Fayette.....	242	162	122	
Winchester.....	222	222	247	222	Nicholas*.....	22	172	122	
Leicester.....	122	222	170	172	Total.....	2,222	2,744	4,222	
Northumberland.....	122	272	122	222	XV.				
Williamsburgh.....	62	50	22	222	Raribour.....	221	422	(New Co.)	
Total.....	2,222	1,722	2,272	1,221	Monongalia.....	222	222	222	
VIII.					Brooke.....	227	542	222	
Essex.....	222	122	241	122	Ohio.....	227	422	222	
Middlesex.....	121	112	101	122	Marshall*.....	22	22	22	
King and Queen.....	222	222	222	222	Tyler.....	441	511	222	
Richmond Co.....	222	124	177	122	Kandolph.....	227	122	222	
Westmoreland.....	222	67	222	222	Marion.....	222	222	(New Co.)	
Caroline.....	222	222	222	222	Preston.....	222	504	222	
Spotylvania.....	222	422	222	222	Total.....	2,222	2,222	2,722	
King George.....	122	117	122	222	Entire vote.....	22,222	22,222	22,222	
King William.....	102	227	112	222	Maj. for Polk, 5,222; do. for Van Buren, 1,222.				
Total.....	2,222	2,212	2,127	2,022	* Unofficial.				
					† A small part of Barbour votes with the XIVth District.				

ELECTION RETURNS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dist's.	1844			1842.		
	Pres't Nov.	Clay. Polk. Grm.	Gov. Aug.	Hoke. More' d. H'y	Gov's.	
Luncombe	991	418	875	496	890	410
Burke	1294	828	1288	809	1514	899
Caldwell	678	319	544	280	fm Miller & VV	
Cherokee	390	326	398	241	398	208
Cleveland	368	624	386	790	fm Lin. & R.	
Haywood	348	387	370	308	495	316
Henderson	555	141	555	306	520	88
Macon	374	594	371	335	494	180
McDowell	(with Burke.)					
Rutherford	1310	336	1408	485	1386	178
Yancey	386	437	310	615	323	483
Total	6468	3078	6419	3885	4979	3143

II.						
Catawba	718	374	751	477	610	308
Davis	539	378	508	354	450	317
Iredell	1522	380	1537	379	1479	253
Lincoln	780	178	911	1778	679	1578
Mecklenburg	809	1301	808	1243	794	1153
Rowan	583	586	809	785	1180	914
Total	6381	4499	5057	4361	4805	4282

III.						
Ashe	532	477	551	480	478	537
Caswell	328	1182	377	1088	944	1109
Rockingham	420	1029	449	861	853	954
Stokes	1064	1158	1105	1165	1239	1190
Surry	286	580	1028	1028	924	950
Wilkes	1208	181	1233	187	1233	108
Total	4518	4285	4717	4823	4546	4839

IV.						
Anson	1012	491	1073	506	885	373
Davidson	1091	610	911	658	1290	484
Guilford	2120	515	1980	463	1615	419
Montgomery	658	129	598	107	511	101
Randolph	1171	312	1058	815	1164	309
Richmond	802	117	678	112	655	92
Stanly	580	48	541	81	586	64
Total	7394	2823	6791	3248	6745	1840

V.						
Chatham	1183	739	1153	784	993	707
Cumberland	703	1191	608	107	553	396
Johnston	536	650	689	835	557	580
Moores	540	500	584	512	581	504
Wake	1044	1374	1078	1371	953	1138
Wayne	354	911	317	346	316	380
Total	4373	6365	4369	5073	3797	4543

VI.						
Bladen	399	496	371	459	301	438
Burwell	351	333	395	311	323	309
Columbus	125	363	180	242	139	261
Duplin	322	386	346	343	189	301
Jones	308	142	195	182	213	128
Lenoir	225	356	196	268	216	373
New Hanover	323	1122	262	1101	201	388
Onslow	194	717	178	558	197	581
Robeson	556	491	559	326	524	557
Sampson	533	378	451	727	385	608
Total	3085	5874	3906	6507	2931	5083

VII.						
Franklin	326	760	361	710	353	648
Graham	336	942	378	385	301	356
Halifax	522	453	529	378	567	419
Orange	1633	1589	1756	1555	1576	1472
Pamlico	376	648	327	632	519	545
Warren	128	810	137	716	113	730
Total	3863	5305	4076	4965	3319	4683

VIII.						
Beaufort	388	537	387	439	750	599
Curritow	434	315	454	339	283	242
Owens	654	695	681	692	649	656
Edgecomb	126	1908	118	1410	74	1195
Greene	302	373	263	199	374	138
Hyde	318	164	401	129	383	151
Macon	74	884	70	796	80	795
Perquimans	634	476	907	441	379	379
Tyrrell	329	93	211	137	398	106
Washington	380	124	368	136	364	58
Total	4036	4399	4150	4751	3216	4384

IX.						
Bertie	475	439	507	409	400	474
Camden	556	101	518	94	453	77
Chowan	306	186	366	188	243	231
Currituck	157	551	157	495	73	397
Gates	355	355	369	351	313	497
Hertford	305	369	308	369	388	371
Martin	310	380	316	383	326	371
Newhampton	519	354	514	333	328	488
Pasquotank	323	323	333	177	631	144
Perquimans	441	283	368	317	353	34
Total	4090	3294	3804	3105	3516	3042
Ent. vote.	43,239	39,387	42,586	29,493	39,585	34,954
Major.	Clay, 3945;	do. Graham, 3153;	Moreh'd, 4562.			

ALABAMA.

Dist.	1844.		1840.	
	Clay.	Polk.	Harrison.	V. H.
Baldwin	149	190	127	118
Blair	696	405	710	374
Clarke	229	631	320	696
Conoceuh	441	374	541	309
Warehough	736	634	643	195
Mobile	1493	1347	1451	1181
Monroe	507	859	646	361
Washington	278	378	253	377
Wilcox	585	629	778	427
Total	5,043	4,651	5,538	3,998

II.				
Barbour	1113	860	1038	648
Coffee	142	315	(with Dale.)	
Covington	148	139	158	61
Pale	209	618	267	673
Henry	267	546	386	331
Macon	1037	626	781	911
Montgomery	1016	836	1184	911
Pike	263	763	685	627
Russell	736	634	691	404
Total	5,680	5,330	5,117	3,550

III.				
Antauga	475	622	691	574
Ribb	450	596	533	478
Cossa	408	736	316	685
Dallas	584	723	1024	690
Jefferson	364	836	315	523
Lowndes	710	678	656	532
Perry	169	849	973	681
Shelby	511	472	573	407
Total	3,343	5,381	5,371	4,616

IV.				
Fayette	153	798	203	818
Greene	1050	619	1856	726
Pickens	322	367	1052	773
Sumter	327	1061	1306	1189
Tuscaloosa	508	364	1876	868
Total	3,364	4,607	5,215	4,584

V.				
Franklin	496	1079	637	908
Lauderdale	474	912	645	967
Lawrence	440	792	649	788
Limestone	335	365	356	317
Marion	120	638	196	576
Worgan	371	682	308	304
Walker	170	442	244	367
Total	2,327	5,508	3,085	5,276

VI.				
Blount	84	774	101	720
De Kalb	207	700	187	771
Jackson	87	175	57	914
Madison	267	1720	393	1381
Marshall	169	375	142	294
St. Clair	46	644	42	676
Total	943	6,464	686	7,369

VII.				
Benton	373	1392	693	1242
Chambers	1158	938	1039	678
Cherokee	756	955	377	790
Randolph	329	747	379	534
Talladega	633	871	699	788
Tallapoosa	728	703	418	430
Total	3,586	5,776	3,268	4,424
Total vote.	37,084	37,743	38,471	32,991
Majority for Polk, 11,636;	do. for Van Buren, 5,200.			

ELECTION RETURNS.

GEORGIA.

Dist.	PRESIDENT, 1844. CONGRESS.		
	Clay.	Polk.	King, Spald'g.
I.			
Camden	104	218	99
Glynn	92	22	86
Ware	187	129	138
Wayne	138	56	111
Appling	152	142	124
McIntosh	127	114	138
Liberty	179	190	104
Bryan	103	74	83
Chatham	117	83	616
Effingham	132	410	194
Bulloch	17	410	13
Tatnel	228	64	301
Montgomery	228	84	201
Laurens	686	15	500
Knauman	107	231	107
Thomas	348	267	272
Telfair	177	198	156
Lowndes	427	262	376
Total	4,490	8,481	3,808

Dist.	Crawford, Jones.		
	Clay.	Polk.	King, Spald'g.
II.			
Decatur	263	248	357
Early	211	419	212
Baker	222	508	309
Randolph	608	735	580
Lee	535	111	283
Stewart	892	813	862
Sumter	650	444	632
Macon	321	444	354
Dooly	417	256	417
Houston	269	567	282
Muscogee	659	723	651
Macon	1190	980	1075
Irwin	21	223	25
Pulaski	247	437	222
Total	6,434	6,775	6,182

Dist.	Pas. Clappell.		
	Clay.	Polk.	King, Spald'g.
III.			
Bibb	706	962	607
Twiggs	329	467	331
Crawford	377	454	388
Upson	443	384	629
Talbot	855	912	782
Harris	845	463	865
Pike	659	877	583
Monroe	738	706	757
Total	5,272	5,137	4,362

Dist.	Flord. Haralson.		
	Clay.	Polk.	King, Spald'g.
IV.			
Troup	1055	457	973
Hard	291	436	288
Coweta	777	644	743
Fayette	412	765	381
Henry	858	819	780
Meriwether	688	826	643
Carroll	355	788	314
Campbell	295	543	190
Newton	1025	558	902
Total	5,668	5,381	5,214

Dist.	Miller, Lumpkin.		
	Clay.	Polk.	King, Spald'g.
V.			
Bald	46	247	47
Walker	447	624	41
Chattooga	284	424	363
Floyd	350	1129	527
Cass	618	384	200
Faulkner	308	609	244
Gilmer	219	511	158
Cherokee	517	812	484
Cobb	659	969	639
De Kalb	580	967	645
Gwinnett	779	793	624
Forsyth	451	731	403
Total	5,507	8,602	4,889

Dist.	Underwood, Cobb.		
	Clay.	Polk.	King, Spald'g.
VI.			
Union	237	554	211
Lumpkin	663	124	531
Habersham	262	954	239
Rabun	24	353	31
Franklin	378	1025	403
Hall	486	698	426
Jackson	429	664	442

	Clay.	Polk.	Underwood.	Cobb.
Madison	347	327	306	326
Eibert	599	186	908	152
Clark	586	430	508	380
Walton	565	763	462	702
Total	5,112	7,139	4,424	6,869

Dist.	VII. Stephens, Janes.			
	Clay.	Polk.	Underwood.	Cobb.
VII.				
Morgan	442	348	326	512
Greene	780	132	725	132
Talferro	284	67	406	54
Putnam	230	251	417	236
Jasper	428	361	437	509
Burke	244	435	345	404
Jones	297	455	401	405
Baldwin	224	307	280	258
Wilkinson	237	560	320	536
Oglethorpe	636	241	575	269
Total	4,462	3,432	4,302	3,152

Dist.	VIII. Toombs, Black.			
	Clay.	Polk.	Underwood.	Cobb.
VIII.				
Wilkes	430	389	418	249
Lincoln	266	179	269	174
Columbia	422	307	460	284
Richmond	202	647	345	616
Burke	556	411	490	358
Scriven	266	279	237	267
Jefferson	579	108	477	58
Warren	641	568	538	336
Hancock	515	330	436	527
Washington	629	595	525	620
Total	5,387	3,612	4,665	3,309
Entire vote	42,100	44,147	40,672	28,322
Maj. for Polk, 2,147.				Loco maj. on Congress, 2,240.

LOUISIANA.

PRESIDENT, 1844. GOVERNOR, 1842.

Parishes.	Clay.			Polk, Johnson, Mouton.		
	Clay.	Polk.	Underwood.	Clay.	Polk.	Underwood.
Ascension	239	264	127	190		
Assumption	585	379	162	372		
Avoyelles	189	364	247	357		
Bossier	59	103		(New Parish)		
Calder	190	221	98	174		
Concordia	188	95	154	91		
Caldwell	69	194		maj. 81		
Catahoula	247	304				
Cibola	96	875		" 121		
Cade	210	155		" 178		
De Soto	62	150		(New Parish)		
East Baton Rouge	325	849	325	374		
East Feliciana	329	419	211	408		
Franklin	134	158		(New Parish)		
Iberville	223	235		maj. 54		
Jefferson	424	403	278	141		
Lafayette	193	399	219	642		
Lafourche Interior	471	137	387	84		
Livingston	100	229	64	224		
Madison	206	128	152	135		
Morehouse	107	31		(New Parish)		
New Orleans	3025	2612	1228	977		
Natchitoches	452	650		maj. 258		
Ouachita	106	206		" 12		
Plaquemines	37	1077	93	179		
Pont Calcoupe	174	175	78	203		
Rapides	419	596	418	480		
Sabine	255	353		(New Parish)		
St. Bernard	155	84	10	maj. 76		
St. Charles	251	181	51	"		
St. James	142	113	4	"		
St. John Baptist	152	222	98	214		
St. Landry & Calcasieu	231	524	646	679		
St. Martin	479	303	126	372		
St. Mary	252	142	243	162		
St. Tammany	169	196	129	2628		
Tensas	157	107		(New Parish)		
Terrebonne	265	154	189	37		
Union	206	212		maj. 57		
Vermilion	176	104		(New Parish)		
West Baton Rouge	209	104	176	121		
West Feliciana	243	307	176	283		
Washington	127	220	56	226		
Total	13,083	18,785	6,376	7,322		
Majority for Polk, 629.				Do. for Mouton, 1,557.		

ELECTION RETURNS.

TENNESSEE.
EAST TENNESSEE.

Dist.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
I.				
Johnson.....	870	78	748	86
Carter.....	789	177	612	153
Sullivan.....	860	1832	863	1251
Washington.....	871	1282	940	1068
Hawkins.....	1178	1828	1130	1896
Greene.....	1031	1701	978	1524
Cocks.....	844	187	580	160
Total.....	5,388	6,240	5,188	5,588

II.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Jefferson.....	1653	847	1610	256
Granger.....	938	548	1018	572
Claborn.....	878	687	886	378
Campbell.....	887	818	888	378
Anderson.....	639	835	634	268
Morgan.....	811	825	183	169
Sevier.....	788	78	880	61
Mount.....	1046	735	1054	780
Monroe.....	869	1086	880	1038
Total.....	6,969	4,286	7,120	4,284

III.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Knox.....	2015	507	1911	454
Roane.....	900	726	888	671
Bledsoe.....	599	229	628	236
Rhea.....	283	288	213	869
Meigs.....	120	680	124	578
McMinn.....	878	1061	879	1028
Polk.....	860	428	326	419
Bradley.....	878	368	483	878
Hamilton.....	644	681	686	681
Marion.....	508	881	470	866
Total.....	6,648	6,001	6,249	5,589

IV. MIDDLE TENNESSEE.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Fentress.....	60	456	311	410
Overton.....	336	1145	391	1049
Jackson.....	1311	807	1117	717
White.....	857	428	942	456
DeKalb.....	488	491	618	464
Van Buren.....	116	190	149	179
Warren.....	235	1180	242	1168
Coffee.....	280	1000	889	905
Total.....	3,683	5,747	3,799	5,877

V.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Franklin.....	868	1123	419	1089
Lincoln.....	688	2424	889	2814
Bedford.....	1465	1686	1510	1477
Marshall.....	686	1896	697	1237
Total.....	3,106	6,541	3,313	6,169

VI.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Hickman.....	255	1084	377	918
Mauzy.....	1222	1888	1431	1408
Giles.....	1301	1287	1897	1288
Lawrence.....	490	847	474	483
Wayne.....	655	445	676	848
Hardin.....	606	723	882	686
Total.....	4,497	6,124	4,787	5,416

VII.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Wilson.....	2807	1042	2427	1073
Rutherford.....	1720	1500	1598	1897
Cannon.....	318	761	784	680
Williamson.....	1286	859	1936	861
Total.....	6,641	4,163	6,308	2,891

VIII.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Smith.....	3828	788	3101	718
Sumner.....	881	2017	816	1723
Davidson.....	3286	1689	2084	1481
Total.....	5,476	4,493	4,961	3,976

IX.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Robertson.....	1193	871	1189	764
Montgomery.....	1371	1029	1242	911
Stewart.....	519	704	479	682
Dickson.....	389	708	840	612
Humphreys.....	305	628	318	489
WEST TENNESSEE.				
Benton.....	299	451	800	410
Henry.....	836	1312	788	1167
Total.....	4,754	5,826	4,688	5,075

X.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
McNairy.....	778	741	781	642
Harleman.....	689	1077	618	914
Fayette.....	1905	1151	1973	1078
Shelby.....	1685	1182	1288	1088
Tipton.....	889	568	397	46
Haywood.....	786	695	686	640
Lauderdale.....	786	211	381	215
Dyer.....	254	372	380	288
Total.....	6,038	6,974	5,516	5,206

XI.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Perry.....	744	513	738	460
Henderson.....	1209	492	1105	428
Madison.....	1257	708	1185	688
Carroll.....	1266	894	1274	467
Gibson.....	1280	611	1178	516
Weakley.....	769	1084	828	800
Obion.....	863	536	823	477
Total.....	6,398	4,638	5,264	3,593

RECAPITULATION.

Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.	
East Tennessee.....	18,286	16,717	18,651	15,429
Middle Tennessee.....	27,089	30,905	26,701	28,267
West Tennessee.....	14,066	12,286	12,956	10,478
Total.....	69,086	69,917	68,307	54,474

Maj. for Clay, 118; do. for Jones, 2,888.

OHIO—By Congress Districts.

Dist's.	Pres't.	Nov. 1844.	Gov'r.	Oct. 1844.
I	Clay.	Polk.	Brewer.	Yost.
Hamilton.....	7301	8688	8861	8836

II.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Butler.....	2158	2546	2188	2498
Darke.....	1408	1408	1405	1839
Preble.....	2283	1538	70	1544
Total.....	5823	6481	356	6429

III.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Clinton.....	1788	1187	172	1168
Greene.....	2428	1280	193	1838
Montgomery.....	2898	3101	88	2813
Warren.....	2828	1796	86	1800
Total.....	10868	7418	445	7606

IV.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Champaign.....	2069	1409	22	1896
Clark.....	2477	1156	48	1121
Logan.....	1285	1015	98	877
Madison.....	1969	648	8	684
Miami.....	2872	1657	118	1698
Union.....	1009	710	38	704
Total.....	11021	6589	281	6423

V.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Allen.....	779	1062	9	1061
Hardin.....	610	425	6	499
Henry.....	229	245	208	229
Lucas.....	1167	821	12	789
Mercer.....	423	819	4	709
Paulding.....	68	132	140	140
Putnam.....	451	697	2	620
Shelby.....	1026	1014	37	1095
Van Wert.....	158	270	110	282
Wilhams.....	688	673	488	628
Total.....	6339	6941	60	6917

VI.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Crawford.....	1197	1784	8	1123
Hancock.....	807	1247	8	1314
Ottawa.....	241	828	8	128
Sandusky.....	597	1914	13	861
Seneca.....	727	2816	41	1583
Wood.....	578	570	1	589
Total.....	5645	7314	73	6384

VII.	Clay.	Polk.	Jones.	Polk.
Brown.....	1798	2242	130	1708
Clermont.....	2188	2827	106	2128
Highland.....	2148	2164	114	2108
Total.....	6135	7133	348	5987

VIII.				
Adams.....	1252	1611	87....1213	1805 88
Hooking.....	719	1289	3....636	1181 5
Jackson.....	908	1046	13....876	1028 13
Pike.....	800	836	16....767	859 17
Ross.....	3321	2380	90....3128	2485 102
Total.....	7000	7162	208....6610	7108 225
IX.				
Furnfield.....	2542	2627	15....2402	2384 9
Fayette.....	1229	878	67....1183	852 77
Pickaway.....	2219	2012	10....2137	2080 20
Total.....	5990	6527	92....5722	6496 106
X.				
Franklin.....	2965	2498	73....2851	2461 78
Knox.....	3748	3324	134....2396	2389 150
Licking.....	3500	2840	238....3443	3856 269
Total.....	9911	9662	434....3890	9606 527
XI.				
Delaware.....	2548	2017	118....2496	2022 159
Marion.....	1425	1480	88....1433	1415 86
Richland.....	2443	5374	11....3203	5433 100
Total.....	7416	9071	317....7322	8870 345
XII.				
Athens.....	2050	1425	230....1742	1267 208
Galva.....	1484	957	31....1378	845 45
Lawrence.....	1140	658	3....944	601 2
Meigs.....	1341	880	41....1256	737 37
Scioto.....	1519	1095	....1451	1087
Total.....	7384	5015	295....6769	4540 250
XIII.				
Morgan.....	3071	2077	64....1987	2031 96
Perry.....	1527	2278	8....1448	2187 1
Washington.....	2194	1086	151....2903	1653 221
Total.....	5772	6084	218....5438	5871 318
XIV.				
Guernsey.....	2746	2628	218....2700	2651 277
Muskingum.....	4489	3196	83....4283	3147 83
Total.....	7235	6824	304....6983	5798 360
XV.				
Belmont.....	3140	2821	184....3081	2867 222
Harrison.....	2039	1760	195....2001	1796 216
Monroe.....	1210	2548	114....1028	2258 123
Total.....	6389	7119	493....6110	6921 571
XVI.				
Coshocton.....	1985	2281	60....1749	2156 58
Holmes.....	1143	2317	6....1043	2219 4
Tuscarawas.....	2896	2858	35....2573	2301 21
Total.....	5723	6356	100....5364	6076 77
XVII.				
Carroll.....	1701	1584	140....1651	1580
Columbiana.....	3416	3743	217....3187	3729 246
Jefferson.....	2386	2354	95....2389	2413 115
Total.....	7502	7681	452....7226	7732 361
XVIII.				
Stark.....	2952	2575	76....2890	2412 87
Wayne.....	2759	3765	75....2809	2616 76
Total.....	5711	7340	151....5499	7028 163
XIX.				
Portage.....	2510	2247	244....2467	2300 234
Summit.....	2841	2056	184....2622	1849 174
Trumbull.....	3937	3544	738....3686	3611 745
Total.....	9188	7847	1166....8785	7970 1153
XX.				
Ashabela.....	2383	1193	637....3210	1095 581
Cuyahoga.....	3351	2388	312....3172	2277
Geauga.....	2274	1101	213....2077	1042 282
Lake.....	1813	901	109....1727	884 114
Total.....	10866	5513	1191....10186	5389 577
XXI.				
Eric.....	1458	1261	68....1388	1318 73
Huron.....	2364	2136	136....2445	2149 181
Loraine.....	1956	1793	473....1829	1860 462
Medina.....	2045	1930	221....2022	1940 220
Total.....	8023	7110	807....7784	7267 996

Entire vote, 155,037 149,117 8,090, 147,738 146,461 8,411
Maj. for Clay, 5,940; do. for Bartley, 1,277.

MISSOURI.

1844.

1840.

PRESIDENT. GOVERNOR. PRESIDENT.

Co's.	Clay.	Polk.	Allen.	Edw's.	Har. V.B.
Adair.....	204	460	245	411	(New Co.)
Andrew.....	384	941	398	895	" "
Audrain.....	175	163	179	193	131 122
Barry.....	142	478	107	442	98 428
Bates.....	206	307	229	302	(New Co.)
Buchanan.....	599	1162	546	879	340 1118
Benton.....	252	684	317	597	150 501
Boone.....	1190	632	1030	572	1112 500
Calloway.....	940	793	812	701	581 636
Cumden.....	70	247	76	284	(New Co.)
Caldwell.....	123	212	137	180	133 154
C. Girardeau.....	518	914	489	903	455 764
Carroll.....	242	311	210	256	114 182
Chariton.....	371	503	340	523	246 291
Clark.....	225	227	222	221	240 206
Clay.....	765	565	982	94	437 649
Cinton.....	310	567	405	405	127 268
Cole.....	418	1125	369	1105	348 966
Cooper.....	901	783	872	786	778 694
Crowford.....	237	267	233	294	240 254
Dade.....	255	690	307	603	(New Co.)
Davies.....	318	446	312	404	170 264
Decatur.....	57	208	193	54	(New Co.)
Franklin.....	286	796	383	745	355 528
Gasconade.....	71	226	71	392	126 626
Green.....	251	817	429	694	279 452
Grundy.....	346	366	344	306	(New Co.)
Henry.....	280	293	267	253	221 421
Holt.....	185	378	156	414	(New Co.)
Howard.....	1013	969	908	981	758 961
Jackson.....	614	852	573	811	457 711
Jasper.....	155	242	301	288	(New Co.)
Jefferson.....	327	349	114	420	226 311
Johnson.....	267	511	279	507	255 374
Lafayette.....	578	685	449	500	476
Lewis.....	380	403	400	315	513 618
Lincoln.....	578	683	583	569	463 545
Linn.....	293	424	325	423	33 243
Livingston.....	198	331	211	245	249 487
Macon.....	327	457	336	379	374 500
Madison.....	183	299	165	423	132 275
Marion.....	1017	721	853	689	827 531
Miller.....	74	369	48	411	21 217
Monroe.....	792	578	717	520	815 618
Montgomery.....	359	232	353	240	334 263
Morgan.....	263	544	220	550	167 494
New Madrid.....	228	208	220	89	393 194
Newton.....	189	613	119	692	178 630
Niangua.....	76	345	197	284	(New Co.)
Osage.....	120	424	175	475	" "
Platte.....	909	1386	769	1270	459 968
Perry.....	365	463	419	398	319 339
Pettus.....	228	319	215	229	156 262
Pike.....	861	809	779	678	732 749
Polk.....	373	636	342	594	241 660
Pulaski.....	88	325	153	375	126 72
Rails.....	422	232	419	323	400 335
Randolph.....	506	571	539	601	315 445
Ray.....	569	734	524	755	432 563
Ripley.....	31	296	117	178	15 225
St. Charles.....	480	503	632	581	586 459
St. Clair.....	177	343	161	235	(New Co.)
St. Francois.....	301	234	262	226	221 199
St. Genevieve.....	193	245	208	302	170 223
St. Louis.....	3688	3323	4172	3562	2515 1874
Saline.....	591	448	498	415	375 322
Scotland.....	317	442	217	285	(New Co.)
Scott.....	258	490	424	349	374 500
Shannon.....	57	271	76	275	(New Co.)
Shelby.....	244	209	173	245	233 226
Stoddard.....	115	223	128	243	69 308
Taney.....	86	267	105	278	41 258
Van Buren.....	257	443	245	477	208 320
Warren.....	364	241	269	279	342 348
Washington.....	613	578	608	473	479 514
Wayne.....	86	296	88	368	57 211
Wright.....	97	486	199	373	(New Co.)

Total.....31,261 41,369 31,357 37,008 22,972 21,760

Maj. for Polk, 10,115; Edwards, 5,851; V. B., 6,788.

ELECTION RETURNS.

KENTUCKY.

Dist.	PRESIDENT, November, 1844.		GOVERNOR, October.	
	Clay.	Polk.	Owsley.	Butler.
I.				
Hickman.....	304	284	728	789
Ballard.....	288	258	899	899
Graves.....	383	327	854	854
McCracken.....	324	294	284	284
Marshall.....	400	366	555	555
Calloway.....	94	773	177	734
Twigg.....	557	651	521	614
Caldwell.....	789	906	789	853
Crittenden.....	264	289	338	419
Union.....	517	584	439	576
Livingston.....	424	327	325	381
Hopkins.....	701	814	735	9.9
Total.....	4,779	7,622	4,484	7,318

II.				
Christian.....	1122	825	1,064	788
Muhlenburg.....	667	459	642	691
Henderson.....	719	683	697	691
Daviess.....	708	623	778	694
Ohio.....	601	512	497	471
Butler.....	371	290	318	268
Hancock.....	377	313	231	306
Brackenridge.....	294	413	729	440
Grayson.....	432	286	234	446
Edmonson.....	174	251	184	251
Meade.....	650	222	620	234
Total.....	6,715	4,913	6,108	4,933

III.				
Todd.....	784	406	691	461
Logan.....	1407	374	1249	389
Simpson.....	455	415	409	415
Warren.....	1123	687	984	442
Allen.....	401	626	313	442
Barren.....	1306	1108	1220	1100
Monroe.....	451	473	4.2	448
Hart.....	579	568	546	579
Total.....	6,316	4,639	5,748	4,376

IV.				
Cumberland.....	590	167	555	162
Clinton.....	269	315	228	233
Wayne.....	625	343	621	451
Pulaski.....	727	708	842	862
Russell.....	431	178	437	179
Adair.....	548	630	589	666
Greene.....	87	1044	769	1157
Casey.....	498	314	4.0	247
Lincoln.....	769	286	262	249
Boyle.....	617	373	667	424
Total.....	5,774	4,269	6,031	4,691

V.				
Hardin.....	1026	708	669	612
Laroe.....	328	234	317	490
Nelson.....	1236	686	1137	694
Bullitt.....	526	426	503	431
Renaeger.....	426	505	424	472
Washington.....	620	709	711	874
Marion.....	715	787	874	874
Anderson.....	221	543	264	60
Mercer.....	557	905	668	1118
Total.....	6,613	5,570	5,615	6,102

VI.				
Garrard.....	1198	220	1122	245
Madison.....	1268	622	1264	792
Rockcastle.....	4	73	550	88
Laurel.....	274	134	438	145
Lawson.....	189	164	663	373
Fulton.....	202	214	661	256
Owsley.....	165	129	451	316
Clay.....	326	92	263	322
Ferry.....	112	84	206	148
Letcher.....	29	161	57	125
Whitley.....	421	99	577	160
Harlan.....	224	75	290	128
Pike.....	311	228	248	3.4
Floyd.....	129	240	298	261
Johnson.....	81	253	54	230
Total.....	6,079	2,909	6,708	2,854

VII.			
Louisville City.....	2425	1663	2126
Jefferson.....	1022	1042	1170
Shelby.....	1441	7.6	1428
Henry.....	706	1044	700
Oldham.....	426	626	426
Trimble.....	222	507	222
Carroll.....	222	270	222
Total.....	6,758	6,046	6,576

VIII.			
Bourbon.....	1206	521	1175
Payette.....	1206	521	1543
Jessamine.....	618	423	657
Woodford.....	750	473	789
Scott.....	803	284	824
Franklin.....	816	634	726
Owen.....	493	287	471
Total.....	6,378	4,796	6,296

IX.			
Clark.....	266	3.4	1032
Montgomery.....	673	597	657
Bath.....	6.1	759	690
Morgan.....	947	512	3.9
Fleming.....	1142	771	1152
Carter.....	148	508	171
Greenup.....	523	255	516
Lewis.....	508	543	528
Lawrence.....	247	245	205
Breathitt.....	120	231	151
Total.....	5,284	4,269	5,523

X.			
Mason.....	1608	759	1571
Nicholas.....	678	703	716
Bracken.....	753	443	693
Pendleton.....	287	520	271
Campbell.....	258	618	347
Kenton.....	697	920	605
Grant.....	296	493	404
Boone.....	284	712	275
Gallatin.....	248	261	359
Harrison.....	259	275	200
Total.....	6,262	6,544	6,270
Entire vote.....	61,255	51,928	53,690
Majority for Clay, 9,287; do. for Owsley, 4,624.			

MICHIGAN.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1844.		PRESIDENT, 1840.	
	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Harrison.
Allegan.....	223	243	111	267
Barry.....	228	246	16	126
Berrien.....	712	999	25	542
Branch.....	644	288	89	543
Calhoun.....	1267	1529	226	1143
Cam.....	760	715	59	670
Chippewa.....	14	223	19	221
Clinton.....	255	276	61	287
Easton.....	410	378	153	512
Genesee.....	722	678	122	643
Hilledale.....	958	1084	212	242
Ingham.....	423	441	45	254
Ionia.....	418	2.8	59	295
Jackson.....	1212	1289	475	1504
Kalamazoo.....	263	225	276	264
Kent.....	476	564	23	319
Leapeer.....	2177	503	226	491
Lenawee.....	2177	22.3	22	212
Livingston.....	687	1029	102	702
Macomb.....	963	1259	140	622
Macquinnaw.....	43	100	65	79
Monroe.....	870	1223	49	289
Oakland.....	2226	2223	277	2272
Ottawa.....	42	116	17	51
Saginaw.....	167	104	2	89
Shiawassee.....	00	202	26	222
St. Clair.....	529	6.7	27	517
St. Joseph.....	2.4	276	24	200
Van Buren.....	272	250	46	122
Washtenaw.....	2.47	2.49	26	2246
Wayne.....	2245	2.27	122	2222
Total.....	24,227	27,708	2,622	22,222
Majority for Polk, 2,406; do. for Harrison, 1,222.				

ELECTION RETURNS.

INDIANA.

Dist.	PRESIDENT, 1844.		GOVERNOR, 1843.	
	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Bigger.
I.				
Crawford.....	464	397	405	381
Dubois.....	229	501	294	363
Gibson.....	796	810	710	707
Harrison.....	1252	1144	1091	976
Orange.....	707	1036	642	925
Perry.....	564	334	469	264
Pike.....	450	491	390	421
Posey.....	673	1154	709	933
Spencer.....	686	426	522	390
Vanderburgh.....	675	556	557	498
Warrick.....	394	850	320	781
Total.....	5,797	7,769	6,050	6,619
II.				
Clark.....	1132	1417	1031	1310
Floyd.....	866	981	960	911
Jackson.....	622	1043	585	879
Jefferson.....	1835	1427	10,157,676	12,989
Jennings.....	872	699	14,854	543
Scott.....	481	441	425	422
Washington.....	1149	1620	1005	1471
Total.....	7,087	7,643	6,380	6,826
III.				
Dearborn.....	1616	1971	1503	1769
Decatur.....	1375	1091	1174	945
Franklin.....	1225	1523	1065	1280
Ohio.....	183	168		(With Dearborn.)
Ripley.....	1069	938	925	637
Rush.....	1540	1302	1350	1147
Switzerland.....	961	1006	916	874
Total.....	8,010	8,068	6,912	6,752
IV.				
Fayette.....	1651	908	928	788
Henry.....	1458	1005	1110	902
Union.....	682	672	560	538
Wayne.....	2321	1435	1807	1282
Total.....	5,512	4,021	4,400	3,561
V.				
Bartholomew.....	1035	1028	899	905
Brown.....	59	428	90	414
Hamilton.....	869	795	815	761
Hancock.....	719	728	685	630
Johnson.....	659	1150	628	1066
Madison.....	812	854	790	774
Marion.....	1715	1624	1583	1523
Shelby.....	1107	1242	940	1159
Total.....	6,596	7,983	6,410	7,292
VI.				
Davies.....	307	764	769	592
Greene.....	752	909	672	744
Knox.....	1079	841	924	648
Lawrence.....	1019	1085	985	908
Martin.....	276	516	287	348
Mourne.....	721	1118	696	366
Morgan.....	1023	1078	598	1009
Owen.....	754	829	641	814
Sulivas.....	484	1221	413	1119
Total.....	6,205	8,400	6,125	7,141
VII.				
Clay.....	429	682	256	514
Hendricks.....	1252	844	1028	777
Parke.....	337	1329	1295	1098
Potsdam.....	1540	1367	1329	1262
Vermillion.....	387	722	407	692
Vigo.....	1515	856	1274	762
Total.....	5,910	5,822	5,790	5,135
VIII.				
Boone.....	814	871	716	764
Carroll.....	712	985	815	825
Clinton.....	645	944	522	793
Clinton.....	947	1347	739	1211
Montgomery.....	1450	1521	1315	1275
Richardville.....	124	133		(New C. county.)
Tippecanoe.....	1550	1511	1292	1291
Warren.....	779	470	713	322
Total.....	7,028	7,812	6,949	6,631

IX.	Clay.		Polk.		Birney.		Bigger.		Whit.	Ab.
	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Bigger.	Whit.	Ab.				
Benton.....	40	89	1...	26	37					
Cass.....	783	671	18...	668	850					
Elkhart.....	758	964	1...	658	843					
Fulton.....	344	366	6...	372	215					
Jasper.....	128	175	8...	173	179					
Kosciusko.....	629	653	5...	483	451					
Lake.....	114	207	5...	106	133					
Laporte.....	1009	821	53...	829	849					
Marshall.....	199	246	54...	169	229					
Miami.....	519	517	1...	481	451					
Porter.....	311	395	14...	233	349					
Pulaski.....	123	124	1...	99	85					
St. Joseph.....	863	683	33...	776	606					
Wabash.....	691	575	19...	426	477					
White.....	259	218		203	173					
Total.....	6,700	6,446	218...	5,649	5,437					
X.										
Adams.....	198	296		227	226					
Allen.....	841	849		720	674					
Blackford.....	81	205	3...	70	213					
De Kalb.....	269	327	6...	212	320					
Delaware.....	940	732	3...	508	608					
Grant.....	353	423	137...	356	475					
Huntington.....	277	316	8...	206	279					
Jay.....	321	352	42...	255	353					
Lagrange.....	590	457	38...	486	292					
Noble.....	320	438		277	240					
Randolph.....	818	809	206...	728	701					
Steuben.....	328	303	42...	220	219					
Tipton.....	100	119			(New County.)					
Wells.....	185	306	3...	173	229					
Whitley.....	224	227	2...	129	156					
Total.....	5,843	6,199	560...	5,007	5,250					
Entire vote.....	67,567	70,181	2,166...	58,701	60,714					
Maj. for Polk.....	2,244	do. for Whitcomb.....	2,012							

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1844.		GOVERNOR, 1843.	
	Clay.	Polk.	Clayton.	Brown.
Adams.....	755	432	879	841
Amite.....	429	351	393	243
Attala.....	276	395	191	432
Bolivar.....	56	61	92	143
Carroll.....	678	742	671	591
Chickasaw.....	326	652	308	423
Choctaw.....	426	614	329	629
Claiborne.....	434	429	409	438
Clarke.....	115	253	63	275
Coahoma.....	143	162	128	121
Copiah.....	447	649	355	729
Covington.....	96	83	59	222
De Soto.....	172	227	559	677
Franklin.....	172	220	154	210
Greene.....	62	175	43	137
Hancock.....	57	127	69	227
Harrison.....	103	129	48	134
Hinds.....	1199	915	939	781
Holmes.....	578	496	558	479
Ita-wamba.....	398	225	334	614
Jackson.....	17	216	4	183
Jasper.....	210	401	214	377
Jefferson.....	364	3-3	283	217
Jones.....	72	117	57	105
Kemper.....	291	515	2-4	443
Lafayette.....	542	632	501	561
Lauderdale.....	256	631	2-6	5-8
Lawrence.....	94	545	76	518
Leake.....	190	235	175	171
Lowndes.....	644	650	687	658
Madison.....	6-2	495	590	260
Marion.....	65	254	35	81
Meriwether.....	1025	1184	935	846
Monroe.....	519	911	421	627
Neshoba.....	158	226	127	170
Newton.....	143	270	113	228
Noxubee.....	519	577	483	394
Oktibbeha.....	241	315	155	2-2
Perry.....	125	71	107	92
Pike.....	232	444	173	345
Poincoteau.....	429	4-8	423	3-9
Pontotoc.....	284	709	294	424
Rankin.....	811	406	101	261
Scott.....	112	359	73	229
Simpson.....	178	300	106	201
Smith.....	94	249	64	258

ELECTION RETURNS.

Counties.	Clay.	Polk.	Clayton.	Brown.	Wms.
Sunflower.....	7	14			
Tallahatchie.....	179	218	209	772	1
Tippah.....	658	1170	664	1095	35
Tuskenungo.....	480	1004	379	778	73
Tun.ca.....	35	24	51	84	
Warren.....	933	507	751	488	19
Washington.....	203	109	155	37	8
Wayne.....	104	93			
Winston.....	441	935	477	79	153
Winton.....	291	475	379	384	5
Yallahusha.....	719	895	585	981	49
Yazoo.....	578	530	471	377	1
Total.....	19,306	25,126	17,323	21,085	1,969
Polk's majority... 5,920. Brown's do.... 3,712.					

McLean.....	589	477	32	289	43	5
Vermillion.....	669	709	97	308	288	
Will.....	842	610	208	425	786	76
Total.....	7,338	9,747	1,571	5,721	7,897	283
V.						
Adams.....	1390	1695	149	1894	1495	139
Brown.....	339	751		325	427	
Calhoun.....	247	893		199	171	
Fulton.....	1494	1697	8	1611	1183	99
Greene.....	599	1395		749	1095	
Jersey.....	555	458	49	513	418	17
Macoupin.....	641	974	6	649	754	
Marquette.....	347	149				
Peoria.....	845	1169	54	787	989	9
Pike.....	1411	1456	11	1972	1456	
Schuyler.....	610	743		555	876	4
Total.....	3,400	10,046	277	7,392	8,061	297

ILLINOIS.

Dist.	Pres.	1844.	Gov.	1842.		
I.	Clev.	Polk.	Birney.	Democ.	Ford.	Blan.
Alexander.....	51	182	24	374	182	
Bond.....	864	622	37	982	622	4
Clinton.....	334	337	7	378	498	
Jackson.....	129	347		429	515	
Madison.....	1057	1496	12	1339	1093	19
Monroe.....	394	740		249	698	
Perry.....	219	477	22	359	288	
Pulaski.....	90	306				
Randolph.....	718	771	141	601	664	65
St. Clair.....	1042	1945	7	776	1576	
Union.....	94	617		319	448	
Washington.....	354	585	8	305	513	
Total.....	5,584	8,358	245	5,471	6,308	68

VI.	Carroll.	173	10	179	98	
Carroll.....	321	173	10	179	98	
Franklin.....	747	1399	1	711	1748	2
Henderson.....	429	394		954	227	
Henry.....	147	188		136	174	6
Jo Daviess.....	1514	1565	14	845	914	
Knox.....	746	689	164	119	688	94
Lee.....	244	315	45	228	237	7
McDonough.....	458	423	41	506	47	
Mercer.....	410	361	12	294	235	
Ogle.....	898	398	36	479	279	3
Rock Island.....	494	397		312	254	
Stark.....	167	306	32	152	199	2
Stephenson.....	498	655	34	379	285	
Warren.....	600	608	25	475	353	
Whiteoak.....	384	529	47	293	393	26
Winnebago.....	546	583	158	548	414	48
Total.....	8,076	8,361	674	6,174	6,749	123

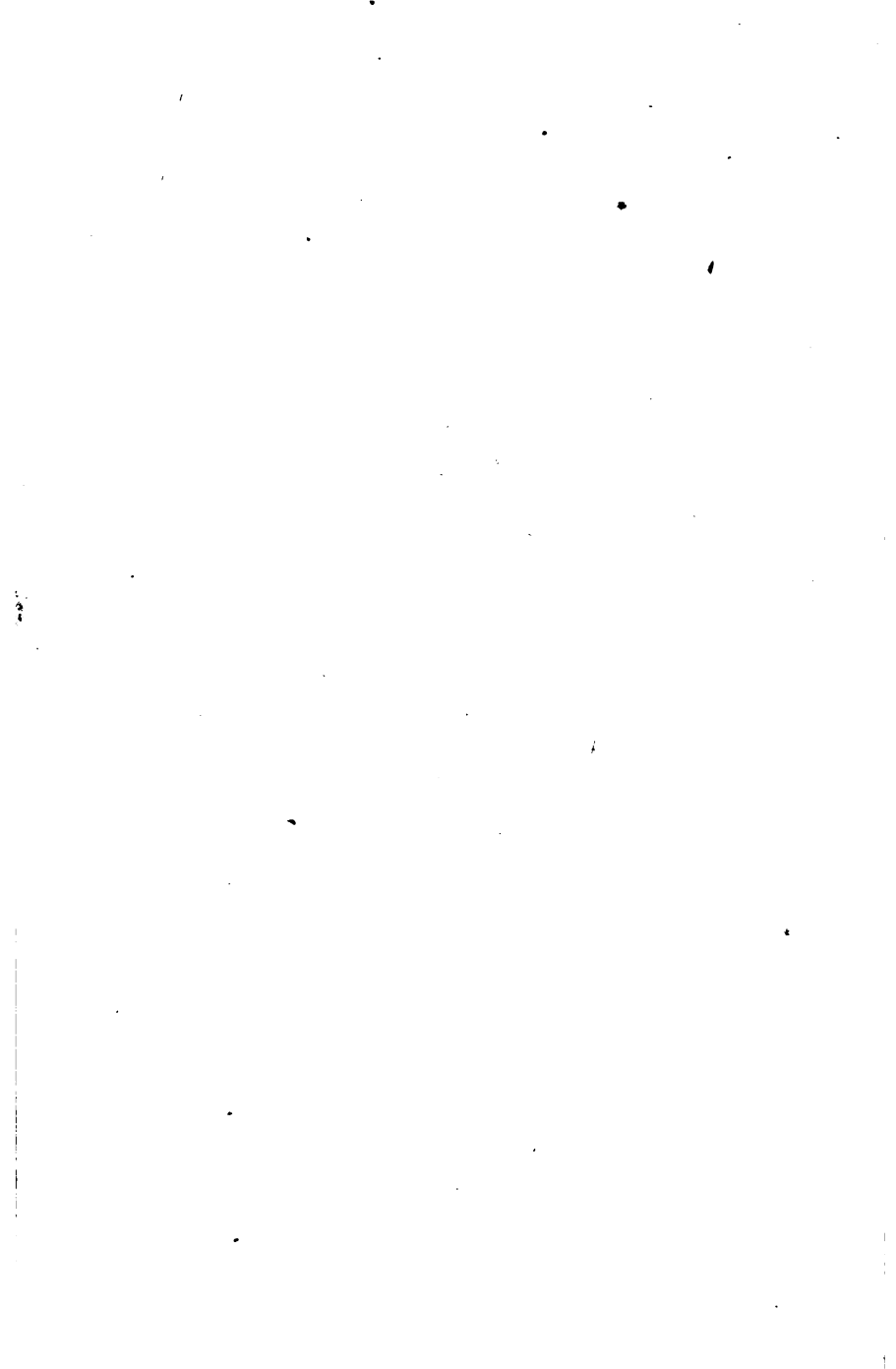
II.	Edwards.	185	49	271	192	
Edwards.....	285	185	49	271	192	
Franklin.....	102	694		96	693	
Gallatin.....	406	1115		441	1160	
Hamilton.....	126	578		145	655	
Hardin.....	138	165		309	31	
Jefferson.....	227	868	1	323	770	
Johnson.....	32	392		158	377	
Marion.....	182	729	6	198	581	
Massac.....	165	398				
Monroe.....	201	248		534	90	
Wabash.....	479	315	2	426	375	
Wayne.....	265	637		199	447	
White.....	786	748		636	538	
Williamson.....	179	766	179	115	538	
Total.....	3,620	7,851	237	3,803	6,000	

VII.	Cass.	176	92	348	321	
Cass.....	176	92		348	321	
Logan.....	310	261		289	198	
War-hull.....	227	263		168	278	3
Mason.....	255	254		169	181	
Menard.....	397	378		351	293	
Morgan.....	1448	1491	29	1375	1162	8
Putnam.....	297	299	140	170	187	53
Sangamon.....	1327	1371		1188	1217	
Scott.....	670	610	7	637	533	
Tazewell.....	1011	623	32	811	500	16
Woodford.....	169	328	8	169	287	7
Total.....	6,723	5,918	297	6,057	5,116	98
Entire vote... 45,599 67,980 2,870... 23,394 45,008 208						
Maj. for Polk, 12,352; do. for Ford, 7,304.						

III.	Christian.	182	216	178	196	
Christian.....	182	216		178	196	
Clark.....	625	756	6	547	679	6
Clay.....	186	449		287	304	
Coles.....	776	682		1002	686	
Crawford.....	425	496		369	353	
Dumbarland.....	191	189				
De Witt.....	317	361	3	261	270	
Edgar.....	701	894	24	679	741	
Efingham.....	89	364		58	393	
Fayette.....	414	632		382	611	
Jasper.....	143	376		96	174	
Lawrence.....	427	611		400	408	
Macon.....	221	329		185	390	
Moultrie.....	195	304				
Montgomery.....	355	661		367	382	
Pratt.....	81	120		49	89	
Rochland.....	299	322		212	201	
Shelby.....	315	688		368	778	
Total.....	5,226	8,154	33	5,418	6,414	

Popular Vote for President-1844.	States.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Clay maj.	Folk.
Maine.....	84,376	45,719	4,236			
N. Hamp.....	17,322	37,180	4,161			11,841
N. Hamp.....	26,770	18,941	3,954	2,729		
Mass.....	67,099	68,099	10,830	13,970		
R. Island.....	7,234	4,297		2,456		
Conn.....	39,322	29,341	1,943	2,591		
New-York.....	229,628	227,658	15,213			5,108
N. Jersey.....	88,318	37,495	131	823		6,322
Penn.....	161,926	167,386	3,126			
Delaware.....	6,326	5,971		287		
Maryland.....	26,384	37,676		3,308		
Virginia.....	42,677	49,870				5,202
Ohio.....	125,057	143,117	3,050	5,949		9,297
Kentucky.....	61,355	51,989		2,297		3,245
N. Carolina.....	43,229	39,367				
S. Carolina. (By Legislature.)						
Georgia.....	45,100	44,147				2,047
Alabama.....	2,054	37,740				11,999
Indiana.....	67,867	70,181	3,196			2,311
Illinoi.....	45,529	57,990	3,791			12,360
Michigan.....	24,237	27,703	3,622			2,422
Mississippi.....	15,306	25,129				5,239
Tennessee.....	60,900	59,817		112		689
Louisiana.....	13,062	17,742				10,118
Missouri.....	41,261	47,389				4,748
Arkansas.....	6,544	9,545				
Total.....	1,298,550	1,297,385	60,253	51,928		35,459
Polk over Clay, 36,792. Clay and Birney over Polk, 28,471.						

IV.	Boone.	375	376	58	249	277
Boone.....	375	376		58	249	277
Bureau.....	268	378	160	367	329	
Champaign.....	178	191		145	121	
Cook.....	1117	2037	217	625	1398	
De Kalb.....	142	243	131	151	225	
Du Page.....	373	551	175	295	467	
Grundy.....	49	91	7	38	162	
Jackson.....	204	281		142	167	
Kane.....	743	1046	192	457	760	
Kendall.....	267	479	120	268	439	
Lake.....	398	630	121	308	367	
La Salle.....	427	611	126	429	1126	
Livingston.....	65	109		58	89	
McHenry.....	493	608	74	347	398	



THE SWEET ALMANAC

THE WHIG PARTY,

Barely beaten in 1844 by a fraudulent evasion of Issues and equally fraudulent polling and return of Illegal Votes;
Triumphant in the argument, in the number of Legal Voters, and in the manly frankness of its avowals;
Maintains to-day the ground on which it was treacherously foiled, never fairly overthrown;

AVOWING ITSELF

Steadfastly and earnestly in favor of the PROTECTION OF HOME LABOR, against Foreign Arts as well as Foreign Arms;
In favor of a beneficent System of National Policy, which shall encourage, extend and diversify AMERICAN INDUSTRY in all its branches to the greatest practicable extent;
In favor of a SOUND CURRENCY, which shall be of uniform value throughout the Nation;
Opposed to the violence done to our Constitution and our National Faith in grasping the territory of Texas, wrested from a weak and distracted ally by the arms of adventurers from this country;
Opposed to the entanglement of our Federal Government in a web of indefensible Foreign Policy and Aggression, of which the real and partially avowed object is clearly the extension and perpetuation of Human Bondage.
Opposed to the *Sub-Treasury*, and all kindred devices to secure a distinctively Specie Currency to the Federal Office-Holders, by means which tend to reduce the People to a Currency of Irredeemable Paper;
In favor of Equal Rights; of the Constitution; of the Supremacy of Law, and of Human Progress by means not incompatible with Public Order and General Peace—

STANDS READY,

When the frauds by which its opponents in 1844 masked their position of the Tariff and Texas questions, so as to win votes by thousands from both sides of each, shall have been dispelled (as they speedily must be) by the resistless march of time—

TO RENEW THE GLORIOUS STRUGGLE

For Freedom and Order, for Peace and Prosperity; bating no jot of heart or hope; but strong in its convictions of the Justice of its Cause, and confident that Truth must eventually triumph.

* Aside from the enormous Plaquemine Frauds in Louisiana, and the gross corruptions practiced in illegal Naturalizations almost every where; the unprecedented vote polled by Polk in the border Counties of Georgia, &c. &c. has recently been judicially established that in the little town of Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co. Pa., there were forty votes polled by unnaturalized Foreigners with the connivance of the Inspectors. By virtue of such frauds Polk is now President.

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

GREENLET'S NEW 1846 REGISTER NEW YORK

THE
WHIG ALMANAC,
 AND
POLITICIANS' REGISTER,
 FOR
1846.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 1st, 1845.)

EXECUTIVE—PRESIDENT AND CABINET:

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, <i>President</i>	Salary \$25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, <i>Vice-President</i>	" 6,000
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of State</i>	" 6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
GEORGE BANCROFT, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 4,000
CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000

JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*....Salary \$5,000.

SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y. <i>Associate Justice</i>	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga. <i>Associate Justice</i>
LEVI WOODBURY, of N. H. " " " " " "	JOHN MCKINLEY, of Ala. " " " " " "
JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, " " " " " "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn. " " " " " "
—, of Penn. " " " " " "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va. " " " " " "

[Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXIXth CONGRESS.

Assembled December 1st, 1845; Expires March 3d, 1847.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *President*.

Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.
MAINE.		DELAWARE.		TENNESSEE.	
George Evans	1847	Thomas Clayton	1847	Spencer Jarnagin	1847
John Fairfield	1851	John M. Clayton	1851	Hopkins L. Turney	1851
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		MARYLAND.		KENTUCKY.	
[Vacancy]	1847	James A. Pearce	1849	James T. Morehead	1847
Charles G. Atherton	1849	Reverdy Johnson	1851	John J. Crittenden	1849
VERMONT.		VIRGINIA.		OHIO.	
William Upham	1849	William S. Archer	1847	William Allen	1849
Samuel S. Phelps	1851	[One vacancy.]		Thomas Corwin	1851
MASSACHUSETTS.		NORTH CAROLINA.		INDIANA.	
Daniel Webster	1847	Willie P. Mangum	1847	Edward A. Hannegan	1849
John Davis	1851	Wm. H. Haywood, Jr	1849	[One vacancy.]	
RHODE ISLAND.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		ILLINOIS.	
James F. Simmons	1847	Daniel E. Huger	1847	James Semple	1847
Albert C. Greene	1851	George McDuffie	1849	Stdney Breesee	1849
CONNECTICUT.		GEORGIA.		MISSOURI.	
John M. Niles	1849	John McP Barrien	1847	David R. Atchison	1849
Jabez W. Huntington	1851	Waiter T. Colquitt	1849	Thomas H. Benton	1851
NEW-YORK.		ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
John A. Dix	1847	Nixon H. Lewis	1847	Chester Ashley	1847
Daniel S. Dickinson	1851	Arthur P. Bagby	1849	Ambrose H. Sevier	1849
NEW-JERSEY.		MISSISSIPPI.		MICHIGAN.	
Jacob W. Miller	1847	[One vacancy.]		William Woodbridge	1847
William L. Dayton	1851	Jesse Spolight	1851	Lewis Cass	1851
PENNSYLVANIA.		LOUISIANA.		FLORIDA.	
Simon Cameron	1849	Alexander Barrow	1847	David Levy	
Daniel Sturgeon	1851	Henry Johnson	1849	James D. Westcott	

[Whigs, in *Ballico*, 94; Locos, in Roman, 26. The Loco-Focos having a majority on joint ballot in the Legislatures of the States of New-Hampshire, Virginia, as well as Mississippi and Indiana, where vacancies exist, calculate on 4 more Senators—making 36 in all, and a clear majority of 6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.

- 1.. John F. Scammon.
- 2.* Robert P. Dunlap.
- 3.* Luther Severance.
- 4.. John D. McCrate.
- 5.. Cullen Sawtelle.
- 6.* Hannibal Hamlin.
- 7.. Ezekiah Williams.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

- * Moses Norris, Jr.
 Mace Moulton,
 James H. Johnson,
 [One vacancy.]

VERMONT.

- 1.* Solomon Foot.
- 2.* Jacob Collamer.
- 3.* George P. Marsh.
- 4.* Paul Dillingham, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1.* Robert C. Winthrop.
- 2.* Daniel P. King.
- 3.* Amos Abbott.
- 4.. Benj. Thompson.
- 5.* Charles Hudson.
- 6.. George Ashmun.
- 7.* Julius Rockwell.
- 8.* John Quincy Adams.
- 9.. [Vacancy.]
- 10.* Joseph Grinnell.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1.* Henry Y. Cranston.
- 2.. Lemuel H. Arnold.

CONNECTICUT.

- 1.. James Dixon.
- 2.. Samuel D. Hubbard.
- 3.. John A. Rockwell.
- 4.. Truman Smith.

NEW-YORK.

- 1.. John W. Lawrence.
- 2.. HENRY I. SEAMAN.
- 3.. WM. S. MILLER.
- 4.* William B. Maclay.
- 5.. Thos. M. Woodruff.
- 6.. WM. W. CAMPBELL.
- 7.* Joseph H. Anderson.
- 8.. WM. W. Woodworth.
- 9.. Archibald C. Niven.
- 10.. Samuel Gordon.
- 11.. John F. Collin.
- 12.. Richard P. Herrick.
- 13.. Bradford R. Wood.
- 14.. Erasmus D. Cutober.
- 15.. Joseph Russell.
- 16.. Hugh White.
- 17.* Charles S. Benton.
- 18.* Preston King.
- 19.* Orville Hungerford.
- 20.. Timothy Jenkins.
- 21.. Charles Goodyear.
- 22.. Stephen Strong.
- 23.. William J. Hough.
- 24.* Horace Wheaton.
- 25.* George Rathbun.
- 26.. Sam'l S. Ellsworth.

- 27.. John De Mott.
- 28.. Elias B. Holmes.
- 29.* Charles H. Carroll.
- 30.. Martin Grover.
- 31.. Abner Lewis.
- 32.* William A. Mosley.
- 33.* Albert Smith.
- 34.* Washington Hunt.

NEW-JERSEY.

- 1.. James G. Hampton.
- 2.. George Sykes.
- 3.. John Runk.
- 4.. Joseph Edsall.
- 5.* William Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1.. LEWIS C. LEVIN.
- 2.* Joseph R. Ingersoll.
- 3.. JNO. H. CAMPBELL.
- 4.* Charles J. Ingersoll.
- 5.* Jacob S. Yost.
- 6.. Jacob Erdman.
- 7.* Abra. R. McIlvaine.
- 8.. John Strohm.
- 9.* John Ratter.
- 10.* Rich'd Brodhead, Jr.
- 11.. Owen D. Leib.
- 12.. David Wilmot.
- 13.* James Pollock.
- 14.* Alexander Ramsey.
- 15.. Moses McClean.
- 16.. James Black.
- 17.. James Blanchard.
- 18.* Andrew Stewart.
- 19.* Henry D. Foster.
- 20.. John H. Ewing.
- 21.* Cornelius Darragh.
- 22.. William S. Garvin.
- 23.. James Thompson.
- 24.* Joseph Buffington.

DELAWARE.

- 1.. John W. Houston.

- 1.. John G. Chapman.
- 2.. Thomas Perry.
- 3.. Thomas W. Ligon.
- 4.. William F. Giles.
- 5.. Albert Constable.
- 6.. Edward Long.

VIRGINIA.

- 1.* Archibald Atkinson.
- 2.* Geo. C. Dromgoole.
- 3.. Wm. M. Treadway.
- 4.* Edm'd W. Hubbard.
- 5.. Shelton F. Leake.
- 6.. James A. Seddon.
- 7.* Thomas H. Bayly.
- 8.. Rob't M. T. Hunter.
- 9.. John S. Pendleton.
- 10.. Henry Bedinger.
- 11.* William Taylor.
- 12.* Angus A. Chapman.
- 13.* George W. Hopkins.
- 14.. Joseph Johnson.
- 15.. William G. Brown.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1.. James Graham.
- 2.* Daniel M. Barringer.
- 3.. David S. Reid.
- 4.. Alfred Dockery.
- 5.. James C. Dobbin.
- 6.* James J. McKay.
- 7.* John J. R. Daniel.
- 8.. Henry S. Clarke.
- 9.. Asa Biggs.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1.* James A. Black.
- 2.* Richard F. Simpson.
- 3.. Jos. A. Woodward.
- 4.. A. D. Sims.
- 5.* Armistead Burt.
- 6.* Isaac E. Holmes.
- 7.* R. Barnwell Rhett.

GEORGIA.

- 1.. Thomas Ruster King.
- 2.. Seaborn Jones.
- 3.. [Vacancy.]
- 4.* Hugh A. Hariston.
- 5.* John H. Lumpkin.
- 6.* Howell Cobb.
- 7.* Alex'r H. Stephens.
- 8.. Robert Toombs.

ALABAMA.

- 1.. Samuel D. Dargis.
- 2.. Henry W. Hilliard.
- 3.. William L. Yancey.
- 4.* Winter W. Payne.
- 5.* George S. Houston.
- 6.* Reuben Chapman.
- 7.* Felix G. McConnell.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1.* Robert Smith.
- 2.* John A. McClernand.
- 3.* Orlando B. Ficklin.
- 4.* John Wentworth.
- 5.* Stepn A. Douglass.
- 6.* Joseph P. Hoge.
- 7.. Edward D. Baker.

LOUISIANA.

- 1.* John Slidell.
- 2.. Ben'n G. Thibodeaux.
- 3.. [Vacancy.]
- 4.* Isaac E. Morse.

OHIO.

- 1.. James J. Farnam.
- 2.. F. A. Cunningham.
- 3.* Robert C. Schenck.
- 4.* Joseph Vance.
- 5.. William Sawyer.
- 6.* Henry St. John.
- 7.* Joseph J. McDowell.
- 8.. Allen G. Thurman.
- 9.. Augustus L. Perrill.
- 10.. Columbus Delano.
- 11.* Jacob Brinkerhoff.
- 12.* Samuel F. Vinton.
- 13.. Isaac Parrish.
- 14.* Alexander Harper.
- 15.* Joseph Morris.
- 16.. John D. Cummins.
- 17.. George Fries.
- 18.. D. A. Starkweather.

- 19.* Daniel R. Thden.
- 20.* Joshua R. Giddings.
- 21.. Joseph M. Root.

KENTUCKY.

- 1.* Linn Boyd.
- 2.. John H. McHenry.
- 3.* Henry Grider.
- 4.. Joshua F. Bell.
- 5.. Bryan R. Young.
- 6.. John P. Martin.
- 7.* Wm. P. Thomas.
- 8.* Garrett Davis.
- 9.. Andrew Trumbo.
- 10.* John W. Tibbatts.

TENNESSEE.

- 1.* Andrew Johnson.
- 2.. William M. Cocke.
- 3.. John Crozier.
- 4.* Alvan Calton.
- 5.* George W. Jones.
- 6.. Barclay Martin.
- 7.* Meredith P. Gentry.
- 8.* Joseph H. Peyton.
- 9.. L. B. Chase.
- 10.. Frederick P. Stanton.
- 11.* Milton Brown.

INDIANA.

- 1.* Robert Dale Owen.
- 2.* Thomas J. Healey.
- 3.* Thomas Smith.
- 4.* Caleb B. Smith.
- 5.. William W. Wlck.
- 6.* John W. Davis.
- 7.. Edw. W. McGaughey.
- 8.* John Petit.
- 9.. Charles W. Cathcart.
- 10.* Andrew Kennedy.

ILLINOIS.

- 1.* Robert Smith.
- 2.* John A. McClernand.
- 3.* Orlando B. Ficklin.
- 4.* John Wentworth.
- 5.* Stepn A. Douglass.
- 6.* Joseph P. Hoge.
- 7.. Edward D. Baker.

MISSOURI.

- * James B. Bowlin.
- * James H. Reife.
- Stirling Price.
- John S. Phelps.
- Leonard H. Sims.

ARKANSAS.

- Archibald Yell.

MICHIGAN.

- 1.* Robert McClelland.
- 2.. John S. Chipman.
- 3.* James B. Hunt.

FLORIDA.

IOWA.

- * Augustus C. Dodge.

WISCONSIN.

- Morgan L. Martin.

* Members of the last Congress.

[Whigs in Italics; Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS. Total Whigs, 76; Locos, 135; Native, 6. Vacancies, 4. Mississippi (4) yet to elect.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

THE imposition of a Tariff, or schedule of varying duties on articles imported into the United States from foreign countries, was one of the earliest acts of the first Congress which assembled under the Federal Constitution. In the preamble to that act, it is asserted that *the Protection of Domestic Manufactures* is one of its objects, and to this no objection appears to have been made from any quarter. The mechanics and tradesmen of New-York, Boston, Baltimore and other portions of the Union had urgently and with apparent unanimity petitioned Congress to levy duties for this purpose, and so arrest the tide of excessive and ruinous importation, which, during the absolute Free Trade (on our side) which existed under the old Confederation from 1783 to 1789, had inundated our ports with foreign fabrics, deprived our artisans and laborers of employment and bread, drained the country of specie, paralyzed its industry and business, and rendered impossible even the collection of taxes. The inability of the Congress of the Confederation to levy duties without the express concurrence of all the States was one of the prime incitements to the more intimate Union established by the Constitution of 1787-9. The old Congress attempted to levy a small revenue duty to provide for the payment of at least the interest on the Debt incurred in the Revolution. The States generally assented to a measure of such obvious necessity and justice, but little Rhode Island objected, being then largely engaged in foreign commerce, and her veto defeated the measure throughout. Meanwhile, the absolute inability of the People to pay their debts and taxes, for want of any adequate circulating medium, led to an alarming popular outbreak in Western Massachusetts, known as 'Shays's Rebellion.' In New-Hampshire, a little previous, the Legislature sitting at Exeter was surrounded by an armed mob, endeavoring to extort by intimidation the issue of a State Paper Currency to relieve the gene-

ral and intolerable distress. The old 'Continental' paper had fallen into utter discredit and worthlessness; the Specie had been drained away to pay for Foreign fabrics, while, scarcely anything produced in our country would justify the expense of its transmission to a foreign market, and general desolation and despair prevailed. The evils so keenly felt on all sides overruled the dread and dislike of a more powerful central Government cherished by a majority of the leading minds of that day, especially evinced by Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton. An adequate and beneficent National Currency and Protection to Home Industry were so urgently needed, so generally desired, that abstract notions of State Independence yielded to the pressing demand for the benefits to be derived only from a Federal Government competent in itself to guard the interests and guide the destinies of the entire Confederacy.

Protection to Home Industry was proudly borne on the banners of the friends of the Federal Constitution, at their great festival held in this city to celebrate its adoption in 1789. It was the key which opened the popular heart for the reception and defence of that instrument which made us truly a Nation. Its advantages and necessity were ably set forth by Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, in his elaborate Report on Manufactures, 1790. It was clearly sanctioned by Gen. Washington and the first Federal Congress, in the Tariff then adopted. True, the experimental Tariff then adopted was generally a low one, but some of the duties were far higher than the average, and so made expressly for Protection, as the Debates abundantly establish. [For abundant citations, see Mr. Choate's Speech on the subject, in Senate of the U. S. 1843-4.]

The expediency and necessity of countervailing the restrictive Tariffs of other Nations injuriously affecting our own staples were

forcibly set forth by Mr. Jefferson in his Report on the subject as Secretary of State in 1793. The general necessity of Protection to Home Industry, apart from all consideration of the policy of foreign powers, is distinctly maintained in the Letters and Messages of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams and Jackson, [for which see Slade's Speech, Ho. of Reps. Dec. 20, 1841, Am. Laborer, p. 6 to 22, or Whig Almanac, of 1843;] in the Speeches, &c. of John C. Calhoun, Dr. Thomas Cooper, and other ultra-Southern Statesmen who have more recently appeared as champions of Free Trade; and in the Messages of George Clinton, D. D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, W. L. Marcy, Wm. H. Seward and other eminent Governors of the State of New-York. [For citations, see American Laborer, pages 149-151.]

But the breaking out of the great European wars consequent on the French Revolution diverted, to a great extent, the attention of our people from the building up of a self-sustaining and symmetrical system of Home Industry and Home Markets. Our Maritime population found a lucrative though precarious employment in the carrying trade between the hostile nations, while our Agriculture was stimulated by the high prices readily paid in Europe for food for the vast armaments constantly maintained. In the excitement created by the prospect of immediate and large gains, the idea of laying broad and deep the foundations of permanent and assured prosperity was overlaid and practically discarded. The frequent and ruinous interruptions of our profitable foreign pursuits by Orders in Council, Berlin and Milan Decrees, unjustifiable Embargoes, illegal confiscations, and the various resorts of powers unscrupulous in their hostility to each other and in their envy of our fortune, were treated as disagreeable accidents, and failed to make their legitimate impression on the public mind. At length, the tempest of War burst upon our own shores—a war which would never have occurred had our pursuits and our policy been as little dependent on Foreign interests, necessities or caprices as they should have been

—and found our Industry as ill prepared as our Arms for the deadly encounter. We had scarcely any Manufactures—we had hitherto purchased the better part of our Clothing from the very nation which we now grappled in plrenzied hostility, and whose cruisers were about to seal our coast against the approach of any other vessels from abroad except at their utmost peril. Although possessing the finest and amplest Cotton-growing soil in the world, with unsurpassed facilities for the production of Wool, Flax, Hemp and Silk, we were producing none of them but the two former, and of these our Wool at least was inadequate in quantity and inferior in quality. A state of war is necessarily of uncertain duration and most unfavorable to the commencement of new industrial enterprises requiring a large outlay before any return can be realized. Labor and materials are then expensive, and the able-bodied men of the country are wanted in the fleets and the armies, in building ships, forts, &c. or in the production of the means of sustenance for those or of destruction for their foes. Yet so great was the scarcity of materials for Clothing in 1811-12 and subsequently, that our Government, it is stated, was compelled to send clandestinely to England for the means of clothing the troops they were about to raise with the intent of fighting that country, obtaining the needed supplies under the pretence of purchasing 'Indian blankets' to fulfil treaty stipulations with our Western savages. Cloths now commanded such exorbitant prices that if the People had really been compelled by a stringent Protection to pay more for them during the twenty preceding years, as the Free-Traders contend, they would have received it all back again in the far lower prices during the War which their Home Production under reasonable encouragement would have inevitably secured. Now the business of Manufacturing was hastily rushed into under the temptation held out by the high prices of Cloths, without experience, without proper machinery or artisans, for the War would not allow us to obtain them. Some made money, or thought they did, in the business;

but far more had but just completed the investment of all they had and all they could get credit for in mills and factories when Peace came to blast their sanguine expectations. The War duties and the War blockades were at an end; the contents of British warehouses, including the accumulated refuse of former years, were heaped upon our shores in reckless profusion and sold at any price—British fabrics being advertised at Boston to be sold 'pound for pound'—that is, \$3.33 in Boston, duty paid, for what had cost \$4.44 in England—and our infant manufactories were overwhelmed and crushed at once. It was openly avowed by Lord Brougham in the British Parliament that the destruction of our Manufactures was an object of National solicitude. An appeal to the Congress of 1816 elicited much excellent talk in favor of Protection, but no adequate action corresponding thereto. On coarse Cottons (by means of the *minimum*, or principle of estimating all fabrics to have cost at least twenty cents the square yard, and charging duties accordingly) a sufficient duty was levied, and so on a few other descriptions of coarse manufactures. Generally, however, only low *ad valorem* duties were imposed, which would not sustain existing establishments against a ruinous Foreign competition, much less call into existence the new branches imminently needed by the country. The consequence was a general prostration of the Manufacturing interest, followed in natural order by an extreme depression of the prices of nearly all Agricultural staples, so that the seven years from 1819 to 1825 inclusive exhibited the lowest average prices of those staples ever known in America. The large class of farmers who had purchased lands during the War or other periods of Agricultural prosperity and were still in debt for a good part of them, were ruined inevitably. There were townships if not counties in New-England in which every fourth farmer was a bankrupt, and his farm at the mercy of the Sheriff. Such was our second fair experiment of comparative Free Trade,—that under the Confederacy having been the first.

Strenuous efforts were made at the long Sessions in 1820 and '22 respectively to render the Tariff more Protective; and in the House they were rendered successful by the great ability and popularity of the Speaker, HENRY CLAY, who, from his first entrance into Congress, and even before, in the Kentucky Legislature, had signalized himself as a champion of Protection to Home Industry. He was ably supported by Messrs. Tod and Baldwin of Pa. and other advocates of the true policy, but the bills failed in the Senate, through a union of the Commercial and Planting interests, by a very close vote. In 1824, the effort was renewed, and this time with success. A decided accession of National prosperity was soon visible, though interrupted in the commercial sections by the insane Cotton speculations which soon followed. In 1828, a farther revision of the Tariff was had, rendering it still more thoroughly Protective. The whole Union, except possibly the exclusively Cotton-planting region, felt the beneficent impulse given to Industry and Business generally by this act, and continued to feel it so long as the vitality of the act remained. But South-Carolina attempted to nullify it; a civil war appeared imminent; and a Congress assembled (1832-3) of which the majority of the dominant party were hostile to Protection. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, had reported a bill making a most sweeping change in the Tariff and destroying its Protective features entirely. Mr. Clay, then in the Senate, and prominent in the councils of the Whig party, saw no reason for having a desolating civil war on account of the Protective principle, which was to be utterly abandoned as soon as the carnage was complete. He proposed a Compromise, by which the existing Tariff was to be gradually reduced through the ten succeeding years, until it should reach the uniform standard of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; not as formerly twenty per cent. on the *Foreign* value of the articles imported, but twenty per cent. on their value in *this country*, which is a very different thing. This proposition was accepted by South-Carolina and by

a large majority in each House. By its adoption, a civil war was prevented and the evil day for our National Industry postponed.

But that day came at last. The extensive inflation following a severe compression of our Paper Currency consequent on the arbitrary Removal of the Deposits from the United States Bank and their distribution among some four-score local Banks, combined with the diminution of the duties on imports to stimulate enormous importations in 1836, and again in 1838-9. The Business of the Country was deranged, its Industry prostrated, and even its Revenue at length fell off so as to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the Government. The receipts from the Customs in the three years of lowest Revenue duties—1840, '41 and '42—averaged less than Seventeen Millions per annum, and from all sources except Loans and the issue of Treasury Notes, fell short Nineteen Millions. The Government was reduced to the necessity of borrowing to meet its ordinary expenses, and, like other borrowers, found that the very fact of its needing money afforded an excellent reason to lenders for declining to trust it. Its loans were hawked about the capitals of Europe without finding a purchaser, and were taken at all but partially and grudgingly on terms which must have made fortunes for the takers as soon as confidence in its solvency returned by the enactment and operation of the Tariff of 1842.

In the formation of this Tariff, the utmost care was used to make it a good one. The labors to this end of WALTER FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury, MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *de. of Manufactures*, and JAMES F. SIMMONS, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, in taking immense masses of testimony from experienced, intelligent and patriotic men, weighing conflicting evidence, &c. were arduous and unremitting. The sessions of the Committees above named were protracted and laborious. No article was charged more or less than the general rate of thirty per cent. on the value (abroad) unless

for good reasons shown. Of course, amid such a multiplicity of items it is not presumed that every one is fixed precisely as it should be, but that the Tariff as a whole is a good one, that its provisions generally are carefully elaborated and wisely adjusted, is proved by the history of its formation, and by the condition of the Country. The three years of low duties, as in the two former periods of relative Free Trade, had been years of general depression, of numerous bankruptcies, of Labor widely destitute of employment, of enormous and harassing commercial indebtedness abroad, and of stagnation or feeble progress in improvement and wealth at home. The three years' existence of the present Tariff have been years of reviving energy and confidence, of increasing and prosperous Industry, of extensive and varied Improvement by building, establishing new branches of productive labor, &c. and of healthful Trade. The aggregate number of employed and remunerated laborers in this year 1845 must be far greater, and that of unemployed, unwillingly idle persons relatively less than in either of the three low-duty years. The Revenue also has largely increased, reaching nearly Thirty-two Millions in 1844, and far overbalancing the current expenses of that year. It will be somewhat less in 1845,—say Twenty-five Millions—but still abundant for all legitimate and economical wants of the Government. The prosperity of the Country under this Tariff has been steadily, palpably progressive and nearly universal. If New-England first felt its impulse, owing to her large investments in Manufactures, it has by no means been confined to her borders. In every State of the Union manufacturing establishments are springing up, giving value to water-power, timber, stone, brick-clay, &c. comparatively worthless before, furnishing employment for the carpenter, mason, brick-maker, &c. and giving an additional development to the Industry of the vicinity. The earnings of those permanently employed in the factories are mainly so much added to the wealth of the community. The farmer's family of whom one or two choose some manu-

facturing vocation draw nearly as much from their farm as formerly, and find a ready cash market for their butter, poultry, fruit, &c. &c. at prices which could not be obtained with our workshops in Europe, and which render the lighter labors of husbandry far more profitable than the growing of grain and other staples. That this Tariff has not abolished all evils and inequalities of condition, and supplied every man with work at what he may consider fair wages, is freely conceded. No enlightened advocate of Protection, if any, ever represented or claimed that the best possible Tariff would produce a Millennium. No one measure can reach and correct all Political evils, even; much less the thousand wrongs which are beyond the reach of Legislation and Government. But that it has worked well and proved beneficent, not to one class or section merely, but to the American People, we cannot doubt, for the evidence is overwhelming.

The beneficent change insured by this Tariff is yet in its infancy. It has been checked but not wholly arrested by the fear that the new Congress now about to assemble will lay

ruthless hands on this great measure of National independence and progress, and destroy its Protective vitality. Whether these apprehensions shall be fulfilled or dissipated, a few months must determine. We hope that the bickerings, cabals and jealousies of the motley host which succeeded, by the most palpable frauds and deceptions, in rallying Pennsylvania with South-Carolina, New-York with Arkansas, in support of the election of Polk and Dallas, will defeat every effort to overthrow or essentially alter the Tariff. But in this hope we may be disappointed, and we knew that the country can never realize all the legitimate advantages of Protection while its enemies bear rule in the land, and their drawn sword is suspended over the head of the Tariff, and only withheld from descending by the casualty of their intrigues and rivalries. But whatever may be their course or its results, let the friends of Protection and a wisely diversified, well compacted Home Industry, stand vigilant, determined and hopeful. The day of the Nation's deliverance from the hands of their opposers cannot be far distant. For that day, let us be ready.

THE POSTAGE REFORM.

At the last Session of Congress a bill was framed, amended and passed, in accordance with the earnest demands of the People through several preceding years, essentially reducing the Rates of Letter Postage and making other important reforms in our Post Office system. Instead of our old rates of 6, 10, 12½, 18½ and 25 cents for each piece of paper of which a letter or letter-packet may be composed, conveyed less than 30, 80, 150, and 400, and over 400 miles respectively, the following are the rates established by the act of March 3d last:

Each letter or letter package weighing less than half an ounce, if carried less than 300 miles.....	6 cents.
Do. over 300 miles.....	10 "

Each additional half ounce or fraction, double these rates.	
Drop Letters (delivered from the office where posted).....	2 cents.
Advertised Letters to be charged the cost of Advertising, in addition to the Postage.	
Each Circular, Handbill, or Advertisement, printed on paper not larger than a common cap sheet, and sent unsealed.....	2 cents.
2. Newspapers of less than 1900 square inches (30 by 38 inches) to be charged as before—1 cent each for any distance within the State where printed and mailed, or under 100 miles if carried out of the State; all greater distances 1½ cents each. But if conveyed less than 30 miles from the place where printed, free. Newspapers of over 1900 square inches, to be charged Magazine postage.	
3. Magazines, Pamphlets and other printed works, 3½ cents for the first ounce, 1 cent for each additional ounce or fraction above half an ounce, for any distance whatever. In all cases, any writing on or within a package, other than the	

necessary direction, subjects it to the Letter Postage.

—Such are the Rates of Postage established by the Postage Reform bill. Among its other provisions, it abolishes utterly the *Franking Privilege* of Postmasters and all other persons except the President, Ex-Presidents, Widows of Ex-Presidents, Assistant Postmasters General, Members of Congress, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Private Expresses on Mail Routes are prohibited carrying letters under a penalty of \$150 for each offence, but every publisher may transmit his Newspapers, Pamphlets or other Printed Matter out of the Mails, if he chooses.

Owners of Steamboats, Rail-Cars, Stages, &c. who may carry letters are condemned to pay \$100 for each offence; the Captain, Conductors, &c. of do. \$50.

Private Persons are not forbidden to carry Letters or other matter on their several routes of travel, provided they receive no compensation therefor.

Bound Books are not "mailable matter," and Bank Notes may be transmitted through the Mails at Letter Postage or conveyed otherwise, at pleasure.

Penalties accruing under this act shall be

paid one half to the informant and prosecutor; the balance to the United States.

Mail Contracts shall hereafter be given to the lowest responsible bidder, in all cases.

Lists of Letters uncalled for must be advertised in the journal (or journals where two or three are employed) of *largest circulation*. (By a subsequent decision of the Postmaster General, this is explained to mean *Circulation within the County* wherein the advertising Post Office is situated.

No package shall be received for transmission through the Mails which weighs over *three pounds*.

All suits arising under this act are to be prosecuted in any of the Courts of the U. States.

In order to cover any deficiency of Post Office Revenue accruing under this act, the sum of \$750,000 is specifically appropriated from the Treasury in aid of this Department, with a proviso that more may be drawn if necessary; but the whole expense of the Mail Service must not exceed \$4,500,000 per annum.

Railroads of the first class may be paid a sum not exceeding that previously prescribed by law; Railroads of the second class, not over \$100 per mile per annum; do. of the third class, not over 50 per mile per annum: the Postmaster General to classify them.

THE NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION.

PROTECTION is the fundamental necessity, the primary object, of all rightful government. To protect each other against the felonious practices of the swindler, the burglar, the assassin, or the more formidable assaults of barbarian hordes, of ambitious chieftains, of invading armies, the members of a community unite to bear the burthens and submit to the restrictions of natural right incidental to the existence of government. Each individual, on his part, incurs the obligations, submits to the restrictions, and assumes the burthen of citizenship, on the implied but palpable contract of the government to protect him in the full enjoyment of those rights reserved

to him under the social compact; in the undisturbed and absolute use of the products of his own labor and skill, and in the right to employ advantageously all his faculties in the acquirement of an adequate subsistence.

Very few have ever denied to Government the right and duty of protecting its people from overt acts of aggression and violence.—That an invading foe should be resisted, a law-breaking villain arrested and confined, or a domineering, encroaching nation checked and resisted, are propositions so plain that no writer of note on Government has doubted or demurred to them.

Now it cannot be seriously, considerably denied, that a nation may be injured as certainly and vitally by the policy of a rival as by its arms. An Order in Council, an act of legislation, may cripple the Commerce and blight the Industry of a distant Nation, when open hostility would have been wholly unavailing. The Navigation Act of Great Britain did more to destroy the commercial importance of Holland than all the fleets that ever issued from Portsmouth and Plymouth. History is full of examples of the decline and destruction of nations from causes which they failed clearly to recognize, but which later and clear-sighted observers have readily detected in the grasping policy and deep-laid plans of a subtle and determined rival.

We hold it self-evident that it is as clearly and fully the duty of a Government to guard its citizens against the insidious influences of hostile foreign policy, as against the more direct and manly assaults of foreign armies.—And they insist that a wise and paternal Government will as carefully guard, as un-sleepingly watch against the machinations of foreign cabinets as the shock of hostile fleets and battalions.

To illustrate this position, let us adduce a case such as has substantially happened at least once in the history of our own country. Let us suppose that the great mass of our People are satisfactorily engaged in Agricultural pursuits, and that they obtain their manufactured goods by an exchange of their surplus Wheat for the fabrics and wares of Great Britain. No duty, or a very moderate one, for revenue merely, is charged on either side. At length, however, Great Britain resolves to produce all her own grain, and to this end imposes a heavy, a prohibitory duty, on its importation from abroad. By this act our farmers are left without a market for their produce, its price depreciates, and it remains a drug on their hands. British fabrics are still pouring into our ports, are sold for fewer dollars than it would cost to produce them here, and thus fill all the channels of trade. What is the duty thereby imposed on our Government? Free Trade affirms that it should do nothing, but simply wait until the inevitable bankruptcy of our business classes, the continued decline in price of our great staples, the withdrawal of our specie and the degradation or destruction of our circulating medium, shall have reduced the price of American Labor, and with it all results of Labor, so low that the Manufactures we need can be produced here at as low a money price as in England. This is what is implied by leaving trade to 'regulate itself.' But we insist that it is neither a wise nor a table adjustment of the difficulty. It is not wise, for it involves our People in an infinity

of suffering, stagnation and pecuniary loss; it is not stable, for the first gleam of prosperity in our land—if such gleam could be under that policy—would draw hither cargo after cargo of British goods, and ensure a repetition of our disasters. Now the true and manifest policy of our Government, as it appears most obvious to us, is to meet the aggressive policy of our rival at the outset—to countervail duty by duty, restriction by restriction—to protect and foster our Manufactures as fast and far as Britain at our expense shall favor her Agriculture—and thus to preserve our People from the bottomless abyss of foreign debt and bankruptcy, extend the sphere of their industry, and lay deep and enduring the bases of a substantial National Independence of all foreign policy whatever.

Let us endeavor, by an illustration, to place this important truth in a yet clearer light, and establish at the same time the wisdom and necessity of genuine Protection.—We will take the case of Great Britain, a country of boundless wealth, experience and skill in mechanical processes and arts, great and established facilities for all branches of manufactures, and abundance of cheap labor; on the other hand we will set our own States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois—States as yet mainly agricultural, imperfectly subdued and tilled, with labor scarce and in demand, and a soil yielding abundantly all the fruits of the earth. If Britain were wise enough to take freely of these States their grain in exchange for her cloths and wares, it would seem at first blush their manifest interest to procure for her their supplies of Manufactures. Beyond doubt they might thus obtain their goods for fewer dollars than by encouraging their production on their own soil. But experience abundantly demonstrates that, in order to buy their cloths of England at the cheaper money prices at which they, being of trifling bulk, could undoubtedly be transported and sold, our Western farmers must sell their grain at such prices as would admit of its transportation to England and sale there in competition with the grain of all other countries. Estimating the average price of Wheat throughout the world at one dollar a bushel, it could hardly, under a system of Free Trade, command more than a dollar and a quarter in England; and, in view of the close proximity of the great grain-growing regions of Germany and Poland, with their cheap labor, we may well doubt that it would be so high. The effect of absolute Free Trade would, therefore, be to supply the farmers of the West with British Cloths at prices little above those of Leeds and Birmingham, but to reduce the value of their own products far below that of the corresponding products of Germany and Po-

land, by reason of the far greater extent of the devious, varied, and for months of each year interrupted transportation to England. Allowing that the average price of Wheat in England would be a dollar and a quarter, its average price throughout the West could not certainly exceed fifty cents, and would often fall below twenty-five. Admitting, therefore, that the money cost of producing the Cloth on their own soil would for a time be twenty-five per cent. more, the simple question to be decided by the farmers of the West is, whether they will pay five dollars a yard for Cloth in Wheat at a dollar a bushel, or buy it at four dollars a yard and pay in Wheat at thirty cents a bushel? The answer could not long detain any one who had mastered the simple rules of arithmetic.

Or, we may state the question in another form: Which is cheaper, to send Flour from Peoria and Chicago to Leeds and Sheffield for Cloth, paying four barrels out of six for transportation, or to invite the cloth-makers to our own soil, and here pay them four barrels instead of two for the Cloth, and yet save two of the six to the farmer who raised the Grain and buys the Cloth? It is most manifest that the policy which keeps the cloth-makers on one continent and the grain-growers in the heart of another, is one of flagrant improvidence and waste—a wanton throwing away of the enormous cost of reciprocal transportation—reducing greatly the essential reward of labor on either hand, and thus depressing the condition of the laborer. How shall this conclusion be avoided?

We, therefore, do not advocate the Protective policy as advantageous to our own people merely, but to all who in the sweat of their face eat bread—who by honest industry add to the sum of human products and comforts. So far as may be necessary to the home production of all articles essential to subsistence and well-being, and to which production there exists no natural obstacle of climate or soil, we hold the Protective policy to be the true and obvious policy of all nations, with regard as well to the general as to their individual good. We hold such Protection to be dictated by a wise Economy as well as a true Independence. What ever articles are 'far-fetched' are proverbially 'dear-bought,' inevitable necessity dictates this, and commercial rapacity aggravates it. Very many articles are now daily charged to the consumer at least *six times* the price that was paid to the producer. But this can only take place to any extent where the producer and consumer are widely separated from each other—usually by oceans or continents. Let us encourage and diversify Home Production until every thing to which our position is genial shall be produced on our own wide-spread territory and fertile soil,

and this enormous disparity will cease.—In support of the views here adduced, we may add that even the Free Trade authorities of England do not counsel an abandonment of Protection in any case analogous to ours. Adam Smith, the great oracle of that faith, expressly approves and justifies the British Navigation Act, which is not merely exclusively Protective, but aggressively so; and even Mr. J. Deacon Hume, whose evidence before the late Free Trade Committee of Parliament, is so widely quoted and so sweeping against the British Protective system, in that same evidence insists that the Free Labor of Jamaica should not be left to a naked competition with the annually recruited Slave Labor of Cuba—I conceive, says he, 'that this question is taken entirely out of the category of Free Trade.' We need not indulge in any comment.

We have refrained from pressing the argument that the multiplying and varying of the pursuits of industry in our own Country must inevitably afford fitting and congenial employment to a far greater variety of talents, capacities and inclinations, than would otherwise be absorbed in them, and thus vastly increase the product, wealth and happiness of the People—and that those fabrics of which the domestic production has been fostered by adequate Protective duties have always been afforded at cheaper and cheaper rates, until they vastly underold the foreign competitor. Neither have we taken occasion to show, as we might easily have done, that many articles which can be produced here as cheaply, even by the dollar standard, as elsewhere, still need a moderate duty on imports to protect them against the fluctuation of European markets, a glut in the foreign production, or the desperate efforts of a foreign rivalry, which understands that by breaking down our Home Manufacture it may secure to itself a monopoly of our market for years, and thus reward itself for an outlay of thousands by a profit of hundreds of thousands. Neither have we dwelt on the importance of preserving the Industry and Currency of our Country from a degrading and ruinous dependence on the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange of London, the machinations of a few commercial capitalists in the dark purlieus of the Bourse of Paris or the Bank of England. But without extending farther our illustrations, we would respectfully submit that the Principles of Protection appear to us those of true Political Economy, far-seeing Wisdom, and practical Statesmanship; their spirit and tendency consistent with universal benevolence and good will; and their observance and enforcement in our legislation and policy essential to National Independence and general well-being.

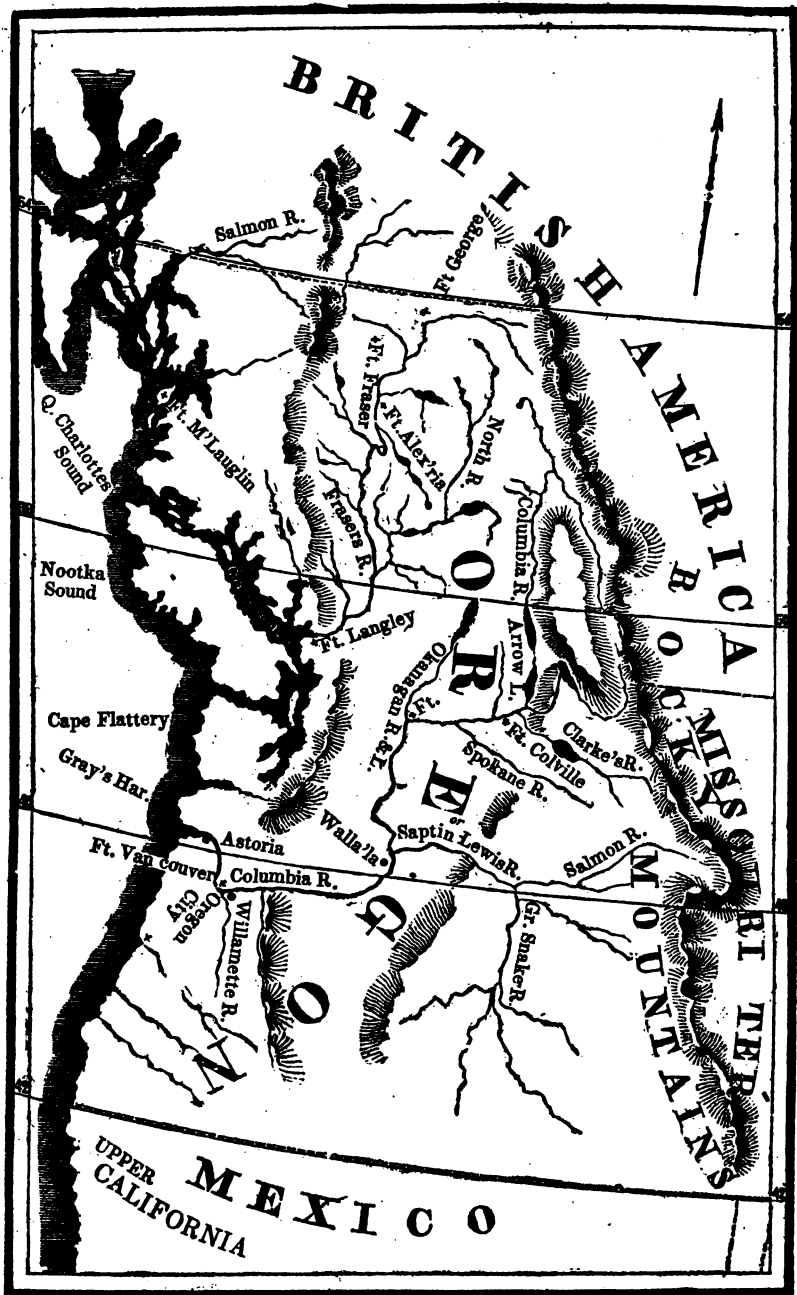
AMERICAN RAILROADS.

States.	RAILROADS.	Length in miles.	Cost.	1844. Income.	
				Gross.	Nett.
Maine	Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	50	1,200,000	131,404	62,172
New-Hampshire	Concord	35	750,000	.....	.....
Massachusetts	Boston and Maine	56	1,485,461	233,101	86,401
"	Boston and Maine extension	17½	455,703	.....	.....
"	Boston and Lowell	26	1,863,746	316,909	147,615
"	Boston and Providence	41	1,886,135	282,701	156,109
"	Boston and Worcester	44	2,914,078	428,437	195,163
"	Berkshire	21	250,000	17,737	.....
"	Charlestown branch	.....	280,260	34,654	13,971
"	Eastern	54	2,388,631	337,238	227,920
"	Fitchburg	50	1,150,000	42,759	26,835
"	Nashua and Lowell	14½	380,000	94,588	34,944
"	New-Bedford and Taunton	20	430,962	64,998	24,000
"	Northampton and Springfield	.....	172,863	.....	.....
"	Norwich and Worcester	59	1,176,366	230,674	99,464
"	Old Colony	.....	87,880	.....	.....
"	Stoughton branch	4	63,075	.....	.....
"	Taunton branch	11	250,000	96,687	30,000
"	Vermont and Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	West Stockbridge	6	41,516	.....	.....
"	Western, (117 miles in Massachusetts)	156	7,686,902	753,753	439,679
"	Worcester branch to Milbury	.....	8,431	.....	.....
Connecticut	Housatonic, (10 months)	74	1,244,123	150,000	.....
"	Hartford and New-Haven	38	1,100,000	.....	.....
"	Hartford and Springfield	25½	600,000	.....	.....
"	Stonington, (year ending 1st September)	48	2,600,000	154,724	79,845
New-York	Attica and Buffalo	31	336,311	73,248	48,031
"	Auburn and Rochester	78	1,796,342	237,667	152,007
"	Auburn and Syracuse	26	766,657	96,738	58,544
"	Buffalo and Niagara	23	200,000	.....	.....
"	Erie (opened 53 miles)	446	5,000,000	126,080	59,075
"	Harlem	26	2,250,000	140,685	62,399
"	Hudson and Berkshire	31	575,613	35,029	1,789
"	Long Island	96	1,610,221	153,456	58,996
"	Mohawk and Hudson	17	1,317,893	79,804	45,763
"	Saratoga and Schenectady	22	303,658	34,666	8,455
"	Schenectady and Troy	20½	640,800	32,646	6,365
"	Syracuse and Utica	53	1,115,897	192,061	150,992
"	Tonawanda	43	727,332	114,177	75,865
"	Troy and Greenbush	6	180,000	.....	.....
"	Troy and Saratoga	25	475,801	38,502	9,971
"	Utica and Schenectady	78	2,168,165	331,932	199,094
New-Jersey	Camden and Amboy	61	3,200,000	784,191	404,956
"	Elizabethtown and Somerville	26	500,000	.....	.....
"	New-Jersey	34	2,000,000	.....	.....
"	Paterson	16	500,000	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Beaver Meadow	28	1,000,000	.....	.....
"	Cumberland Valley	46	1,250,000	.....	.....
"	Harrisburg and Lancaster	36	860,000	.....	.....
"	Hazleton branch	10	120,000	.....	.....
"	Little Schuylkill	29½	900,000	.....	.....
"	Blossburg and Corning	40	600,000	.....	.....
"	Mauch Chunk	9	100,000	.....	.....
"	Minehill and Schuylkill Haven	19½	396,117	.....	.....
"	Norristown	20	800,000	.....	.....
"	Philadelphia and Trenton	30	400,000	.....	.....
"	Pottsville and Danville	29½	1,500,000	.....	.....
"	Reading	94	9,457,570	597,613	343,511

States.	RAILROADS.	Length in miles.	Cost.	1844.	
				Gross.	Nett.
Pennsylvania	Schuylkill Valley	10	1,000,000		
"	Williamsport and Elmira	25	400,000		
"	Philadelphia and Baltimore	93	4,400,000		210,000
Delaware	Frenchtown	16	600,000		
Maryland	Baltimore and Ohio, (1st October,)	188	7,623,600	638,620	346,946
"	Baltimore and Susquehanna	58	3,000,000		
"	Baltimore and Washington	38	1,800,000	212,129	104,529
Virginia	Greensville and Roanoke	18	284,433	95,368	6,074
"	Petersburg	63	969,880	122,871	72,898
"	Portsmouth and Roanoke	78½	1,454,171		
"	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac	* 76	800,000	185,943	85,888
"	Richmond and Petersburg	* 22½	700,000		
"	Winchester and Potomac	* 32	500,000		
North Carolina	Raleigh and Gaston	* 84½	1,360,000		
"	Wilmington and Raleigh	* 161	1,800,000		
South Carolina	South Carolina	136		532,871	140,196
"	Columbia	66	5,671,452	328,425	180,704
Georgia	Central	190	2,581,723		
"	Georgia	147½	2,650,000	248,096	147,523
"	Montgomery and West Point	89	500,000	35,000	15,000
Kentucky	Lexington and Ohio	40	450,000		
Ohio	Little Miami	40	400,000		
"	Mad River	40	150,000		
Indiana	Madison and Indianapolis	56	232,000		
Canada	Champlain and St. Lawrence	15		58,000	24,000

ESTIMATES OF CROPS IN THE SEVERAL STATES FOR 1844.

State or Ter.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Ind'n Corn.	Bushels Potatoes.	Pounds Tobacco.	Pounds Cotton.	lbs. Silk.	Pounds Sugar.
Maine	622,000	1,422,000	1,738,000	12,304,000			850	266,000
New-Hamp.	588,000	1,765,000	1,662,000	4,643,000			1,100	1,928,000
Mass.	210,000	1,687,000	2,816,000	4,050,000	103,000		37,690	425,000
Rhode Island	4,000	182,000	636,000	812,000			1,140	
Connecticut	104,000	1,496,000	2,408,000	2,117,000	661,000		176,210	47,000
Vermont	776,000	3,266,000	1,440,000	6,158,000			10,990	4,383,000
New-York	14,975,000	31,135,000	19,468,000	17,703,000			6,540	12,135,000
New-Jersey	875,000	4,271,000	6,966,000	2,067,000			5,200	
Penn.	10,483,000	24,783,000	19,029,000	6,871,000	486,000		33,100	1,313,000
Delaware	367,000	1,035,000	3,014,000	194,000			4,580	
Maryland	4,070,000	2,254,000	4,653,000	881,000	582,000	6,000	8,530	
Virginia	10,805,000	14,812,000	38,960,000	2,374,000	33,574,000	2,683,000	7,720	1,407,000
N. Carolina	2,461,000	5,346,000	22,330,000	3,615,000	466,000	51,628,000	8,050	8,000
S. Carolina	1,460,000	1,400,000	13,646,000	3,360,000	53,000	49,700,000	6,930	28,000
Georgia	1,848,000	1,190,000	22,200,000	2,048,000	163,000	213,620,000	7,660	291,000
Alabama	1,068,000	1,909,000	22,200,000	1,923,000	310,000	140,000,000	7,170	9,000
Mississippi	344,000	1,081,000	2,709,000	3,378,000	176,000	195,240,000	270	
Louisiana		138,000	7,600,000	1,443,000		154,800,000	1,310	160,000,000
Tennessee	6,950,000	7,841,000	61,100,000	2,051,900	33,736,000	39,600,000	25,090	460,000
Kentucky	3,974,000	11,901,000	47,500,000	1,371,000	57,555,000	880,000	5,810	2,447,000
Ohio	15,969,000	20,333,000	48,000,000	4,847,000	6,888,000		31,500	4,380,000
Indiana	5,419,000	11,885,000	34,500,000	3,573,000	3,900,000		1,050	7,365,000
Illinois	3,380,000	10,798,000	19,680,000	3,695,000	1,062,000	250,000	4,250	542,000
Missouri	1,144,000	4,555,000	12,500,000	979,000	12,495,000	180,000	960	396,000
Arkansas	2,111,000	396,000	7,500,000	611,000		14,400,000	270	3,000
Michigan	4,237,000	4,013,000	4,300,000	5,359,000			1,730	8,611,000
Florida	1,000	10,000	1,100,000	300,000	195,000	9,120,000	510	373,000
Wisconsin	728,000	1,000,000	560,000	853,000			30	216,000
Iowa	595,000	568,000	1,690,000	469,000				74,000
Dist. Columb	13,000	15,000	44,000	51,000			1,250	
Total	95,607,000	172,247,000	421,253,000	89,493,000	151,705,000	872,107,000	396,790	801,107,000



BRITISH AMERICA

AMERICA

MISSOURI TERRITORY

UPPER CALIFORNIA
MEXICO

Salmon R.

Ft. George

Q. Charlottes Sound

Ft. M'Laughlin

Ft. Fraser

Ft. Alexria

North R.

Columbia R.

Nootka Sound

Ft. Langley

Cape Flattery

Gray's Har.

Fraser R.

Arrows R. & C.

Ft. Colville

Clarke's R.

Spokane R.

Ft. Van couver

Astoria

Walla Walla

Saptin Lewis R.

Salmon R.

Oregon City

Williamette R.

Gr. Snake R.

OREGON.

OUR RIGHTFUL NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY.

Decidedly the clearest and best account we have seen of the Oregon Boundary controversy is given in the following article from the *Edinburgh Review* of July last. So lucid, so candid, so truthful is it, that the British newspaper press (the London Times especially) denounce it as a virtual surrender of all in dispute that is material—as in truth it is. The boundary proposed by the Review is that proposed and urged by our Government at different times, but always rejected by Great Britain. We think the Review demonstrates that it is the proper and just one.

- I. *Report from the Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company, April 24, 1749.* Reprinted in Reports from Committees of the House of Commons. 1808.
- II. *Hudson's Bay Company Charters and Correspondence.* House of Commons, August 8, 1842. No. 547.
- III. *American State Papers.* Presented at different times to Congress in 1826, 1828, and 1838.
- IV. *Travels in the Oregon Territory.* By T. J. FAIRHAR, 2 vols. 8vo. London: 1843.
- V. *The Oregon Territory.* By JOHN DUNN. 8vo. London: 1844.
- VI. *On the Discovery of the Mississippi, and the South-Western Oregon, and North-western Boundary of the United States.* By T. FALCONER. 8vo. London: 1844.
- VII. *The History of Oregon and California.* By R. GREENHOW. 8vo. London: 1844.
- VIII. *Narratives of the United States Exploring Expedition.* By CHARLES WILKES. 5 vols. 4to. Philadelphia: 1845.
- IX. *The Life and Travels of Thomas Simpson.* By A. SIMPSON. 8vo. London: 1845.
- X. *The Oregon Question.* By T. FALCONER.—Second edition. London: 1845.

NORTH-WESTERN America is probably the largest portion of the world yet unsubdued by cultivation. From about latitude 32° to 70°, and from longitude 125° to 95°, boundaries enclosing a space of more than 4,000,000 square miles, the real occupants of the country are the aboriginal hunters and fishers.—Two or three Russian, English, and Mexican trading stations on the coast; and in the interior a few English hunting posts, and some missionary establishments supplied by Mexico and the United States—are the only points inhabited by civilized men. About 500,000 Indians, and about 10,000 whites, constitute the population of a district more than one-third larger than Europe, and situated for the most part within the temperate zone. The whole is intersected from North to South, by a chain called, to the north of latitude 42°, the Rocky Mountains, and to the south of that parallel, the Sierra Anahuac; which is in

fact a continuation of the Andes. Between these mountains and the Pacific, from which they are at an average distance of 500 miles, run intermediate ranges, some parallel and some from West to East, so as to leave level a very small portion of the country. The rivers which flow from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains are the great rivers of North America—the Mackenzie, the Missouri, and the Rio Grande. On the western side they are few, interrupted by falls and rapids, closed at their mouths by bars, and, in the earlier part of their courses, generally confined by precipitous banks of 1000 or 1500 feet in height.

We have said that the occupants of the territory are the Indian tribes; but the greater part of it is under the nominal sovereignty of Russia, England, the United States and Mexico. The Russian boundary begins at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales' Island, (lat. 54° 40') then runs in a north-western and northern direction to the Arctic Ocean; so as to include first a narrow strip of coast, and then a peninsula washed by three seas, and forming the north-western extremity of the continent. The British portion includes all that is east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of latitude 49°. The boundary of the United States comprises all that is east of the Rocky Mountains, from latitude 49° to 42°: and then runs in a south-easterly direction, until it reaches the rivers which form the boundary of Texas. All that remains south of the forty-second parallel belongs to Mexico.

Between these limits lies the unappropriated Oregon country, bounded on the North by the parallel 54° 40', on the East by the Rocky Mountains, on the South by the forty-second parallel, and on the West by the Pacific. It is about 650 miles in length, and of an average breadth of about 550—narrower towards the North, and broader towards the South—the Rocky Mountains running, not

parallel with the coast, but in a south-westerly direction. It contains, therefore, about 360,000 square miles; more than three times the surface of the British Islands. The northern part of the coast, above the forty-eighth parallel, is protected by numerous islands, the largest of which, Vancouver's Island, is about two-thirds of the size of Ireland. Along the straits which separate these islands from the continent, are many excellent harbors; but down the whole coast of the Pacific, from latitude 48° to Port San Francisco, far within the Mexican frontier, there is no refuge except Bulfinch harbor and the Columbia—the former of which can be entered only by small vessels, and the latter is inaccessible for eight months of the year, and dangerous at all times.

We have already said that the whole country is intersected by ranges of mountains.—Most of them are loftier than our loftiest Alpine ranges, and some are supposed to equal, or even to exceed, the highest Andes. One consequence of this is, that the climate is severe except in the south-western valleys, where it is tempered by the neighborhood of the sea. Another is, that only a very small portion of the land is capable of cultivation. The best portion is the valley between the Kalmet Mountains and the Pacific, a strip about eighty miles broad and three hundred long, watered by the Columbia, and by its tributaries, the Cowitz on the North, and the Willamet on the South. But even of this Oregon Felix, Mr. Greenhow states that only from one-eighth to one-tenth is cultivable. Farther to the West the land rises into elevated plains, sometimes of rock and sometimes of sand, without wood and almost without vegetation, intersected indeed by rivers, but rivers which bring no fertility. "The banks," says Captain Wilkes, "of the Upper Columbia are altogether devoid of any fertile alluvial flats, destitute of even scattered trees; there is no freshness in the little vegetation on its borders; the sterile sands reach to its very brink; it is scarcely to be believed, until its banks are reached, that a mighty river is rolling its waters past these arid wastes." Towards the North, a higher latitude and a still greater elevation render the country still less fit for the abode of man. But even here some fertile valleys are to be found. And Mr. Dunn describes the lower part of Vancouver's Island as, on the whole, the most habitable portion of this inhospitable territory.†

But though generally incapable of tillage, the south-western part contains some districts not unfit for pasturage, and others which are rich in timber. The rivers are full of fish, and the northern part abounds, or till lately did abound, with furred animals.

Until the last three or four years, the only use made of it by civilized men, has been as a mart for the purchase of furs and skins.—The earliest adventurers in the North American fur-trade appear to have been the French Canadians. At first, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the wild animals were plentiful and the Indians numerous and powerful, the white traders remained in their towns on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and were satisfied with the skins brought to them by the hunters. As this supply diminished, and as the Indian tribes were thinned and cowed by the destructive proximity of civilization, the traders found it necessary to penetrate the wilderness, and barter with the hunter on his own territory. The bold men who engaged in this traffic had to encounter every form of hardship and danger. They had to deal with savages, selfish, cruel, and treacherous; intellectually, and, bad as the whites were, perhaps morally their inferiors—beings with whom they had no sympathy, towards whom their only relation was a mutual struggle to kill, to overreach, or to plunder. Under such circumstances, and in a country without law or public opinion, the *coureurs des bois*, as the French fur-traders were called, degenerated—as civilized men exposed to such influences always will degenerate—into intelligent beasts of prey, uniting the foresight, the perseverance, and the powers of combination of the White, to the rapacious and unscrupulous ferocity of the Indian. The remedy adopted by the French government was, to prohibit all persons from entering the Indian territory without a license; and to make the continuance of the license depend on their conduct.

In 1669, an association was formed by Prince Rupert to prosecute an English fur-trade; and in 1770 its members were incorporated by charter, under the title of the Hudson's Bay Company. To this Company Charles the Second granted, as absolute lords and proprietors, all the lands on the coasts and confines of the seas, lakes, and rivers within the Hudson's straits, not actually possessed by the subjects of any other Prince or State, and the exclusive right of trading with the inhabitants. And the charter proceeds to threaten all who may intrude on their privilege with the forfeiture of ship and merchandise, half to the Crown and half to the Company.

In 1749, nearly eighty years after the creation of the Company, an attempt was made to deprive them of their charter, on the ground of non-user; and it certainly appeared that they had done but little. They had at that time only four small forts, occupied by 120 men. Their exports for the ten preceding years had amounted only to £36,000, their expenses of management and establishment to

* Vol. iv., p. 429.

† Dunn's Oregon, p. 242.

£157,000, and their imports to about £280,000; so that their net profit was about £8,000 a year.* At this time the value of the furs annually imported from Canada into Rochelle, amounted, according to the rate fixed by the Company, to £120,000, or more than four times as much.†

In 1763, Canada was ceded to England.—Having been under the sovereignty of France in 1670, it was not included in the Company's charter. The vast western regions were now open without the necessity of a license; and the fur-trade was prosecuted at first by individuals, and afterwards by associations, which all, ultimately, were consolidated in the North-West Company. Of this great Company—of its wealth, its power, its feudal discipline, and its feudal magnificence—Mr. Washington Irving has given a vivid picture in the introduction to his "Astoria." The Hudson's Bay Company, with the characteristic inactivity of an ancient body protected by charter, remained quietly at their posts, like the earlier French traders, and purchased the furs which the Indians brought to them. The North-West Company explored the forest, the mountain, and the lake, frightened the Indians by their power, destroyed them by supplies of spirits and of arms; and for a time were almost masters of the continent between the Rocky Mountains and the Canadian lakes.—But the fur-trade, even when best managed, has always been a decaying trade, the reproduction of wild animals never equaling their consumption. Conducted as it was by traders and Indians, anxious only for immediate gain, who killed indiscriminately the male and the female, the full-grown and the cub, it became more destructive, and yet less productive, every year. As their original hunting-grounds were exhausted, the North-West Company pushed their parties and their posts towards the West. About the year 1806, they are supposed to have first crossed the Rocky Mountains, and to have established posts on the northern head-waters of the Columbia. About the same time they advanced North into the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, which at length had also found it necessary to establish posts in the interior.—In 1812, that Company for the first time made an attempt to exercise their rights of colonization. They sold a tract on the shores of Lake Winnipeg and of the Red River to Lord Selkirk, who planted there the germ of a considerable colony. The North-West Company, with the unscrupulous ferocity which a life among savages seems to produce among the members of even the most civilized nations, for some years waged a partisan war against the Hudson's Bay posts. Some-

times they merely drove away their inhabitants by force, or by cutting off their means of support; sometimes they waylaid and destroyed them on their route; and at length, in the year 1814, they organized an expedition against the Red River Settlement, which, after a civil war of two years, ended in the defeat and massacre of the Governor, Mr. Semple, with his immediate companions, and the expulsion of the survivors.

It was now obvious that the contest between the companies would produce the ruin of one or of both; and a successful attempt was made to consolidate them. But this alone would not have been a remedy. The experience of a century had shown that the indiscriminate admission of civilized men as traders into the territory of the Indians, is destructive to the morals of the former, and not only to the morals but to the existence, of the latter. It has been tried by the French, it has been tried by the English, and it has been tried by the Americans; and in every case the natives have been swept away by war, disease, and famine; and the whites have exhibited a frightful mixture of all the vices of civilized and savage life. "I have heard it related," says Mr. Wyeth, himself an American, "among white American trappers as a good joke, that a trapper who had said that he would shoot any Indian whom he could catch stealing his traps, was seen one morning to kill one; and on being asked if the Indian had stolen his traps, he answered, 'No; but he looked as if he was going to.'—An Indian was thus wantonly murdered, and white men laughed at the joke."¹

The union of the two great companies, though it would have cured the mischief of their competition, would have stimulated the enterprise, and let loose the evil passions of hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of private adventurers. To prevent this, and also to subject to the influence of law the British traders who might be allowed to visit the Indian territory, the 1 and 2 Geo. IV. cap. 66, was passed.

That Act, after reciting that the animosities and feuds arising from the competition of the Hudson's Bay and North-West Companies had for many years past kept the interior of North America in a state of continued disturbance, enacts—that it shall be lawful for his Majesty to give license to any company or persons for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in any part of North America, not being part of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, or of any of his Majesty's provinces, or of any lands or territories belonging to the United States. The Act then gives civil jurisdiction to the courts of Upper Canada over every part of America,

* Mr. Wyeth's Memoir. Report on Territory of Oregon. 25th Congress. 3d Session. Report 101.

* Reports from Committees of the House of Commons, reprinted in 1803. Vol. ii., p. 215.

† Anderson. Vol. iii., p. 237.

not within the existing British Colonies, and not subject to any civil government of the United States. It enables his Majesty to appoint within these limits justices of the peace, and to give them civil and penal jurisdiction, not extending in civil suits beyond £200, or in penal cases to death or transportation.—Cases beyond these limits are reserved for the courts of Upper Canada.

In pursuance of this Act, charters had been granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, "for the exclusive trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America to the northward or to the westward of the territories of the United States, as shall not form part of any of the British Provinces, or of the territories of any European Power." The charter requires the Company to provide for the execution of civil and criminal processes over their servants, and to frame, and submit to the Crown rules for conducting the trade, which may diminish or prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians, and promote their moral and religious improvement. And it declares, that nothing contained in it shall prevent his Majesty from establishing any colony within the territories in question, or from annexing them to any existing colony.

It will be observed that the charter contains no clause authorizing the Company to form settlements. Not only have they no power to grant lands, but they have no power even to hold them. The charter gives them as against all other British subjects, but only as against them, the exclusive right of trading with the natives, according to regulations to be approved by the Crown; and it requires them to deliver up their own servants to the jurisdiction of British tribunals. This is the whole amount of the privileges which it grants, and of the duties which it imposes. They cannot acquire for themselves the property, or for the Crown the sovereignty, over a single acre.

This, however, does not apply to the vast region comprised in their original charter of 1670. In that region they are lords of the soil, and it is there, therefore, on the banks of the Red River, that they have formed their principal establishment. In that remote colony there are now more than 5000 persons—a Roman Catholic bishop, a cathedral, and seven or eight other religious ministers. The Company sell their land at 12s. 6d. an acre, and the plantations extend for fifty miles along the river.* Thence their posts are dotted about from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They are in general stockades, with little wooden bastions at the corners, capable of holding a traveling party of thirty or forty persons, but seldom tenanted by more than four or five permanent inhabitants. The largest is Vancouver on the Columbia, about ninety miles from its mouth, and accessible by vessels of

not more than fourteen feet draught. It consists of a stockade enclosing four acres; a village of sixty houses, stores, mills, workshops, a farm of 3000 acres, and a considerable quantity of cattle for the supply of the Company's posts. Another is Fort-Nasqually on the seacoast, within the Straits of Fuca. The purposes for which this post has been established require some explanation. The supply of the Russian settlements with provisions, and the Sandwich Islands with timber, has turned out a profitable trade; and it is supposed that the ships which carry supplies to Vancouver might, on their return, fill their stowage, which is more than is required for furs, with wool, hides, and tallow for the English market. But as such a use of the Company's capital, not being within its charter, would be illegal, a sub-company has been formed, called the Puget's Sound Company, consisting of members of the Hudson's Bay Company; and governed by its officers, but employing capital of their own.† Their principal farm is at Fort-Nasqually, and they have a considerable one on Vancouver's Island, and others between the Straits of Fuca and the Columbia.

To the south of the Columbia, principally on the banks of the Willamet, some agricultural establishments have been formed by Americans. The nucleus is generally a missionary, who proposes to convert the Indians by civilization, and for this purpose begins by using them as agricultural laborers. He is followed by men either misled by the misrepresentations of the climate and soil of Oregon, which, for party purposes, have been spread through the United States; or so unprovided with capital as to think it worth while to undergo the dangers and toils of the journey, in order to obtain land for nothing. The principal is Oregon, which is thus described in the most recent information which has reached us:—"This place, Oregon City, is situated at the head of the navigation at the foot of Willamet Falls, one of the greatest water powers in the world. It contains twelve dwelling-houses, three stores, one blacksmith's shop, two saw-mills, and a grist-mill."‡ The American establishments are not supposed to have yet succeeded as sources of net profit, though they have afforded to the inhabitants the means of existence. Captain Wilkes states, that in 1842 and 1843 prices were merely nominal, and the settlers' horses were fed with the finest wheats.†

It is, we repeat, as a hunting-ground that Oregon is valuable; and, as applicable to this purpose, the merits of the northern and

* Wilkes, vol. iv., p. 307.

† See Mr. Perry's letter, dated Oregon City, March 30, 1843, in *Simmons's Colonial Magazine*, vol. i. p. 101.

‡ Vol. iv. p. 308.

* *Sturpeon's Travels*, chap. vii.

southern portions are reversed. The districts to the north of the Straits of Fuca, which are generally unfit for agriculture and pasturage, still continue to afford a considerable supply of furred animals. Those to the South, which contain some spots fit for settlement, have been almost exhausted as hunting-grounds.

In a letter from Mr. Pelly, the governor, to Lord Glenelg, previous to the grant of the charter of 1838, he states that nearly their whole profits are drawn from their own proper territory; their other trade showing in some years a trifling loss, and in others a small gain.* Mr. Wyeth, who had been himself a fur-trader, believes that trade to be less profitable than any other in which as much danger of life and property is incurred; and he adds, that he has good evidence that in 1833, the profits of the western department of the Company, which includes Oregon, did not exceed \$10,000, or less than £2500.† This exceeds Mr. Pelly.

The fur-trade, as we have already said, is naturally a decreasing trade. If it was had in 1837, it is not likely to be better now. And this is supported by the testimony of Captain Wilkes, who visited Oregon in 1840. "Many persons," says Captain Wilkes, writing from Fort Vancouver, "imagine that large gain must result from the Indian trade; but this is seldom the case—the Indians understand well the worth of each article. The Company are obliged to make advances to all their trappers, and from such a reckless set there is little certainty of getting returns, even if the trapper have it in his power. All the profits of the Company depend on economical arrangements; for the quantity of peltry in this section of the country, and indeed the fur-trade on this side of the mountains, has fallen off fifty per cent. in the last few years. It is indeed reported that this business is at present hardly worth pursuing."‡

This is confirmed by a statement, which we have now before us of the Company's whole importations for 1844, and of their importations from the Columbia (which includes the whole Oregon Territory) in 1845. In 1844, they imported from the whole of their North American territories and hunting-grounds 433,398 skins, of the value of £173,936, 17s.; of which Oregon furnished only 61,365 skins, valued at only £43,571. In 1845, their importation from Oregon has been only 57,628 skins, valued at £56,749, 14s. We have also before us a return of the number of persons in their employ in North America for the year ending the 1st of June, 1844. It is 1212. There are many single

*Hudson's Bay Company Correspondence.—House of Commons Paper, 1842, No. 547, pp. 26, 27.

†Territory of Oregon Report, p. 13.

‡Vol. iv, p. 333.

manufacturing establishments in England—such as the Great Western Cotton Factory in Bristol, or Mr. Marshall's in Leeds—which keep in activity a much larger capital, employ a much greater number of persons, and give a much larger annual produce, than can be predicated of a company which is the actual proprietor of territories larger than the British Islands, and has the exclusive use of a region greater than the whole of Europe!

But though the Company, as far at least as this portion of their trade is concerned, have been unsuccessful merchants, they have been wise and benevolent administrators. "In all the countries," says Mr. Wyeth, "where the Hudson's Bay Company have exclusive control, they are at peace with the Indians, and the Indians are at peace among themselves."*

"An opinion has gone abroad," says Captain Wilkes, "that at this post (Vancouver) there is a disregard of morality and religion. As far as my observations went, I feel myself obliged to state that everything seems to prove the contrary. I have reason to believe, from the discipline and the example of the superiors, that the whole establishment is a pattern of good order and correct deportment. This remark not only extends to this establishment, but as far as our opportunities went, (and all but two of their posts were visited,) the same good order prevails throughout the country. Wherever the operations of the Company extend, they have opened the way to future emigration, provided the means necessary for the success of emigrants, and rendered its peaceful occupation an easy and cheap task."†

And yet, under these favorable circumstances, though spirits are refused, wars are discouraged, and profligate intercourse is prevented, the proximity of the white man still exercises, and apparently with little diminution of intensity, its destructive influence on the red men. They are attacked by new diseases, and their old ones seem to be aggravated.

"During my stay at Vancouver," says Captain Wilkes, "I frequently saw Casenove, the chief of the Klackatack tribe. He was once lord of this domain. His village was situated about six miles below Vancouver, on the North side of the river, and within the last fifteen years was quite populous; he then could muster four or five hundred warriors; but disease has swept off the whole tribe—it is said that they all died within three weeks. He now stands alone, his land, tribe and property all departed, and he left on the bounty of the Company. Casenove is about fifty years of age, a noble and intelligent-looking Indian. I could not but feel for the situation of one who, in the short space of a

*Territory of Oregon Report, p. 14.

†Vol. iv, p. 332.

few weeks, lost the whole of his tribe and kindred, as I saw him quietly enter the apartment, wrapped in his blanket, and take his seat at the lonely side-table. He scarce seemed to attract the notice of any one, but ate his meal in silence, and retired. He has always been a great friend to the whites, and during the time of his prosperity was ever ready to search out, and bring to punishment, all those who committed depredations on strangers. Casenove's tribe is not the only one that has suffered in this way; many others have been swept off entirely, without leaving a single survivor.*

It seems probable that in a few years all that formerly gave life to the country, both the hunter and his prey, will become extinct; and that their place will be supplied by a thin white and half-breed population, scattered along the few fertile valleys, supported by pasture instead of by the chase; and gradually degenerating into the barbarism, far more offensive than that of the savage, which degrades the backwoodman.

Having given this short view of the Oregon country, we proceed to examine the grounds on which the very doubtful advantage of its sovereignty is claimed.

It will appear that the facts on each side are tolerably clear; the difficulty, therefore, if there be any, must arise from the obscurity of the law; and we will begin, therefore, by a brief statement of what we believe to be international laws with respect to the acquisition of sovereignty over an unoccupied territory.

Generally, it may be said, that such sovereignty may be acquired by five means. By *Discovery*, by *Settlement*, by *Contiguity*, by *Treaty*, and by *Prescription*. There is one requisite, however, which, as it is essential to every source of title, ought to be mentioned before we treat them separately—namely, that the acts by which sovereignty is acquired, must be the acts of a government, not of unauthorized individuals. The acquisition of sovereignty is a grave act. It imposes on the acquiring State the duties of administration and protection. It imposes on all other States the duties of abstaining from interference. It takes from the common patrimony of mankind a part which was previously open to the enterprise and industry of all nations, and appropriates it to one. It is obvious that great inconveniences would arise if private persons could arbitrarily impose such duties on their own sovereigns and on independent States. No title, therefore, is given by the discoveries made by private adventurers. If they make settlements, such settlements form no portion of the territory of the State from which the unauthorized settlers have proceeded. If they enter into treaties,

such treaties give them no right either against their own government or against any other.

We now proceed to consider the different sources of title separately, beginning with title by *Discovery*. What amount of exploration is necessary for title by discovery, has not been decided. As far as we can perceive, a very little, perhaps the mere distant glimpse of a headland, has been considered sufficient. And it is admitted that when once a title by discovery, however imperfect, has been gained by the agents of one nation, it is not superseded by a subsequent though more accurate examination by those of another. The reason is obvious; for if title by discovery depended on the comparative accuracy of the examination, no such title could be safe. It would always be liable to be divested by a new survey, which was, or professed to be, more elaborate.

The title by mere discovery, however, is not a permanent one. It requires to be perfected by *settlement*. "The title," says Vattel, "of navigators going on voyages of discovery, and furnished with a commission from their sovereign, has generally been respected, provided it has been soon after followed by real possession. But the law of nations will not acknowledge the sovereignty of a nation over countries, except those in which it has formed settlements, and of which it makes actual use."[†]

No nations have asserted this more strongly than England and the United States. "She understood not," said Elizabeth to Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador, "why her subjects or those of any other prince should be debarred from the Indies, to which she could not persuade herself that the Spaniards had any just title by the Bishop of Rome's donation; or because they had touched here and there on the coast, built cottages, and given names to a river and cape, things which cannot entitle them to a propriety. This imaginary propriety could not hinder other princes from transporting colonies into those parts thereof where the Spaniards inhabit not, forasmuch as prescription without possession is little worth."[‡]

"Prior discovery," said Mr. Gallatin, in the American counter-statement during the negotiations of 1826, "gives a right to occupy, provided that occupancy takes place within a reasonable time, and is followed by permanent settlements and by the cultivation of the soil."[‡]

The same rules of convenience which decide that a title by discovery may be lost unless perfected by settlement, decide that a title by settlement may be lost if that settle-

* Book I. chap. xviii.

† Camden's *Elizabeth*, year 1580.

‡ 20th Congress—5th Session—Document 129 pp. 63—69.

ment be abandoned. Otherwise one nation, without herself using a territory, would exclude all others by settling, and afterwards quitting it.

We now come to the third source of title—*Contiguity*. It may be divided into a perfect and an imperfect right.

A perfect right by contiguity, is the right which a nation enjoys to, exclude all others from a territory, the command of which, though it be not actually within her occupation, is essential to the convenience or to the security of her real possessions. If no such right were recognized—if, when one nation has made a settlement, every other had a right to form one in its immediate vicinity—it is obvious that no continuous colonial establishments could be created. But the extent of this right has never been decided. One of the latest instances of its exercise, is the refusal by England to allow any other nation to colonize the Gatham Islands. We discovered those islands in 1774; but as we have never attempted to occupy them, our right by discovery has, according to our own doctrine, long since expired. But we maintain that their occupation by any other nation would be dangerous, or at least injurious, to our settlements in New-Zealand, though at the distance of many hundred miles. And on that ground we maintain the right, though not occupying them ourselves, to prevent their occupation by others.

The other, the imperfect title by contiguity, is a mere preferable right to acquire by settlement a complete title to lands not actually settled, and not essential either to the safety or to the convenience of existing settlements, but geographically connected with them. This title is even less defined than the former—still it must exist; for if it do not exist, the title by discovery can give a right merely to the line of coast actually seen by the navigator. This was the title set up by Spain—but, to the extent to which she asserted it, denied by England—to the whole western coast of America. This is the ground of our claim to the unoccupied portion of New-Holland. That claim does not rest on discovery, or on settlement, or on treaty, or on prescription. It must then depend on contiguity. But it cannot be said that our existing settlements would be injured by the formation of others at one thousand miles distance. The contiguity, therefore, on which our claim rests, is mere geographical connexion, and we apprehend, therefore, that it is a mere preferable right—that it gives us merely a right of first choice—a right, for instance, to require that no nation shall colonize the coast of New-Holland without announcing to us her intention, and ascertaining that her projects are not a *bona fide* interference with any of ours. But by analogy to the imper-

fect title by discovery, the imperfect title by contiguity gives no permanent exclusive claim. Any nation has a right to say to us—Either colonize yourselves, or let us do it. But do not exclude others from territory which you do not use yourselves, and which we can use without injuring you.

A title by *Treaty* is of course a perfect title from the beginning as between the parties to the treaty; but, as respects all others, it is mere evidence of claim. Thus the treaty by which Russia has acknowledged that the British Northern boundary begins at latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$, is not binding on the United States. The treaty by which the United States and Spain have fixed the 42d parallel as the Northern boundary of Mexico, is not binding on England. It is to be observed also, that as between civilized nations, no title derived by treaty from a barbarous people is acknowledged. Savage tribes are held to have a mere right of occupancy, to last only until the land is required by civilized men; and incapable of transfer, except to the government which, by some of the means recognized by international law, has acquired the real sovereignty over what the savage erroneously supposes to be his own territory. It is generally thought advisable to go through the forms of a purchase and a cession; but it is universally admitted that the title of a civilized nation as against other civilized nations, is not strengthened by these forms, or weakened by their absence.

Prescription, the last of the five sources of title, is seldom found alone. The only case, in which it can exist by itself, is one in which the rest of the world has for a long series of years allowed a single nation to exclude all others from a territory to which she has no perfect title by occupation, contiguity, or treaty. Of such a claim the United States endeavored to lay the foundation, by President Monroe's declaration of the 2d December, 1823—that the American continent was no longer to be considered as a subject of colonization by any European power. Had Europe acquiesced in this declaration, instead of protesting against it, it would in time have given to the United States a prescriptive right to act upon it. So if England were now to make a similar declaration respecting New-Holland, and it were followed by no opposition of remonstrance, England would in time acquire a prescriptive right to enforce it.

Having explained, as fully as our limits, and the incompleteness of the authorities, will allow, the Law of Nations on this obscure subject, we proceed to examine what countenance that law gives to the claims of England and of the United States on Oregon. We will begin with the title by *Discovery*.

It has been supposed that Drake may have caught a glimpse of the coast in latitude

48° in the year 1590. He certainly saw it up to latitude 43°. Of the two accounts of his voyage, one carries him up to latitude 48°—the other stops him at 43°. But as England never attempted to make any use of this supposed discovery, she has very properly avoided insisting on it. For nearly two centuries the North-western coast remained unvisited; but, in 1774 and 1775, Bucareli, the Viceroy of Mexico, who appears to have been a man of vigor unusual in a Spaniard, sent two expeditions to explore it. We copy from Humboldt, who had access to manuscript documents, the following statement of their proceedings:—

"Perez and his pilot, Estevan Martínez, left the port of San Blas on the 24th January, 1774. On the 9th of August they anchored, the first of all European navigators, in Nootka Sound, which they called the port of San Lorenzo, and which the illustrious Cook, four years afterwards, called King George's Sound. In the following year a second expedition set out from San Blas, under the command of Heceta, Ayala, and Quadra. Heceta discovered the mouth of the Rio Columbia, called it the Entrada de Heceta, the Pic of San Jacinto. (Mount Edgumbe,) near Norfolk Bay, and the fine port of Bucareli. I possess two very curious small maps, engraved in 1788 in the city of Mexico, which give the bearings of the coast from the 27° to the 58° of latitude, as they were discovered in the expedition of Quadra."

Mr. Greenhow states, that in the charts published in Mexico after Heceta's return, the Columbia is named the Rio de San Roque. In 1778, Captain Cook, on his last voyage, partially examined the coast from the 44th parallel to the 59th, and accurately thence to within the Arctic circle. When his ships were returning after his death, they visited Canton, and sold very advantageously some furs which they had collected from the savages. This traffic produced important results. A mine of wealth was supposed to have been discovered in the fur-trade between the North-west of America and China, and the English and Americans prepared to work it; but as the South Sea Company had then exclusive privileges in the Southern Pacific, and the East India Company in China, the English adventurers generally sailed under foreign flags. The most remarkable of these traders were Captain Gray, the commander of the American merchant vessel the Columbia, and Lieutenant Meares, a British officer who acted as the virtual commander of a mercantile expedition using the Portuguese flag.

Meares left Macao for Nootka Sound in the beginning of 1788—erected a hut and a kind of building-yard there, built a vessel, and traded along the coast. He searched for the river St. Roque, and actually entered its

mouth; but mistaking, as all previous navigators except Heceta had done, its bar for a continuous coast, he inferred that no such river existed. He therefore named the Northern headland Cape Disappointment, a name which it still bears.

In 1787, and the five following years, Captain Gray passed and repassed along the coast, generally wintering in Nootka Sound. On the 11th of June, 1792, being in search of a harbor to do some repairs, he ran into the Entrada de Heceta, saw an opening in the bar, crossed it, and found himself in the river St. Roque. He sailed up for fifteen miles, took in water, and completed his repairs; and then with much difficulty got back over the bar into the Pacific. He changed the name of this river from that of St. Roque to that which it still bears, the Columbia.

In 1791, Captain Vancouver was despatched by the British Government to the North-western coast, partly for purposes which we shall mention hereafter, and partly for discovery. He reached that coast at about latitude 40°, and thence, up to the Northern shores of the Pacific, made a survey far more accurate than any that had previously been effected. But, as usual, he mistook the bar of the Columbia for a continuous coast, and was undeceived only by meeting Captain Gray. Still he supposed that it must be impassable, as in truth it generally is, by vessels of burden. Instead, therefore, of exploring it with his own ship, the Discovery, he dispatched Lieutenant Broughton in a smaller vessel, the Chatham. Broughton crossed the bar; but, finding the channel intricate and dangerous, left his ship, and rowed up in his cutter about one hundred miles,—that is, nearly to the point at which the rapids render farther progress, under ordinary circumstances, impossible.

The progress of overland discovery was much slower. The first who penetrated the Rocky Mountains was Sir Alexander Mackenzie, then in the service of the North-west Company. In the year 1793 he crossed them in about latitude 54°—discovered Fraser's River, descended it for about two hundred and fifty miles, then struck off in a westerly direction, and reached the Pacific in latitude 52° 20'. In August, 1805, Lewis and Clarke, despatched for that purpose by the Government of the United States, reached the Rocky Mountains in about latitude 44°—crossed them, discovered the Southern head-waters of the Columbia, floated down its stream for about six hundred miles, and on the 15th of November reached its mouth. Here they built some huts—remained in them during the winter, and in 1806 returned to the United States, exploring in their course many of the tributaries of the Columbia. This is the only occasion on which the Rocky Mountains have

* Humboldt's *New Spaña*. Black's translation. Vol. ii. p. 316 to 318.

been crossed by persons acting in a public capacity.

In 1806, Mr. Fraser, also under the orders of the North-west Company, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and established a trading post on Fraser's River, about latitude 54°; and in 1811, Mr. Thompson, also an agent of that Company, discovered the Northern headwaters of the Columbia about latitude 53°, and erected some huts on its banks. This is the whole amount of the title by discovery.

On these grounds, that title has been claimed by the United States, by England, and by Spain.

The claim to that title, on the part of the United States, depends on the discoveries by Gray, and by Lewis and Clarke. They have chiefly rested on that by Gray; and, in virtue of it, claim the sovereignty over all the countries drained by the Columbia—that is, the whole territory from about latitude 49° to 52°—it being, according to the doctrine of the American statesmen who conducted the negotiations of 1824 and 1826, an established international law, that a nation which discovers the mouth of a river entitles itself to all the territory drained by that river. That is to say, that if Europe had been the unoccupied, and America the discovering country, the discovery of the mouth of the Danube would have given to the discoverers the sovereignty of Wurtemberg and Baden. It is scarcely necessary to tell European readers, or even American lawyers, that no such absurd rule exists. When Mr. Rush, and afterwards Mr. Gallatin, the American negotiators, were asked for their authorities, they merely referred to the grants made by European sovereigns of the territories watered by certain rivers—words of description, convenient enough for the demarcation of unknown lands; but no more establishing the law in question: than grant after grant, describing its subject as bounded by a range of mountains, would prove it to be a rule of international law, that the nation which first sees a mountain range is entitled to all the lands which that range intersects. Another fatal objection to any claim founded on Gray's discovery, is the really recognized international law, that the discoveries made by private individuals give no title to their nation. They prevent, indeed, any other nation from acquiring a title by discovery, but confer none themselves.

A third objection is, that Gray was not the discoverer of the Columbia. It was first seen by Heceta, named by him the San Roque, and by that name laid down in maps. If Gray, by entering it, and sailing up for fifteen miles, superseded Heceta, Broughton again superseded Gray by exploring it for more than eighty miles further. If it were true that prior imperfect discoveries are super-

seded by subsequent and more accurate ones, the title by discovery to the whole coast of Oregon belongs to Vancouver; for he was the first who accurately examined it. Lewis and Clarke were, indeed, public officers; but their discovery of the Southern sources of the Columbia, could give no title to the territory watered by a river of which the lower portion was already well known, and the Northern sources were discovered by others.

The English claim by discovery is equally unfounded. Her overland discoverers were not public officers; and of her maritime discoverers, it is doubtful whether Drake ever ascended beyond the 43d parallel; and Cook and Vancouver did not see the coast until it had been surveyed and mapped by Heceta. There remains the title of Spain; and, as far as mere discovery goes, it is complete. The voyages of Perez and Heceta possessed every requisite. They were exploring expeditions made by government ships, and for government purposes, and they were sufficiently minute to enable the coast to be mapped.

But we have already seen, that settlement is essential to the completion of a title by discovery, and is in itself an independent source of title.

We proceed, therefore, to inquire what title has been acquired to Oregon by *Settlement*. The first white men who appear to have shown an intention to fix themselves in any part of that country were Meares and his companions in 1788. Their continued residence at Nootka Sound raised the jealousy of the Viceroy of Mexico. He despatched Martinez with three armed vessels to dispossess the intruders. Martinez arrived on the 6th May, 1789, at Nootka Sound—erected a fort there, and soon after seized Meares's vessels, and sent some of his men towards Europe in Captain Gray's ship, the Columbia, and the rest to San Blas as prisoners.

The result was remarkable; each nation demanded satisfaction—Spain for Meares' intrusion into what she considered her territories: England for the mode in which Spain had taken the law against him into her own hands. Each armed, but after a waste of about three millions on our part, and one million on that of Spain, and probably a much greater loss occasioned to commerce by six months of uncertainty, the two governments came to their senses. The past was remedied by an indemnity given by Spain to Meares, and the future provided for by the convention of the Escorial; or, as it is generally called, the Nootka Sound Convention, of the 28th October, 1790.

By Article *first* of that treaty, the buildings and tracts of land on the North-west coast of America, of which British subjects had been dispossessed, were to be restored.

Article *third* stipulates that the respective

subjects of England and Spain shall not be disturbed in navigating or fishing in the Pacific or in the South Sea, or in landing on the coast of those seas in places not already occupied, for the purpose of commerce with the natives, or of making settlement there.

By Article fourth, British subjects are not to navigate or fish within ten sea-leagues from any part of the coast already occupied by Spain.

By Article fifth, in all places on the North-western coast to the North of the parts of that coast already occupied by Spain—that is, to the North of San Francisco, in latitude 38°—wherever the subjects of either nation shall hereafter make settlements, the subjects of the other are to have free access.

Captain Vancouver was despatched by the British Government to receive the surrender of the tracts of land mentioned in the first article. On his arrival at Nootka Sound, however, no such tracts of land were identified. A hut was offered, which he refused. He left Nootka Sound in the possession of the Spaniards; and there is considerable doubt whether any lands were ever restored to Meares, or whether there were any to restore. All that we know is, that in 1795 all parties, Spaniards and English, had abandoned Nootka Sound, and it has not been reoccupied.

During his voyage, Vancouver, we trust without instructions, was guilty of an assumption of sovereignty more ridiculous than even the average absurdity of such transactions.

He first took possession, in the name of England, of all the country from latitude 39° 20' to the Straits of Fuca, and afterwards from the Straits of Fuca to the 59th parallel. That is to say, the treaty, to superintend the execution of which he was despatched, having stipulated that the whole coast should be open to settlement by England and by Spain, he took exclusive possession of nearly the whole of it on the part of England.

We are glad to think that no British negotiator has relied on this assertion of claim. Indeed, the Northern part of the territory comprised in it is now under the undisputed sovereignty of Russia, and the Southern under that of Mexico.

The next important attempt at settlement was made by Mr. Astor, an American. He despatched an expedition by sea and by land, which met near the mouth of the Columbia, and in 1811 erected on its South bank a little fort which he named Astoria, intended to be the centre of an extensive trade between America and China. Nearly the same events followed as had occurred at Nootka Sound. In the course of the war between England and America, which broke out in the next year, Astoria was taken by a British force, the British standard hoisted, and the name

changed to Fort George. *This is the only case in which any part of the Oregon territory has been occupied by any person under the authority of the British Government.* The treaty of Ghent, which terminated that war, provided for the restoration of all possessions taken by either party from the other during the war. In obedience to this stipulation, Fort George was, on the 6th of October, 1818, restored to an agent appointed by the American Government. The British flag was struck, and the American hoisted. *This, again, is the only case in which any person authorized by the Government of the United States has occupied any part of Oregon.* But that occupation was as brief as the occupation of Nootka Sound. Astoria has been abandoned as a settlement, and is now reduced to a mere log-house, in which a clerk of the Hudson's Bay Company resides, for the purpose of communication between Vancouver and the mouth of the Columbia.

It follows from this statement, that up to the year 1818, no civilized nation had acquired the sovereignty over any part of Oregon. Spain was entitled by discovery, but did not perfect that title by permanent settlement; and the settlements, if mere trading posts can be called settlements, made by English or American subjects, were unauthorized by their respective government.

The resumption of Nootka Sound by England, and of Astoria by America, were indeed official executive acts; but each of these posts has been abandoned.

Since that time, however, some pastoral and agricultural establishments have, as we have seen, been formed.

But on two distinct grounds these settlements give no title to the sovereignty of the soil. First, because they have been merely the unauthorized acts of individuals. With respect to the British settlements, this is obvious from the statement we have already given of the words of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter. And with respect to the American settlements, the United States have not done a single act authorizing their people to acquire lands beyond the Rocky Mountains. Those who have done so are mere squatters, like the squatters in Texas. And secondly, because the convention of 1818, to which we shall immediately proceed, and which has never ceased to operate, stipulates that during its continuance the country Westward of the Rocky Mountains shall be open to the subjects of both powers; "it being understood," continues the treaty, "that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim of either party to any part of the country." It is obvious that the right of sovereignty being expressly left in abeyance, no act done by either party, during

the continuance of the treaty, can affect the right of the other.

We now proceed to consider the *Treaties* affecting Oregon. We have already stated the material parts of the Nootka Sound convention. Between the conclusion of that convention in 1790, and the restoration of Astoria in 1818, important events had occurred in the countries bordering on Oregon. Russia had created a fur company, authorized to settle and bring under the Russian sovereignty any portion of America unoccupied by a civilized power. The company scattered their posts through the Aleutian Islands, and along the North coast of the Pacific—fixed their head-quarters at Sitka, near the fifty-sixth parallel, claimed all that coast as Russian territory, and were preparing to advance towards the South. The United States, by the purchase of Louisiana, extended their Western frontier to the Rocky Mountains. Oregon, therefore, became contiguous to four great empires. To Russia on the North, to England and America on the West, and to Spain on the South.

Several questions were open between England and the United States in 1818. One was that of fisheries. The treaty of 1783 had given, or rather continued, to the people of the United States a general liberty to fish on the coasts of British America. America claimed the benefit of this stipulation as a permanent arrangement; or, to use the odd expression of jurists, a transitory convention. England maintained that it had ceased by the war of 1812. A question also existed as to the Northern boundary line of the United States. These points were settled by the convention of the 20th October, 1818. The liberty of fishing was confined within certain limits; the forty-ninth parallel was declared to divide the British and American territories, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. The American negotiators, Rush and Gallatin, proposed to continue that parallel as the boundary line down to the Pacific. This was refused by the British commissioners, Robinson and Goulburn, and the Columbia suggested, in its place. The very undue importance attached at that time to the Columbia, probably was the circumstance which prevented an agreement. As the best expedient, the precedent of the Nootka Sound convention was followed; and, as we have already stated, the use of the country was declared to be open to both parties for ten years—the sovereignty remaining in abeyance. On the 22d of February, 1819, Spain and the United States, by the Florida treaty, recognized the forty-second parallel as their mutual boundary, from the source of the Arkansas, on the Eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, down to the Pacific; and Spain ceded to the United States all her

claims to any territories North of that line. Spain, however, having lost by non-user the rights which she had acquired by discovery, had no claims to cede, except such as she was entitled to by mere contiguity, or, as against England, by the Nootka Sound convention. In 1824 and 1825, the claims of Russia were satisfied by a treaty with the United States, which stipulates that the Russians shall confine their settlements to the North of latitude 54° 40'; and by a treaty with England, by which a line beginning at 54° 40', is fixed as the boundary between the Russian and British dominions.

These treaties, of course, affected only the four nations who were parties to them. As to those nations, the effect was to exclude Russia and Spain, and to prevent England and America from acquiring any title by settlement as against one another. To the rest of the world Oregon remains open; and, unfit as it is by situation, soil and climate, for profitable settlement, it is probable that it will long continue open.

Of the five sources of title, we have now gone through three—*discovery, settlement, and treaty*; and we have shown that under no one of them has a title to any portion of Oregon been acquired by any civilized nation. There remain two others—*prescription and contiguity*. Prescription obviously does not apply to a country which was not discovered till the end of the last century. There remains, therefore, only contiguity; and this claim is confined to England and the United States—Spain and Russia, the other contiguous States, having taken their shares and retired. But neither England nor America can claim a perfect title by contiguity. Neither of them has a settlement within 9000 miles of the Rocky Mountains. Neither of them can maintain that the occupation of the country to the West of those mountains is necessary to the security, or would even add to the convenience, of her territories to the East of them; accessible as they are only by a land journey of between three and four thousand miles, or a voyage of eight months. But an imperfect title by contiguity—a title depending merely on geographical connection—each certainly has to the portion of the country which adjoins its own frontier; that is to say, England to the portion North of the forty-ninth parallel, and America to that South. This is, without doubt, the weakest of all titles; so weak, that when expressed in words it seems almost to disappear; for what can be less substantial than a claim to territory which is not yours, merely because it is bounded by that which is? Still, it must be admitted to be a source of title, however slight, where there is no other. And this is a case in point.

The arrangements for joint occupation

made by England, first with Spain, and afterwards with the United States, were plausible expedients for the suspension of immediate disputes, but could not have been practically acted on. Under such an arrangement, the sovereignty being in abeyance, there is no *loci* unless it be the law of the aborigines. The Hudson's Bay Company and the Canadian courts have, under an act of the British Parliament, power over British subjects, but over British subjects only. If an American murder an Englishman under the lines of Fort Vancouver, he cannot be legally punished. The British law cannot touch an American; the American law cannot take cognizance of a crime committed against a foreigner beyond the sovereignty of the States. The only resource seems to be to hand him over to Casenove, to be disposed of according to Klackatack law. Joint settlement of the country by two independent nations, without common tribunals or a common superior, would be obviously impossible. Indeed, joint occupation is impossible even for mere hunting and trading purposes. We have seen that in the Indian fur-trade the competition of white men, even though belonging to the same nation and governed by the same laws, is destructive to the Indians, to the furred animals, and to the success of both parties. The Hudson's Bay Company have acted, and continue to act, on this principle. They hold no trade to be worth having which is shared. British rivals they exclude by law; Russian and American by reckless competition. Nothing can be kinder than their conduct to their competitors as men. They protect them, they clothe them, they feed them; but as traders they crush them. If an American post is established, a Hudson's Bay post instantly rises in its neighborhood. If an American vessel trades along the coast, a Company's ship follows in her wake. If an American offers goods for barter, the Company, whatever be the loss, underbids him. "We have compelled," says Mr. Pelly, in 1838, "the American adventurers one by one to withdraw from the contest, and are now pressing the Russian Fur Company so closely, that we hope, at no very distant period, to confine them to the trade of their own proper territory."

The great error of all parties has been the importance attached to Oregon. But, assuming it to be of any value, the Americans cannot be expected to rest satisfied with an arrangement which, professing to give them equal rights, practically excludes them. We have seen that in 1818 they proposed a partition. They again proposed one in 1824; but as the terms offered by each party were a mere repetition of those of 1818—namely, on

the part of England the Columbia as a boundary, and on the part of America the 49th parallel—the second negotiation was as fruitless as the first had been. Another attempt was made in 1826. The American minister, Mr. Gallatin, now offered a slight modification. He proposed that the forty-ninth parallel should be adopted merely as a basis, subject to deviation according to the accidents of the country: and farther, that if that line should cross any navigable tributaries of the Columbia, the navigation of such tributaries, and also of the Columbia, should be open to British subjects. The British negotiators, Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, adhering to the Columbia as the general boundary, offered to America a detached peninsula, bounded on the South by a line to be drawn from Hood's Inlet to Bulfinch harbor, giving excellent harbors and the Southern coast of the Straits of Fuca; and further, that a strip along the North bank of the Columbia should be neutral, and unoccupied by either nation. Neither proposal was accepted, and the result was an indefinite prolongation of the convention of 1818, terminable at the option of either party on twelve months' notice.

As this was the last negotiation of which the papers are printed, it may be worth while to show the position taken by each party. It is contained in the British statement annexed to the protocol of the sixth conference; and in the American counter-statement annexed to the protocol of the seventh conference.†

The British negotiators disclaimed all right to exclusive sovereignty over any part of Oregon. But they maintained that no other power had acquired such a right; and therefore that the whole country must be open to settlement by any nation, and, among the rest, by Great Britain. They then refuted by arguments which we need not reproduce, (for we have already stated their substance,) the exclusive pretensions of America. And they concluded by declaring the determination of Great Britain to maintain her qualified rights under the Nootka Sound convention, until a fair partition shall have been effected.

The only parts of Mr. Gallatin's answer which we need notice are as follow:—He maintained that the Columbia was first discovered by the United States—that this discovery was followed by an actual settlement made by Mr. Astor within a reasonable time—and that this discovery and settlement gave a right to the whole country drained by the Columbia, and by its tributary streams—that is, to the whole territory between the 52d and 42d parallels. He contended that the Nootka Sound convention was purely commercial—that the settlements which it authorized were trading posts, not colonies, since colonies im-

* Letter to Lord Glenelg, House of Commons Paper, 1842. No. 547.

† 20th Congress—1st Session—Document No. 199, pp. 50—60.

ply exclusive sovereignty—and that it terminated by the war of 1796. He affirmed that America, having purchased for a valuable consideration the rights of Spaña, had acquired a double title, and therefore was entitled to a double share; whereas the British proposal offered her only one-third. He contended that title by contiguity must have reference to the magnitude and population of the settlement in respect of which it is claimed, and the facilities and probabilities of actual occupation; and he urged that, on comparing the comparative population and rate of increase of the United States and of British America, it must be evident that it is from the United States, not from Canada, that the future population of Oregon will proceed.

It is strange that a man of Mr. Gallatin's ability should have relied on the settlement made by Mr. Astor. Omitting, for the present, the fatal objection that it was a private, not a government enterprise, it was a mere attempt to form a trading post. And in the very paper which we are considering, Mr. Gallatin affirms, with reason, that mere factories established for the purpose of traffic, and not followed by actual cultivation, give no title. And lastly, it was abandoned by its creator, and is now a ruinous log-house. That the erection of a stockade by private traders, and its retention for a few months, can give, thirty years after it has been abandoned, the sovereignty of a country nearly twice as large as France, is a position which no statesman educated on this side of the Atlantic will seriously maintain. The construction of the Nootka Sound convention is not free from doubt. It certainly resembles the provisions of the treaty of 1783 respecting the right of fishing, which, according to the English negotiators, was annulled by the war of 1812; and, according to the Americans, was a permanent arrangement. The convention of 1827, however, seems to have made this discussion unimportant. By that convention, either party may terminate the present arrangement on twelve months' notice. But as that arrangement and the Nootka Sound arrangement, are substantially the same, the power to terminate the one necessarily implies a power to terminate the other.

The claim founded on purchase from Spain was sophistical. The disputed territory—the territory to which the Nootka Sound convention applied, began in latitude 38°. By the Florida treaty, America ceded to Spain the part of it which lies between that parallel and 42°. But as the ceded portion belonged just as much to England as it did to America, to found on this cession a title against England was altogether childish. But we admit that there is a foundation for the premise, that title by contiguity is affected by the importance of

the settlement in respect of which it is claimed. And we firmly believe in Mr. Gallatin's prophecy, that "under whatever nominal sovereignty Oregon may be placed, whatever its ultimate destinies may be, it will be almost exclusively peopled by the surplus population of the United States."

The negotiation for partition is now resumed, and we trust with a fair prospect of success. It is much that the real worthlessness of the country has been established. All that any prudent Englishman or American can wish is, that the controversy should be speedily and honorably settled. A week's interruption of confidence—such, for instance, as followed the reception of Mr. Polk's inaugural speech—costs each party twenty times the value of the matter in dispute.

The obvious course is to refer the whole question to arbitration. The decision of an arbitrator necessarily saves the honor of each party; and in the present case there is nothing else to contend for. We have heard that America objects to arbitration, and that her objection is founded on her conviction that the right is on her side. But as there are few disputes in which each party is not convinced that he is in the right, it follows, that if such a conviction were a bar to arbitration, that mode of adjustment could scarcely ever take place. Assuming the honesty and intelligence of the proposed arbitrator, the only valid objection to arbitration, is the conviction, not merely that we are in the right, but that the opposite party knows that we are in the right. If we believe this, we believe this, we believe his claim to be fraudulent and vexatious; and we are justified, if the object in itself, or as affecting our honor, be adequate, in refusing to allow the question to be discussed. England would not allow her title to Quebec, or America her title to Rhode Island, to be the subject of an arbitration—not merely because each nation is convinced of the validity of her own title, but because each knows that its validity is known to the other. In the present case, America, with that ignorance of international law which is the glaring defect of American statesmen, may possibly be convinced that her claim to the whole of Oregon is valid; but she cannot believe that England knows it to be valid. She cannot deny that we honestly believe it to be matter of controversy; and if a fourth negotiation should fail, she is bound by friendship, by prudence, and by regard to the welfare of the whole civilized world, to allow it to be settled by arbitration.

Our readers have perhaps a right to ask, what in our opinion the decision of an honest arbitrator would be? We think that we have supplied premises from which it may be inferred. We have shown that no nation now possesses any title, perfect or imperfect,

by discovery, by settlement, by treaty, or by prescription. We have shown, too, that no nation possesses a perfect title by contiguity; and we have shown that an imperfect title by contiguity to the portion which lies North of the forty-ninth parallel is vested in England—and to that part which lies South of that parallel, in America. We think, therefore, that that parallel ought to be the basis of the boundary; but as, if prolonged indefinitely, it would cut off the Southern extremity of Vancouver's Island, with little advantage to America, and great injury, if we shall ever occupy that island, to England, we think that it should cease to be the boundary

when it reaches the coast, and that thence the boundary should be the sea. This would give to us the whole of Vancouver's Island, which, if we are absurd enough to plant a colony in the Northern Pacific, is the least objectionable seat. It possesses excellent ports, a tolerable climate, and some cultivable soil—an ascertained and defensible frontier—and the command of the important straits, by which, to the East and to the South, it is separated from the continent. That its distance from Europe would render it a costly, unprofitable incumbrance, is true; but that objection applies with equal force to every part of Oregon.

WHAT CONSTITUTES TEXAS?—ITS WESTERN BOUNDARY.

Extracts from Senator Benton's Speech, May 6, 1844.

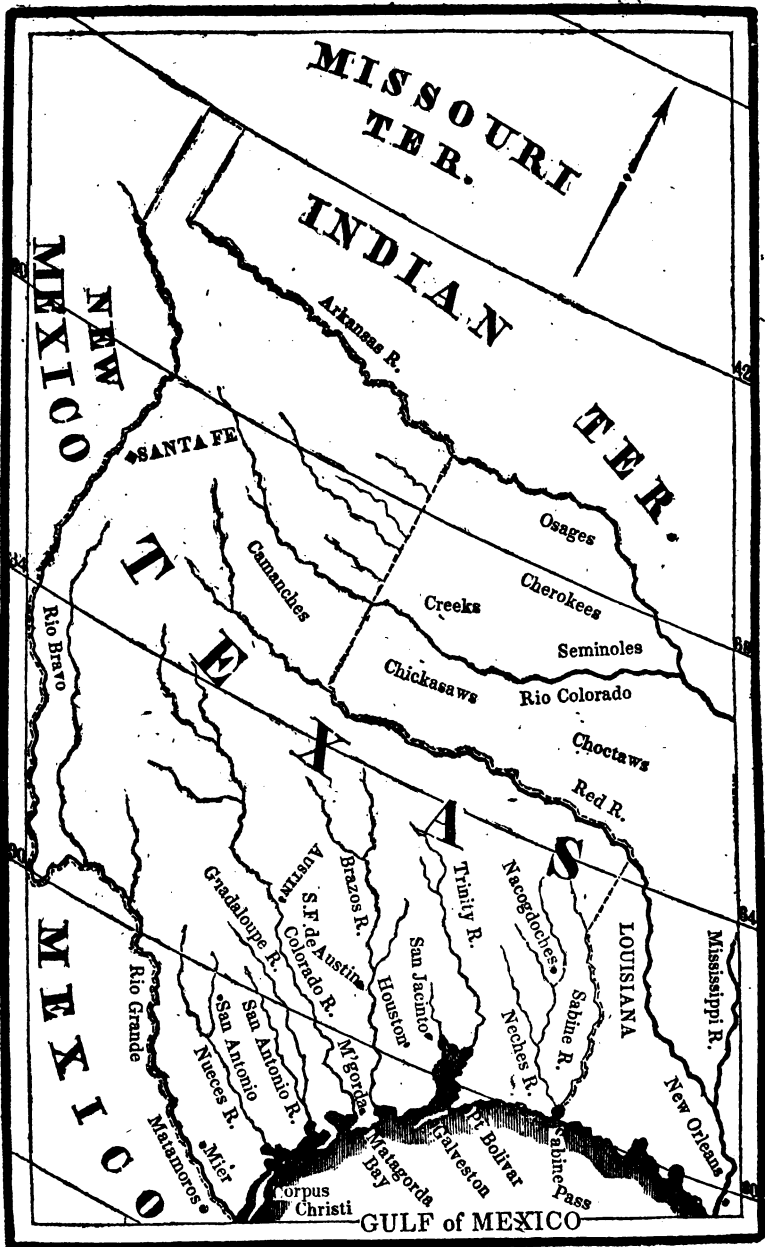
"These former provinces of the Mexican Viceroyalty, now departments of the Mexican Republic, lying on both sides of the Rio Grande from its head to its mouth, we now propose to incorporate, so far as they lie on the left bank of the river, into our Union, by virtue of a treaty of re-annexation with Texas. Let us pause and look at our new and important proposed acquisitions in this quarter. First: There is the department, formerly the province of New-Mexico, lying on both sides of the river from its head-spring to near the Paso del Norte—that is to say, half way down the river. This department is studded with towns and villages—is populated, well cultivated, and covered with flocks and herds. On its left bank (for I only speak of the part which we propose to re-annex) is, first, the frontier village Taos, 3,000 souls, and where the custom house is kept at which the Missouri caravans enter their goods. Then comes Santa Fé, the capital, 4,000 souls; then Albuquerque, 6,000 souls; then some scores of other towns and villages—all more or less populated and surrounded by flocks and fields. Then come the departments of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, without settlements on the left bank of the river, but occupying the right bank, and commanding the left. All this—being parts of four Mexican departments, now under Mexican Governors and Governments—is permanently re-annexed to this Union, if this treaty is ratified, and is actually re-annexed from the moment of the signature of the treaty, according to the President's last message, to remain so until the acquisition is rejected by rejecting the treaty! The one half of the department of New-Mexico, with its capital, becomes a territory of the United States; an angle of Chihuahua, at the Paso del Norte, famous for its wine, also becomes ours; a part of the department of Coahuila, not populated on the left bank, which we take, but commanded from the right bank by Mexican authorities: the same of Tamaulipas, the ancient Nuevo Santander (New St. Andrew,) and which covers both sides of the river from its mouth for some hundred miles up, and all the left bank of which is in the power and possession of Mexico. These, in addition to old Texas; these parts of four States—these towns and villages—these people and territory—these flocks and herds—this slice of the Republic of Mexico, two thousand miles long and some hundred broad—all this our President has cut off from its mother empire, and pre-

sents to us, and declares it ours till the Senate rejects it! He calls it Texas! and the cutting off he calls re-annexation! Humboldt calls it Now-Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Nuevo Santander, (now Tamaulipas;) and the civilized world may qualify this re-annexation by the application of some odious and terrible epithet. Demosthenes advised the people of Athens not to take, but to re-take a certain city; and in that he laid the virtue which saved the act from the character of spoliation and robbery. Will it be equally potent with us? and will the re prefixed to the annexation legitimize the seizure of two thousand miles of a neighbor's dominion, with whom we have treaties of peace and friendship and commerce? Will it legitimize this seizure, made by virtue of a treaty with Texas, when no Texan force—witness the disastrous expeditions to Mier and to Santa Fé—have been seen near it without being killed or taken, to the last man?"

"I wash my hands of all attempts to dismember the Mexican Republic by seizing her dominions in New-Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. The treaty, in ALL THAT RELATES TO THE BOUNDARY OF THE RIO GRANDE, IS AN ACT OF UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE ON MEXICO. IT IS THE SEIZURE OF TWO THOUSAND MILES OF HER TERRITORY, WITHOUT A WORD OF EXPLANATION WITH HER, AND BY VIRTUE OF A TREATY WITH TEXAS TO WHICH SHE IS NO PARTY. Our Secretary of State, in his letter to the United States Charge in Mexico, and seven days after the treaty was signed, and after the Mexican Minister had withdrawn from our seat of Government, shows full well that he was conscious of THE ENORMITY OF THIS OUTRAGE; knew it was war; and proffered volunteer apologies to avert the consequences which he knew he had provoked."

"I therefore propose, as an additional resolution, applicable to the Rio del Norte boundary only—the one which I will read and send to the Secretary's table, and on which, at the proper time, I shall ask the vote of the Senate. This is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New-Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, would be an ACT OF DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO; for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."



MISSOURI
TERR.

INDIAN
TERR.

TERR.

NEW
MEXICO

TERR.

ARKANSAS

LOUISIANA

MEXICO

GULF of MEXICO

SANTA FE

Rio Bravo

Rio Grande

Arkansas R.

Comanches

Osages

Creeks

Cherokees

Seminoles

Chickasaws

Rio Colorado

Choctaws

Red R.

Gradadloupe R.

San Antonio R.

Colorado R.

M. George

San Antonio

Nueces R.

Mier

Matamoros

Corpus Christi

Galveston Bay

Galveston

Pt. Bolivar

San Juan Pass

Trinity R.

San Jacinto

Houston

Neches R.

Nacogdoches

Sabine R.

Mississippi R.

New Orleans

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

As Defined by Treaties.

As questions of disputed boundary are frequently arising between our country and her neighbors, on which the People are called to act, without in all cases possessing adequate knowledge of the matters in dispute, we have decided to collate and bring together all the provisions of Treaties between the United States and other civilized Powers affecting questions of Boundary. These will be found exceedingly convenient and useful to the public speaker and writer on our National Boundaries, and hardly less so to the Voters of our Country, who, when called on to incite or sustain a War on account of disputed territorial rights, must naturally desire to be sure that the side on which they are called to act is not merely *our* side but the *right* side. The Treaty provisions are as follows:

Treaty of Independence—Paris, 1783.

[The first or *Provisional Articles of Peace* between the United States and Great Britain, by which the latter first recognized the Independence of the former, were signed at Paris, on the 30th November, 1782, by Richard Oswald on the part of Great Britain, and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens on the part of the United States. This Treaty assigned and defined the Boundaries of our Country, so far as it bordered on possessions still retained by Great Britain; but these boundaries were recapitulated more specifically in the *Definitive Treaty of Peace*, signed by David Hartley for Great Britain, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay for the United States, on the 3d of September, 1783. In this Treaty, the stipulations affecting Territorial Rights are as follows:

ART. 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof.

ART. 2. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: from the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint Croix river to the highlands; along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river: thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraugy; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the isles Royal and Philipaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; and thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it shall

intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmoles- ted the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island,) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

Jay's Treaty—1794-5.

A Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Great Britain, was signed at London, Nov. 19, 1794, by William Wyndham on the part of Great Britain, and John Jay on behalf of the United States. This Treaty encountered a strong popular opposition in this country, but was

ratified by a constitutional majority of the Senate and approved by President Washington. The clauses which affect questions of Boundary are as follows:

ART. 4. *Whereas* it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods, in the manner mentioned in the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and the United States; it is agreed that measures shall be taken in concert between His Majesty's government in America and the Government of the United States for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the Falls of St. Anthony to the principal source or sources of the said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if, on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line as is above mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed, by amicable negotiation, to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjusted between the said parties, according to justice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the said Treaty.

ART. 5. *Whereas* doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the said Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described; that question shall be referred to the final decision of commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz:

One commissioner shall be named by His Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the same presence of the two original commissioners. And the three commissioners so appointed shall be sworn, impartially to examine and decide the said question, according to such evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the part of the British Government and of the United States. The said commissioners shall meet at Halifax, and shall have power to adjourn to such other places as they shall think fit. They shall have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration, under their hands and seals, decide what river is the river St. Croix, intended by the treaty.—The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river; and shall particularize

the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration and of the statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agent of His Majesty, and to the agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective Governments. And both parties agree to consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called into question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them.

Louisiana Treaty (with France)— 1803.

Louisiana, originally discovered and colonized by France, was by her ceded in 1763 to Spain, under whose dominion it remained down to 1800. The People of our rapidly settling Western States and Territories, being denied by Spain the right of navigating the Mississippi and of depositing and transshipping their produce at New-Orleans, were naturally excited and indignant thereat, and were often ready to descend their great rivers in hostile array, and open by the sword a free passage for their commerce to the ocean. In 1800, Louisiana was secretly ceded by Spain to France, the two nations being then united in the closest bonds of alliance. In 1803, France being on the eve of a fresh War with Great Britain, whose great Naval superiority rendered the early conquest of this vast but nearly defenceless territory morally certain, the First Consul (Bonaparte) resolved to sell it to this country, which was naturally presumed desirous of so convenient and tempting an acquisition. The proposition having been made to our Government, was eagerly responded to by President Jefferson, by whose authority a Treaty was negotiated at Paris, April 30th, 1803, whereby France ceded the entire territory of Louisiana, with all its appurtenances, to the United States in perpetuity. That Treaty was accompanied by another, whereby the United States agreed to pay France Sixty Millions of francs, (\$11,250,000.) The United States stipulated to pay an additional sum not exceeding Twenty Millions of francs to our own-citizens who had claims against France for spoliations of our commerce committed prior to 1800, which

sum was to be in full satisfaction of such claims. [France has been paid her Sixty Millions of francs, and has long since paid us Twenty-five Millions for spoliations committed by her since that time; but our plundered merchants, whom we agreed with her to compensate, remain unpaid to this day, while many of them have died beggars since our Government assumed the obligation to pay them.] The material clauses of the Louisiana Treaty are as follow :

ART. 1. Whereas, by article the third of the Treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemiaire, an 9, (1st October, 1800,) between the First Consul of the French Republic and His Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part, to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the Treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States: And whereas, in pursuance of the Treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory: The First Consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic; in virtue of the above-mentioned Treaty concluded with His Catholic Majesty.

Treaty of Ghent—1814.

War having been declared by the United States against Great Britain in June, 1812, and thence prosecuted by each party with various success until 1814, the commissioners of the two nations met at Ghent, in the Netherlands, late in that year, and proceeded to settle the articles of a Treaty of Peace, which was signed, Dec. 24th, 1814, by Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn and William Adams on the part of Great Britain, and by John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin on behalf of the United States, and ratified by our Senate on

the 17th of February following. The articles of this Treaty which affect the boundaries of the two nations are as follow :

ART. 1. There shall be a firm and universal peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property, originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds and papers, either of a public nature or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this Treaty as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

ART. 4. Whereas, it was stipulated by the second article in the Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and whereas, the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their

aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to His Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia; in order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz: one commissioner shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two commissioners so appointed shall be sworn *impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty and of the United States, respectively.* The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the Province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration or report, under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is farther agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of said commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the Government of His Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined or omitted to act. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners to some friendly sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide upon the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act, as the case may be: And if the commissioner so refusing, declining or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or State, together with the report of such other commissioner

then such sovereign or State shall decide, *ex parte*, upon the said report alone. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ART. 5. *Whereas*, neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two Powers, as the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and *whereas* that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two Powers, which extends from the source of the River St. Croix directly north to the above-mentioned north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on the said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has yet been surveyed; it is agreed that for those several purposes two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the Province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above-mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration, under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects, as in the

latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ART. 6. *Whereas*, by the former Treaty of Peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguy to the lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior." And *whereas* doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States: in order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the State of New-York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit; the said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ART. 7. It is farther agreed that the said two last-mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oaths, impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the do-

minions of the two Powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications and rivers forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Convention of London—1818.

Difficulties having arisen with regard to the Fishing Privileges of the United States on the Banks of Newfoundland and coasts adjacent, secured to us by the Treaty of Independence, 1783, but which Great Britain expressly refused to renew or recognize by the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, considering them invalidated by the War and this refusal, while our Commissioners maintained that these provisions, from their nature, revived of course on the restoration of Peace, a Supplementary Treaty was negotiated in London, by Albert Gallatin and Richard Rush for the United States, and by Frederick John Robinson and Henry Goulburn on behalf of Great Britain, and signed on the 20th. of October, 1818. Its material provisions are these:

ART. 1. *Whereas* differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants

of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpen Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Bellisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely, along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company: And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, here-above described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce, forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits: Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and repairing of damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

ART. 2. It is agreed that a line drawn from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

ART. 3. It is agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north

west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two Powers; it being well understood that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other Power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.

[In 1817, Thomas Barclay and John Holmes, Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the United States respectively, under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent, sworn to decide impartially, met in New-York, Nov. 24th, and decided that Moose Island, Frederick Island and Dudley Island in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, belong to the United States, and all other islands in said Bay belong to Great Britain—which award was accepted by the Government of each Nation.

On the 18th of June, 1822, Peter B. Porter and Anthony Barclay, sworn Commissioners on behalf of the United States and Great Britain, met in Utica, and apportioned all the Islands in the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Niagara, Lake Erie, Detroit river, Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, between the two countries respectively, according to their proximity to the States or of the Canadas, or as they were found to lie on our side or theirs of the main current of the several rivers.

The Commissioners of the two Nations having been unable to agree respecting the North-Eastern Boundary of the United States, a Convention was framed at London in 1827, (Sept. 29th) between Albert Gallatin on the part of the United States, and Charles Grant and Henry U. Addington on behalf of Great Britain, whereby the whole matter in dispute was referred to the King of the Netherlands.

On the 10th of January, 1831, King William made his award, recapitulating the grounds of controversy, and recommending that a line drawn from the head of the River

of the River St. John, and thence up the middle of that River to the mouth of the St. Francis, thence up that River to the extreme source of its South-Westernmost branch, thence due West to its intersection with the line claimed by the United States. He also decided that the utmost source of the North-Westernmost stream emptying into the Northernmost of the three lakes, the last of which bears the name of Connecticut Lake, must be considered the North-Westernmost head of the Connecticut River specified in the Treaty of Ghent. Also, that a new line should be run thence to the River St. Lawrence, in such manner as at all events to concede Rouse's Point [near Lake Champlain] to the United States. This award was rejected both by the United States and Great Britain.

By a farther Convention, concluded at London, Aug. 6th, 1827, between Albert Gallatin on the part of the United States, and Charles Grant and Henry U. Addington on behalf of Great Britain, it was agreed that the arrangement made in 1818, allowing each nation freedom to trade to or settle in the Oregon Territory, should be extended for an unlimited period, terminable on twelve months notice by either party. This arrangement is not to impair or in any wise affect the claims of either nation to the territory West of the Rocky Mountains, or any part of it.]

Florida Treaty (with Spain)—1819.

The United States and Spain having various claims against each other for the redress of injuries done and received—the United States mainly for spoliations upon our commerce under the Spanish flag, and Spain for the overrunning of Florida by U. States forces under Gen. Jackson and various losses and indignities consequent thereon—a "Treaty of Amity, Settlement and Limits" was negotiated between them at Washington, 1819, and signed on the 22d of February by John Quincy Adams for the United States and Don Luis de Onis for Spain. This Treaty conceded so much to the U. States, and was deemed so disadvantageous to Spain, that her Government refrained from ratifying it till Oct. 24th,

1820. Its portions material to our purpose, in which Spain cedes Florida and her claims on Oregon to the U. States, are as follows:

ART. 2. His Catholic majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him, situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks and other buildings which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces, are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissaries or officers of the United States duly authorized to receive them.

ART. 3. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or *Red River*; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel to the South Sea: All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims and pretensions to the territories described by the said line, that is to say: the United States hereby cede to his Catholic majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above-described line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the said

United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions, to any territories east and north of the said line; and for himself, his heirs and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

ART. 4. To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and from the Red river to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the South Sea: they shall make out plans and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

ART. 5. The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion without any restriction; and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects, at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.

ART. 6. The inhabitants of the territories which His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, by this Treaty, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

Treaty of Boundary with Mexico— 1828.

Mexico having thrown off the yoke of Spain and established her independence, it was recognized by the United States and relations of amity established between the two countries. A 'Treaty of Limits' was subsequently negotiated between them at Mexico, Jan. 12th 1828, by Joel B. Poinsett on the part of the U. States and Sebastian Canacho and José Ygnacio Esteva on behalf of Spain. This Treaty stipulates:

The limits of the United States of America with the bordering Territories of Mexico having been fixed and designated by a solemn

treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Government of the United States of America, on the one part, and of that of Spain on the other: And, whereas, the said Treaty having been sanctioned at a period when Mexico constituted a part of the Spanish Monarchy, it is deemed necessary now to confirm the validity of the aforesaid Treaty of limits, regarding it as still in force and binding between the United States of America and the United Mexican States:

With this intention, the President of the United States of America has appointed Joel Roberts Poinsett their Plenipotentiary; and the President of the United Mexican States their Excellencies Sebastian Camacho and José Ygnacio Esteve:

And the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon and concluded, the following articles:

ART. 1. The dividing limits of the respective bordering territories of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, being the same as were agreed and fixed upon by the above-mentioned Treaty of Washington, concluded and signed on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the two high contracting parties will proceed forthwith to carry into full effect the third and fourth articles of said Treaty, which are herein recited, as follows:

ART. 2. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red River; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence by a line due north to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea: the whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42; and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea. All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course

thus described, to belong to the United State but the use of the waters, and the navigatic of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said river Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent: the said boundary on their respective bank shall be common to the respective inhabitant of both nations.

The two high-contracting parties agree to cede, and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories described by the said line, that is to say: the United State hereby cede to His Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying west an south of the above described line; and in lik manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the sai United States all his rights, claims, and preter sions to any territories east and north of th said line; and for himself, his heirs, and suc cessors, renounces all claim to the said terr itories forever.

Boundary Treaty with Russia— 1824.

Great Britain and the U. States, having con flicting claims to territory West of the Rocky Mountains, were each desirous to enlist on it side, or a least to secure against siding with its rival, the Russian Empire, which also ha large and formerly undefined claims to terri tory on the North-West Coast of America.— Each nation, therefore, negotiated a Treaty with Russia, whereby the claims of the latter to sovereignty over the coast were admitted to extend from the Polar Ices as far South as N. lat. 54° 40'. The Treaty of the United States was negotiated by Henry Middleton for this Country with Count Nesselrode and M. de Poletica on the part of Russia. After stipulating the freedom of trade, of navigation and of fishing on the North-West Coast to the people of both Nations, but that, to prevent smuggling, the subjects of neither Govern ment shall resort to the posts of the other nation without permission from the local author ities, the Treaty proceeds:

ART. 3. It is moreover agreed that, here after, there shall not be formed by the citi zens of the United States, or under the au thority of the said States, any establish ment upon the north-west coast of Ameri ca, nor in any of the islands adjacent, to the north of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude; and that, in the same man ner, there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel.

North-Eastern Boundary or Ashburton Treaty—1842.

Repeated efforts to settle the North-Eastern Boundary of the U. States by negotiation, arbitration or joint commissioners having failed, the British Government in 1841 despatched Lord Ashburton to Washington on a special mission to make a final attempt to adjust this Boundary amicably. He was met in a kindred spirit by Daniel Webster, U. S. Secretary of State, and in due time a Treaty of absolute and amicable settlement of this long disputed question, and of other outstanding differences was signed and ratified. The following are its essential provisions:

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose; and *whereas* it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties that, avoiding farther discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable.

ART. 1. It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows: Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the fifth Article in the Treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence north, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the River St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence up the middle of the main channel of said River St. John, to the mouth of the River St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said River St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the northwest branch of the River St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point, or summit, or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the

River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the River St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line in a course about south eight degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of $46^{\circ} 25'$ north intersects the southwest branch of the St. John; thence southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarquette portage; thence down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's Stream; thence down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New-York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence river.

ART. 2. It is moreover agreed, that from the place where the Joint Commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy Luke, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence up the East Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jona's Island, into St. Mary's river, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said Island to the U. States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the Commissioners, through the River St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of Isle Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Isle Chapeau which last mentioned island lies near the northeastern point of Isle Royal, where the line marked by the Commissioners terminates; and from the last-mentioned point southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between Isle Royal and the northeastern main-land, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and at the said river to and through the North and South Fowl lakes, to the lakes on the high of land between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to the Saisaquinago, and through that lake; thence to and through

Cypress Lake, Lac de Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods; thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude $49^{\circ} 23' 55''$ North, and in longitude $95^{\circ} 14' 38''$ West from the Observatory at Greenwich; thence, according to existing Treaties, due South to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon river, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ART. 3. In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the Countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether lying within the State of Maine or in the Province of New-Brunswick, it is agreed that where, by the provisions of the present Treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine, watered by

the River St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said River St. John, and to and round the Falls of said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance: that when within the Province of New-Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said Province: that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the Territory of the Upper St. John determined by this Treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine; provided always that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this Treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of Maine or of New-Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ART. 7. It is farther agreed that the channels in the River St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Island, and of Barnhart Island; the channels in the River Detroit, on both sides of the island of Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels and passage between the various islands lying near the junction of the River St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State to be called the *State of Texas*, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to the said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution; and such States as may be

formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery, or involuntary servitude, (except for crime,) shall be prohibited.

WALKER'S AMENDMENT.

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing Resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic, then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of

representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

[Approved, March 2d, 1845.]

[The Walker addenda was set aside by President Tyler, who chose to present to Texas the original or House proposition above cited. This proposition has been accepted by Texas, through her Congress and a Convention.]

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES—1845-6:

WITH THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE AND SALARIES.

States.	Governors.	Term.	Expires.	Salary.
Maine.....	Hugh J. Anderson	1 year.	January 1847	1,500
New-Hampshire.....	John H. Steele	1 do.	June 1846	1,000
Vermont.....	William Slade	1 do.	October 1846	750
Massachusetts.....	George N. Briggs	1 do.	January 1846	2,500
Rhode Island.....	Charles Jackson	1 do.	May 1846	400
Connecticut.....	Roger S. Baldwin	1 do.	May 1846	1,100
New-York.....	Silas Wright	2 do.	January 1847	4,000
New-Jersey.....	Charles C. Stratton	3 do.	January 1847	2,000
Pennsylvania.....	Francis R. Shunk	3 do.	January 1848	3,000
Delaware.....	Thomas Stockton	4 do.	January 1849	1,333
Maryland.....	Thomas G. Pratt	3 do.	January 1848	4,200
Virginia.....	James McDowell	3 do.	May 1846	3,333
North Carolina.....	William A. Graham	2 do.	January 1847	2,000
South Carolina.....	William Aiken	2 do.	December 1846	3,500
Georgia.....	George W. Crawford	2 do.	January 1847	3,500
Alabama.....	Joshua L. Martin, <i>Ind.</i>	2 do.	December 1847	3,500
Mississippi.....	Albert G. Brown	2 do.	January 1846	3,000
Louisiana.....	Alexander Mouton	4 do.	January 1846	6,000
Arkansas.....	Thomas S. Drew	4 do.	November 1848	2,000
Tennessee.....	Aaron V. Brown	2 do.	October 1847	2,000
Kentucky.....	William Owsley	4 do.	September 1848	2,500
Ohio.....	Mordecai Bartley	2 do.	December 1846	1,500
Indiana.....	Thomas J. Whitcomb	3 do.	December 1846	1,500
Illinois.....	Thomas Ford	4 do.	December 1846	1,000
Missouri.....	John C. Edwards	4 do.	November 1848	1,500
Michigan.....	John S. Barry	2 do.	January 1846	1,500
Florida.....	William D. Mosely	2 do.	August 1847	2,500
Territories.				
Iowa†.....	John Chambers	3 do.	March 1847	2,500
Wisconsin.....	Henry Dodge	3 do.	July 1847	2,500

NOTE.—The Governors in all the States are elected by the People except *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, which are elected by the Legislatures.

The names in *Italics* are Whigs.

† Admitted into the Union March 1, 1845, but have twice rejected the terms of admission by popular vote.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE—GOVERNOR.

Co's.	1845.		1844.	
	Morse.	And'n.	Rob'n.	And'n.
Aroostook ..	97	428	216	425
Cumberland..	3385	4927	4982	6735
Franklin....	873	1339	462	1280
Hancock....	1173	1549	126	1859
Kennebec....	3879	2201	905	5972
Lincoln....	3682	3652	507	5193
Oxford....	1578	3337	355	1901
Penobscot..	1781	2736	552	3381
Piscataquis..	850	1082	249	1081
Somerset....	1938	1706	550	2804
Waldo.....	1410	2546	232	1936
Washington..	1462	2061	88	1437
York.....	2573	3780	521	3346

Total ... 24,860 31,344 5,592 ... 35,388 44,060 5,695
Anderson over Morse, 6,464; over all, 872.

There are a few towns to hear from. They will increase Anderson's majority.

VERMONT—GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Slade, W.	Kellogg, L.	Shafter, Ab
Addison	1425	618	382
Bennington	1533	1420	200
Caledonia	1622	1672	291
Chittenden	1786	1401	478
Essex	224	218	
Franklin	1418	1138	341
Grand Isle	81	31	
Lamoille	411	787	663
Orange	1989	2395	854
Orleans	595	496	172
Rutland	2690	1313	484
Washington	1398	2145	507
Windham	2164	1625	367
Windsor	3376	1686	863

Total ... 20,712 16,945 5,622
Slade over Kellogg, 3,767; Kellogg and Shafter over Slade, 1855.

There about thirty small towns not heard from.

CONNECTICUT.

Dist.	Congress—1845.		
	Dixon, W.	Seymour, E.	Hooker, Ab. Sc.
Hartford	5779	5146	250
Tolland	1833	1795	130
Total	7612	6941	380
Dixon over Seymour, 671; over all, 282.			
II.	Hubbard, Stewart, Warner.		
	Middlesex.	New-Haven.	
Middlesex	2205	2241	100
New-Haven	5061	3573	210
Total	7266	5814	310
Hubbard over Stewart, 1452; over all, 1135.			
III.	Rockwell.	Catin.	Wilson.
New-London	3534	3629	293
Windham	2900	2139	491
Total	5734	5391	784
Rockwell's plurality, 343.			

IV.	T. Smith.	J. C. Smith.	Nash.	Scat.
Fairfield	4630	3949	136	11
Litchfield	4327	3907	363	2
Total	8957	7856	499	13
Truman Smith over J. C. Smith, 1101; over all, 589.				
Total vote.	29,569	26,002	1843	30

GOVERNOR, 1845. PRES'T, 1844.

Co's.	Bald'n.	Toucey.	Scat.	Clay.	Polk.	Scat.
Fairfield	4614	3968	141	5368	4399	142
Hartford	5814	5174	267	6259	5624	287
Litchfield	4344	4011	385	4668	4335	363
Middlesex	2180	2249	138	2324	2354	130
New-Haven	5023	3590	249	5546	4736	229
New-London	3516	3281	334	4081	3709	304
Tolland	1836	1809	134	1964	1950	120
Windham	2181	2176	504	2620	2544	363

Total ... 29,508 26,258 2142 ... 32,832 29,841 1943
Baldwin over Toucey, 3250; Clay over Polk, 2991; Baldwin over all, 1108.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR—1845.

Counties.	Fenner, L. & O.	Jackson, Lib'n.	Scat.
Bristol	645	213	1
Kent	833	629	18
Newport	1252	715	6
Providence	3974	5207	25
Washington	893	1138	12
Total	7699	7900	78

Jackson over Fenner, 201; over all, 123.

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.—[OFFICIAL.]
1845. 1844.

W'ds.	Selden.	Harper.	Hav'r.	Fr'k'n.	Harp.	Cod'n.
I.	472	475	1060	287	912	872
II.	292	527	531	223	703	447
III.	581	823	716	393	1298	589
IV.	261	631	1655	152	1007	1608
V.	463	973	1166	406	1367	1014
VI.	335	364	1556	108	722	1594
VII.	475	1391	1811	449	2045	1377
VIII.	718	1603	2100	548	2222	1590
IX.	679	1745	1980	406	2485	1516
X.	364	1949	1605	399	1747	1275
XI.	229	1181	1702	186	1566	1314
XII.	74	439	670	44	538	638
XIII.	287	1139	1462	260	1610	1269
XIV.	366	761	1520	263	1076	1519
XV.	557	1238	788	397	1633	643
XVI.	526	1463	2121	458	1615	1908
XVII.	394	1483	1764	276	1944	1363
Total.	7032	17485	24307	5297	24510	20538

Havemeyer over Harper, 6,822; Harper and Selden over Havemeyer, 210. In 1844, Harper over Coddington, 3,972; Coddington and Franklin over Harper, 1,325.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dist. CONGRESS, 1845. PRESIDENT, 1844.

I.	Graham, W.	Clingman, W.	Clay.	Polk.
Buncombe	513	841	961	412
Burke	345	508	1524	228
Caldwell	504	400	598	219
Cherokee	195	379	390	225
Cleveland	838	159	366	624
Haywood	308	407	342	267
Henderson	374	447	555	141
Macon	356	322	374	224
McDowell	331	485	with Burke.	
Rutherford	1030	633	1310	206
Yancy	450	337	338	427
Total	5244	4918	6468	3073

Graham over Clingman, 326; Clay over Polk, 2395.

II. Barringer, W. Fisher, L.

Cabarrus	811	480	718	374
Catawba	457	996	with Lincoln.	
Davie	530	371	529	272
Iredell	1517	444	1582	330
Lincoln	377	990	790	1736
Mecklenburg	640	788	909	1201
Rowan	895	785	833	586
Union	141	488	with Meck'g.	
Total	5363	5342	5361	4499

Barringer's maj. 26; Clay's do. 862.

III. McMillan. Reid.

Ashe			522	477
Caswell			283	1182
Rockingham			430	1022
Stokes			1084	1153
Surry			996	880
Wilkes			1203	181
Total	2858	3630	4518	4895

Reid's maj. 772; Polk's do. 377.

IV. Dockery, W. Worth, W.

Anson		1012	481
Davidson, maj.	750	1091	610
Guilford	766	619	2130
Montgomery	433	189	658
Randolph	581	836	1171
Richmond	573	167	802
Stanly	308	307	530
Total	3311	2418	7394

Dockery's maj. 993; Clay's do. 5173.

V. Houghton, W. Dobbin, L.

Chatham	928	768	1136	729
Cumberland	372	1056	703	1101
Johnston	448	670	595	650
Moore	466	627	540	500
Wake	817	1221	1044	1374
Wayne	206	960	254	911
Total	3226	5242	4272	5265

Dobbin's maj. 2006; Polk's do. 993.

VI. Meares. McKay.

Bladen	229	485	280	486
Brunswick	265	208	351	283
Columbus	131	340	135	363
Duplin	223	911	223	936
Jones	181	130	203	142
Lenoir	296	332	225	356
New-Hanover	240	872	382	1122
Onslow	139	508	194	717
Robeson	488	552	559	591
Sampson	441	831	533	878
Total	2633	5169	3085	5674

McKay's maj. 2536; Polk's do. 2789.

VII.	Bond.	Daniel.	Clay.	Polk.
Franklin	208	729	336	760
Granville	562	878	936	942
Haliifax	463	451	592	456
Orange	1256	1572	1686	1589
Person	97	474	275	649
Warren	82	768	128	810
Total	2729	4872	3953	5206

Daniel's maj. 2146; Polk's do. 1253.

VIII. Donnell.

VIII.	Donnell.	Clark.	Polk.
Beaufort	844	542	932
Cartaret	341	370	434
Craven	558	478	654
Edgecombe	97	1318	126
Greene	275	271	302
Hyde	468	207	318
Nash	77	758	74
Pitt	625	450	634
Tyrrell	367	114	283
Washington	347	132	329
Total	3999	4640	4989

Clark's maj. 641; Polk's do. 913.

IX. Outlaw.

IX.	Outlaw.	Biggs.	Polk.
Bertie	444	413	475
Camden	512	131	556
Chowan	247	264	305
Currituck	166	561	157
Gates	320	437	355
Hertford	277	239	309
Martin	276	577	310
Northampton	464	485	519
Pasquotank	477	266	683
Perquimons	365	322	441
Total	3548	3695	4090

Biggs' maj. 147; Clay's do. 826.

Entire vote in 1844—Clay, 43,232; Polk, 39,267; Clay's majority, 3,945.

ALABAMA.

Dist. GOVERNOR, 1845. CONGRESS, 1845.

I. Martin, Ind. Terry, L. Dunn, W. Dargan, L.

Baldwin	176	179	183	192
Butler	746	161	562	452
Clark	282	578	248	683
Concuh.	516	156	384	377
Marengo	728	366	662	531
Mobile	1311	1258	1197	1400
Monroe	528	303	571	414
Washington	362	234	322	304
Wilcox	657	291	521	608
Total	5306	3525	4650	4961

Martin's maj. 1781; Dargan's do. 311.

II. Hilliard. Cochran.

Barbour	1299	104	106	
Coffee				215
Covington	120	90	110	
Dale	326	208		360
Henry	339	418		177
Macon	7035	440	1062	613
Montgomery	608	812	914	785
Pike		600	15	
Russell	823	360	706	603
Total	4550	3032	2913	2753

Martin's maj. 1588; Hilliard's do. 160.

III. Martin, Ind. Terry, L.

Autauga	282	315	[William L.]
Bibb	446	446	Yancey, Loco-
Coosa	180	1073	Foco, re-elect-
Dallas	658	621	ed without op-
Jefferson	605	275	position.]
Lowndes	260	579	
Perry	595	699	
Shelby	515	392	
Total	3095	4400	

Terry's maj. 1305.

IV. Erwin, L. Payne, L.

Fayette	408	612	96	936
Greene	1294	506	915	836
Pickens	1391	366	681	1026
Sumter	943	795	592	1052
Tuscaloosa	966	668	485	1049
Total	4634	2947	2769	4699

Martin's maj. 1687; Payne's do. 2130.

V. Noce, L. Houston, L.

Franklin	966	677	406	1154
Lauderdale	565	835	257	1134
Lawrence	208	800		800
Limestone	388	828	913	159
Marion	671	129	101	782
Morgan	359	641	104	818
Walker	414	235	152	428
Total	3571	3345	1933	5275

Martin's maj. 226; Houston's do. 3342.

VI. Blount

Blount	296	601	[No opposi-
De Kalb	629	294	tion to Reu-
Jackson	160	1445	ben Chapman,
Madison	702	1195	Loco-Foco.]
Marshall	361	672	
St. Clair		300	
Total	2148	4507	

Terry's maj. 2359.

VIII. Rice, L. McConnell, L.

Benton	1319	353	805	767
Chambers	1248	232	365	554
Cherokee	606	686	530	721
Randolph	713	329	477	469
Talladega	718	751	532	894
Tallapoosa	717	646	600	647
Total	5321	2997	3309	4073

Martin's maj. 2324; McConnell's do. 763.

Full vote. 28,635 24,753. Martin's maj. 3,882.

TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR, 1845. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Counties.	Foster, W. Brown, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Anderson	616	348	620
Bledsoe	519	262	529
Blount	955	745	1046
Bradley	604	894	572
Campbell	355	464	337
Carter	708	176	739
Cherokee	512	828	578
Cocke	886	195	844
Grainger	938	580	998
Greene	992	1598	1031
Hawkins	1141	1373	1173
Hamilton	613	548	644
Jefferson	1419	246	1563
Johnson	348	77	370
Knox	1900	554	2015
McMinn	887	980	873
Meigs	123	625	120

Counties.	Foster, W. Brown, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Marion	498	339	503
Monroe	601	956	259
Morgan	190	225	211
Polk	233	434	260
Rhea	235	329	232
Roane	901	726	910
Sevier	781	85	738
Sullivan	328	1463	350
Washington	832	1211	881
Total	18,315	16,320	18,986

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	1431	1555	1455
Cannon	330	793	318
Coffee	275	1001	280
Davidson	2177	1570	2266
De Kalb	548	535	428
Dickson	293	650	339
Fentress	78	433	60
Franklin	335	1141	358
Giles	1945	1381	1301
Hardin	477	734	505
Hickman	223	1023	255
Humphreys	263	480	305
Jackson	1057	862	1211
Lawrence	502	555	429
Lincoln	651	2316	638
Marshall	614	1395	635
Maury	1243	1850	1292
Montgomery	1104	901	1271
Overton	333	1150	336
Robertson	1128	808	1193
Rutherford	1599	1457	1730
Smith	2257	796	2328
Stewart	479	678	519
Sumner	823	1888	681
Van Buren	117	195	116
Warren	335	1192	345
Wayne	651	448	665
White	940	553	857
Williamson	1758	908	1966
Wilson	2364	1045	2207
Total	25,639	30,292	27,039

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	293	466	292
Carroll	1282	518	1356
Dyer	327	249	356
Fayette	1092	1097	1205
Gibson	1189	616	1320
Hardeman	598	1001	689
Henderson	1124	464	1390
Henry	705	1176	835
Lauderdale	266	203	286
Haywood	694	664	756
McNairy	830	802	773
Madison	1213	701	1357
Obion	272	466	282
Perry	658	472	744
Shelby	1307	1316	1625
Tipton	331	490	360
Weakley	670	961	560
Total	12,851	11,663	14,005

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Foster, Brown.	Clay.	Polk.
East Tennessee	18,315	16,320	18,986
Middle "	25,639	30,292	27,039
West "	12,851	11,663	14,005
Total	56,805	58,275	60,030

Majority for Brown, 1,470; do. for Clay, 113.

KENTUCKY.

CONGRESS. 1845. PRESIDENT, 1844				Martin. Adams. McKee. Clay. Polk.					
Dist.		Clay.	Polk.						
I.									
Ballard	[No opposition]	282	400	Estill	337	205	232	393	216
Caldwell	to Linn Boyd	780	966	Floyd	587	4	114	190	340
Galloway	Loco-Foco	204	772	Garrard	260	130	1045	1128	229
Crittenden	candidate.]	284	399	Harian	99	425	29	334	75
Graves		386	984	Johnson	350	1	57	85	252
Hickman		304	740	Knox	125	800	15	589	164
Hopkins		701	814	Laurel	165	316	154	384	124
Livingston		424	327	Letcher	290	7	39	29	161
McCracken		256	195	Madison	786	417	868	1202	633
Marshall		94	600	Owaley	212	121	19	165	129
Twigg		557	651	Perry	206	67	32	113	84
Union		507	584	Pike	302	7	245	251	238
				Rockcastle	106	246	286	451	73
				Whitley	124	591	32	431	99
Total		4779	7332	Total	4074	3658	3240	6079	2909
		Polk's majority, 2553.		Martin's maj.	416;	Clay's do		3170.	
II. McHenry. McCreery.									
Breckenridge	839	622	924	464	VII. Thomason, W. Nuttall, L.				
Butler	280	338	351	290	Carroll	351	399	382	370
Christian	932	778	1192	825	Henry	622	998	708	1044
Davies	695	681	808	622	Jefferson	1012	1058	1092	1042
Edmonson	170	241	174	251	Louisville	2082	1301	2435	1662
Grayson	366	559	432	386	Oldham	398	536	426	625
Hancock	260	217	277	213	Shelby	1303	731	1441	796
Henderson	659	638	719	638	Trimble	249	485	268	507
Meads	605	285	650	223	Total	6023	5510	6752	6046
Muhlenburg	591	500	657	489	Thomason's maj.	513;	Clay's do		706.
Ohio	672	525	601	513	VIII. Davis. Marshall.				
Total	6070	5385	6715	4913	Bourbon	1172	499	1208	521
McHenry's maj.	685;	Clay's do		1802.	Fayette	1421	898	1625	894
III. Grider. Atchison.									
Allen	343	536	401	635	Franklin	718	713	816	634
Barren	1286	1177	1306	1108	Jessamine	610	551	616	469
Hart	520	536	579	558	Owen	486	958	485	937
Logan	1048	382	1407	374	Scott	739	999	803	938
Momros	391	489	451	473	Woodford	673	491	750	473
Simpson	351	265	455	418	Total	5389	5109	6373	4796
Todd	555	370	784	406	Davis' maj.	710;	Clay's do		1577.
Warren	1017	593	1132	687	IX. Trumbo. French.				
Total	5511	4338	6515	4659	Bath	742	553	611	783
Grider's maj.	1173;	Clay's do		1856.	Breathitt	138	288	120	231
IV. Bell. Caldwell.									
Adair	569	817	548	639	Carter	198	497	148	508
Boyle	714	409	617	352	Clarke	1013	521	996	314
Casey	544	339	468	214	Fleming	1115	942	1143	771
Clinton	272	379	262	315	Greenup	560	496	893	385
Cumberland	604	273	590	167	Lawrence	373	328	347	345
Green	738	1208	827	1042	Lewis	539	569	506	543
Lincoln	740	551	769	335	Montgomery	650	643	673	597
Pulaski	778	1071	727	708	Morgan	413	544	247	512
Russell	467	264	431	178	Total	5731	5681	5384	4989
Wayne	620	554	535	342	Trumbo's maj.	50;	Clay's do		395.
Total	6044	5985	5774	2292	X. Tibbatts. Gaines.				
Bell's maj.	79;	Clay's do		1482.	Boone	824	956	888	712
V. Young. Stone.									
Anderson	303	601	281	552	Bracken	500	686	753	443
Bullitt	541	508	528	436	Campbell	701	380	358	618
Hardin	1334	700	1025	702	Gallatin	373	347	348	351
Larue	423	358	362	353	Grant	529	384	396	423
Marion	764	794	715	737	Harrison	1010	852	859	975
Mercer	540	1013	557	985	Kenton	942	726	687	920
Nelson	1135	588	1326	608	Nicholas	797	740	678	703
Spencer	348	512	469	508	Mason	859	1516	1608	799
Washington	629	795	660	709	Pendleton	573	288	287	530
Total	6126	5869	6013	5570	Total	7107	6875	6862	6544
Young's maj.	257;	Clay's do		443.	Tibbatts' maj.	232;	Clay's do		318.
VI. Martin. Adams. McKee.									
Clay	195	321	53	335	Entire vote, 1844—Clay, 61,255; Polk, 51,988— Clay's majority, 9,267.				

LEGISLATURE.—Senate—24 Whigs, 14 Loco-Focos. House of Representatives—62 Whigs, 38 Loco-Focos. Majority on joint ballot, 34.

ELECTION RETURNS.

INDIANA.

Dist.	1845.		1844.		Sullivan	Farmer.	Davis.	Clay.	Polk.
	CONGRESS.		PRESIDENT.						
	Wilson, W.	Owen, L.	Clay.	Polk.	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
I.					5253	427	1132	464	1231
Crawford	500	417	462	397	Davis's maj.	2930	Polk's do.	1493	8400
Dubois	219	496	229	501	VII. McGaughey.	Wright.			
Gibson	656	703	796	810	Clay	704	429	662	
Harrison	1228	1038	1252	1144	Hendricks	875	1269	844	
Orange	686	967	707	1036	Parke	1247	1377	1329	
Perry	517	301	564	334	Putnam	1455	1540	1367	
Pike	400	459	459	491	Vermillion	729	787	762	
Posey	651	992	673	1154	Vigo	902	1515	856	
Spencer	615	530	586	496	Total	6183	6012	6910	5829
Vanderburgh	615	577	675	556	McGaughey's maj.	171	Clay's do.	1090	
Warrick	294	806	394	850	VIII. Holmes.	Pettit.			
Total	6331	7346	5797	7769	Boone	735	758	816	871
Owen's majority,	1015;	Polk's do.	1972.		Carroll	646	651	712	965
II.	Martin.	Henry.			Clinton	363	588	645	944
Clarke	1041	1306	1132	1417	Fountain	734	1090	947	1367
Floyd	847	973	956	981	Montgomery	1209	1275	1450	1521
Jackson	533	883	862	1048	Richardville	171	146	129	133
Jefferson	1646	1414	1835	1427	Tippecanoe	1169	1360	1550	1551
Jennings	791	688	879	669	Warren	744	392	779	470
Scott	467	450	481	441	Total	5745	6260	7028	7842
Washington	1051	1505	1149	1660	Pettit's maj.	505;	Polk's do.	814.	
Total	6376	7219	7087	7643	Deming (Ab.) rec'd	91;	Birney received	147	
Henry's maj.	843;	Polk's do.	556.		IX.	Sample.	Cathcart.		
III.	Eggleston.	Smith.			Benton	41	67	40	69
Dearborn	1138	1590	1616	1971	Cass	672	640	768	671
Decatur	981	945	1275	1091	Elkhart	574	826	758	964
Franklin	973	1267	1325	1583	Fulton	282	246	344	308
Ohio	397	405	193	162	Jasper	142	185	128	175
Ripley	909	906	1060	908	Kosciusko	622	577	623	553
Rush	1341	1210	1580	1362	Lake	115	197	114	206
Switzerland	967	923	961	1006	Laporte	834	873	1009	831
Total	6706	7246	8010	8089	Marshall	195	245	199	256
Smith's maj.	540;	Polk's do.	79.		Miami	558	558	569	517
McCoy (Ab.) rec'd	209;	Birney received	265		Porter	277	308	311	305
IV.	Smith.	Finley.			Pulaski	137	127	123	124
Fayette	976	625	1051	908	St. Joseph	747	589	863	683
Henry	1332	842	1458	1005	Wabash	535	574	601	575
Union	661	594	682	672	White	228	290	259	218
Wayne	1894	1140	2321	1436	Total	5959	6302	6709	6446
Total	4863	3201	5512	4021	Cathcart's maj.	343;	Clay's do.	263.	
Smith's maj.	1661;	Clay's do.	1491.		Deming (Ab.)	275;	Birney received	218	
Hull (Ab.) rec'd	553;	Birney received	583		X.	Thompson.	Kennedy.		
V.	Foley.	Wick.			Adams	185	278	198	296
Bartholomew	893	1125	1035	1068	Allen	843	755	861	849
Brown	75	374	59	432	Blackford	74	202	81	205
Hamilton	650	638	859	766	De Kalb	237	316	269	327
Hancock	60W	712	719	736	Delaware	799	747	940	732
Johnson	535	1048	659	1150	Grant	444	450	353	423
Madison	742	797	813	854	Huntington	283	320	277	316
Marion	1404	1498	1715	1634	Jay	307	301	331	352
Shelby	890	1252	1107	1342	Lagrango	546	472	590	457
Tipton	86	115	(new county.)	7982	Noble	377	438	390	438
Total	5883	7559	6966	7982	Randolph	724	706	818	809
Wick's maj.	1676;	Polk's do.	1016		Steuben	309	289	328	302
Bales (Ab.) rec'd	276;	Birney received	219		Tipton	No returns.	100	119	
VI.	Farmer.	Davis.			Wells	171	307	185	306
Davies	680	759	807	764	Whitley	193	226	222	237
Green	676	921	762	909	Total	5482	5837	5843	6190
Knox	971	731	1079	821	Kennedy's maj.	355;	Polk's do.	356.	
Lawrence	932	1018	1019	1085	Worth (Ab.) rec'd	343;	Birney received	550	
Martin	185	477	276	516	Entire vote	58,781	65,165	67,867	70,181
Monroe	311	1125	721	1118	Abolition vote	1747;	do. in 1844,	2106.	
Morgan	807	1065	1023	1078	Loco-Foco majority,	6384;	Polk's majority,	2314	
Owen	264	955	754	888	LEGISLATURE.—Senate—25 Whigs, 25 Loco-Foco.		House of Representatives—45 Whigs, 55 Loco-Foco.		

Majority on joint ballot, 10.

IOWA.

DELEGATE, 1845.		DELEGATE, 1843.	
<i>Counties. Lowe, W. Dodge, L. Wallace. Dodge.</i>			
Clayton.....	81	101.....	with Delaw'e.
Clinton.....	80	126.....	maj. 45
Davis.....	141	230.....	new County.
Des Moines.....	741	723.....	696 772
Delaware & Buchanan } } 32		45.....	maj. 255
Du Buque.....	270	480.....	with Delaw'e.
Henry.....	595	354.....	443 317
Iowa.....		maj. 1.....	new County.
Jackson.....	218	360.....	maj. 123
Jefferson.....	469	534.....	346 517
Johnson.....	298	315.....	4 maj.
Jones.....	90	93.....	no returns.
Keokuk.....	150	212.....	with Wash'n.
Kishkekoah.....	58	71.....	new County.
Lee.....	679	1118.....	462 846
Linn.....	226	280.....	maj. 39
Louisa.....	368	238.....	267 270
Mahaska.....	308	245.....	with Wash'n.
Marion.....	no returns.		new County.
Muscataine.....	296	303.....	256 284
Scott.....	218	233.....	249 226
Van Buren.....	781	890.....	531 865
Wapello.....	327	340.....	with Jeffers'n.
Washington.....	257	218.....	maj. 11
Total.....	6681	7513.....	3372 4791
Maj. for Dodge...832; do. in '43.....1419.			

Popular Vote for President—1844.

States.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Clay maj.	Polk.
Maine....	34,378	45,719	4,836....		11,341
N.Hamp. 17,866	27,160	4,161....			9,294
Vermont. 26,770	18,041	3,954....	8,729		
Mass....	67,009	53,039	10,830....	13,970	
R. Island. 7,322	4,867			2,455	
Conn....	32,832	29,841	1,943....	2,991	
N. York. 232,482	237,588	15,812....			5,106
N. Jersey 38,318	37,495	131....	823		
Penn....	161,203	167,535	3,138....		6,332
Delaware 6,258	5,971		287		
Maryland 35,984	32,676		3,308		
Virginia. 43,677	49,570				5,893
Ohio....	155,057	149,117	8,050....	5,940	
Kentucky 61,255	51,988			9,267	
N. Carol'a. 43,232	39,287			3,945	
<i>S. Carol'a. (By Legislature.</i>					
Georgia..	42,100	44,147			2,047
Alabama. 26,084	37,740				11,656
Indiana..	67,867	70,181	2,106....		2,314
Illinois..	45,528	57,920	3,370....		12,392
Michigan. 24,237	27,703	3,632....			3,466
Miss....	19,206	25,126			5,920
Tenn....	60,030	59,917		113	
Louisiana 13,083	13,782				699
Missouri. 31,251	41,529				10,118
Arkansas 5,504	9,546				4,042
Total..	1,288,533	1,327,325	62,263....	51,828	90,650
Polk over Clay, 38,792; Clay and Birney over Polk, 23,471. South Carolina not included.					

TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of holding Elections.	Legislature meets.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	2d Monday in September....	1st Wednesday in January.
New-Hampshire..	Concord.....	2d Tuesday in March.....	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	1st Tuesday in September....	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts..	Boston.....	2d Monday in November.....	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island..	Providence & Newport.	1st Wednesday in April.....	1st Wednesday in May.
Connecticut....	Hartford & New-Haven.	1st Monday in April.....	1st Wednesday in May.
New-York.....	Albany.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
New-Jersey....	Trenton.....	Tuesday after 1st Mon. in Nov.	1st Monday in January.
Pennsylvania..	Harrisburg.....	2d Tuesday in October.....	1st Monday in January.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	2d Tuesday in November....	1st Wednesday in December.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	1st Wednesday in October....	Last Monday in December.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	3d Thursday in April.....	1st Monday in December.
North Carolina.	Raleigh.....	1st Thursday in August.....	3d Monday in November.
South Carolina.	Columbia.....	2d Monday in October.....	4th Monday in November.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	1st Monday in October.....	1st Monday in November.
Alabama.....	Tuscaloosa.....	1st Monday in August.....	1st Monday in December.
Mississippi....	Jackson.....	1st Monday in November....	1st Monday in January.
Louisiana.....	New-Orleans.....	1st Monday in July.....	1st Monday in January.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	1st Thursday in August.....	1st Monday in October.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	1st Monday in August.....	1st Monday in December.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	2d Tuesday in October.....	1st Monday in December.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	1st Monday in August.....	1st Monday in December.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	1st Monday in August.....	1st Monday in December.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	1st Monday in August.....	3d Monday in November.
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	1st Monday in November....	1st Monday in January.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	1st Monday in October.....	
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	4th Monday in May.....	5th Monday in June.

☞ All the States but South Carolina choose their Electors by a Popular Vote.

** The Presidential Electors of each State are hereafter, according to an act of the last Congress, to be chosen uniformly on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November.

GEORGIA.

GOVERNOR—1845. PRESIDENT—1844.

GOVERNOR—1845. PRESIDENT—1844.		
Crawford.	McAllister.	Clay.
Appling.....	148	166..... 158
Baker.....	904	457..... 923
Baldwin.....	315	268..... 394
Bibb.....	651	722..... 706
Byron.....	16 maj.	..... 103
Bulloch.....	87	412..... 17
Burke.....	549	332..... 556
Burtis.....	328	375..... 243
Campden.....	116	214..... 104
Campbell.....	214	474..... 205
Carroll.....	394	635..... 355
Cass.....	641	945..... 635
Chatham.....	700	715..... 817
Chattooga.....	300	330..... 394
Cherokee.....	533	740..... 517
Clark.....	538	399..... 596
Cobb.....	634	823..... 638
Columbia.....	522	277..... 492
Coweta.....	808	689..... 777
Crawford.....	33 maj.	377
Dade.....	44	240..... 46
Decatur.....	403	322..... 283
De Kalb.....	577	782 maj. 589
Dooly.....	168 maj.	269
Early.....	151	292..... 211
Effingham.....	246	111..... 193
Elbert.....	291	168..... 999
Emanuel.....	11 maj.	167
Fayette.....	428	631..... 412
Floyd.....	380	445..... 350
Forsyth.....	160 maj.	454
Franklin.....	332	921..... 379
Gilmer.....	213	559..... 219
Glynn.....	112	19..... 92
Greene.....	791	115..... 789
Gwinnett.....	757	670..... 779
Hancock.....	507	307..... 615
Harris.....	813	390..... 645
Hoard.....	313	398..... 293
Houston.....	637	663..... 659
Henry.....	70 maj.	858
Habersham.....	maj. 430	323
Hall.....	529	599..... 489
Irwin.....	102 maj.	21
Jackson.....	517	642..... 492
Jasper.....	475	493..... 438
Jefferson.....	544	84..... 579
Jones.....	424	445..... 397
Laurens.....	589	16..... 685
Lee.....	284	185..... 335
Liberty.....	203	168..... 179
Lincoln.....	94 maj.	286
Lowndes.....	410	368..... 427
Lumpkin.....	656	946..... 685
Macon.....	107 maj.	331
McIntosh.....	109	124..... 127
Marion.....	97 maj.	417
Monroe.....	733	664..... 798
Morgan.....	412	299..... 443
Murray.....	403	624..... 303
Meriwether.....	695	832..... 688
Muscogee.....	1071	851..... 1190
Montgomery, est. 180 maj.	.....	238
Madison.....	338	334..... 341
Newton.....	826	471..... 1025
Oglethorpe.....	576	172..... 626
Panama.....	107 maj.	430
Pulaski.....	249	379..... 247
Pike.....	144 maj.	659

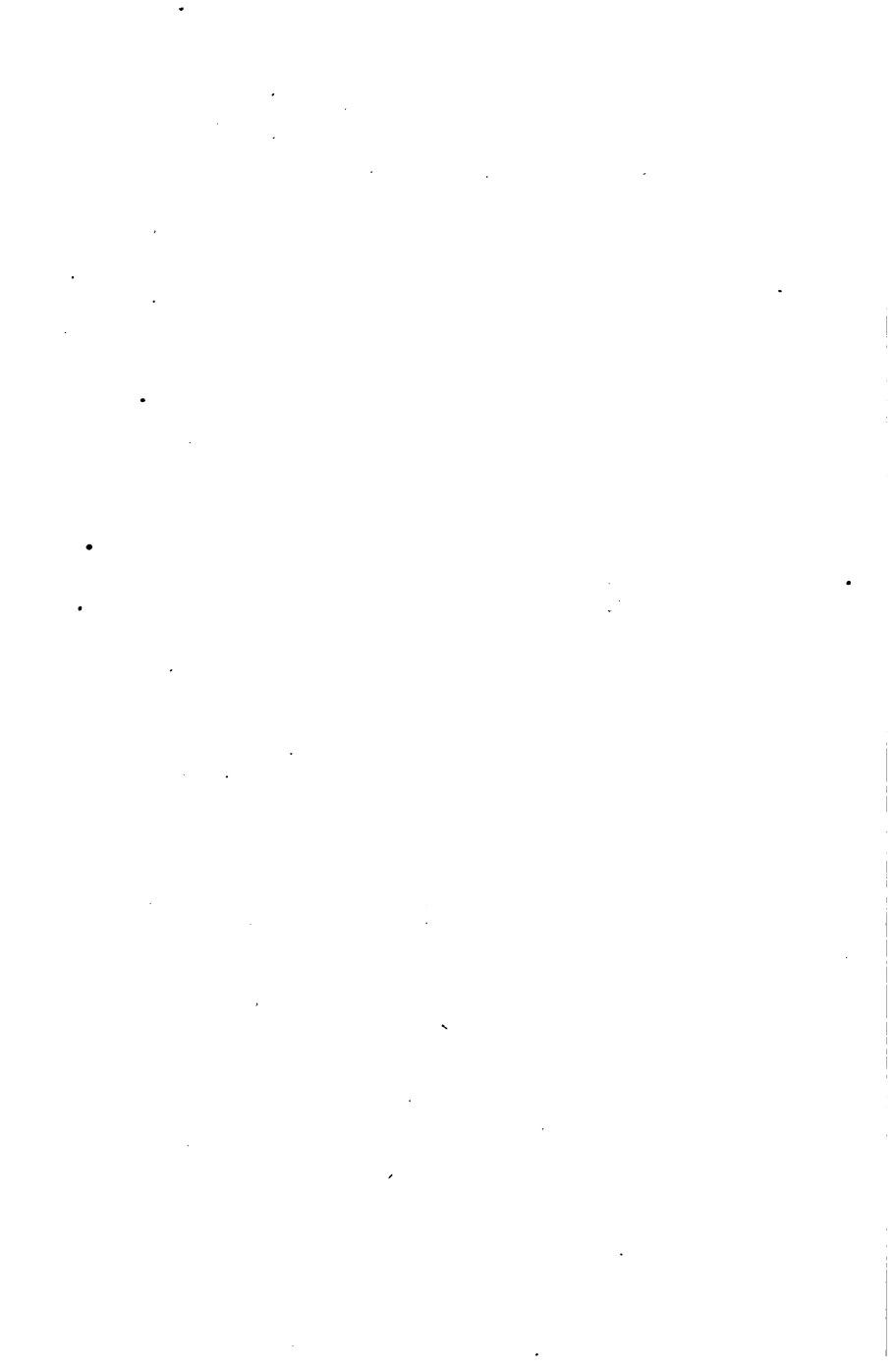
GOVERNOR—1845. PRESIDENT—1844.			
Crawford.	McAllister.	Clay.	Polk.
Paulding.....	242	355..... 218	394
Richmond.....	747	474..... 903	647
Rabun.....	37	294..... 33	224
Randolph.....	575	650..... 606	735
Sumter.....	544	440..... 650	444
Stewart.....	804	680..... 692	813
Scriven.....	241	225..... 257	278
Tattnall.....	303	73..... 338	64
Telfair.....	201	174..... 177	186
Thomas.....	431	255..... 348	267
Troup.....	1004	441..... 1665	487
Talbot.....	862	794..... 855	912
Taliaferro.....	411	54..... 386	67
Twiggs.....	324	403..... 369	467
Union.....	maj.	310..... 257	554
Upson.....	649	385..... 843	384
Walker.....	537	584..... 447	686
Walton.....	505	744..... 555	763
Ware.....	maj. 15	187	125
Warren.....	607	372..... 641	368
Washington.....	639	508..... 629	595
Wayne.....	maj. 23	138	95
Wilkes.....	410	325..... 430	389
Wilkinson.....	423	532..... 387	560
Total.....	36,325	34,723	42,122
Majorities—Crawford, 1602. Polk, 2,042.			

OHIO—1845—Legislature.

Dist.	Whig.	SENATE.	Dist.	Locs.
Hold over.....	12	Hold over.....	6	
Logan, Champaign, &c. 1		Hamilton.....	1	
Greene, Fayette, &c. 1		Belmont & Monroe.. 1		
Scioto, Lawrence, &c. 1		Clermont, Brown..... 1		
Ross and Hocking..... 1		Highland, Pike, &c. 1		
Athens and Meigs..... 1		Mercer, Henry, &c. 1		
Tucarawas..... 1		Morgan, Perry, &c. 1		
Muskingum..... 1		Guernsey, Coshocton. 1		
Cuyahoga, Geauga... 1		Columbiana..... 1		
Lake and Ashtabula. 1		Richland..... 1		
Total.....	21	Total.....	15	
Whig majority prob. 6				

HOUSE.

Cos.	Whig.	Cos.	Whig.	Cos.	Locs.
223		Jefferson..... 1		Adams, Pike. 1	
664		Lucas &c*..... 1		Brown..... 1	
536		Licking, gain 2		Butler..... 1	
108		Lorain..... 1		Clermont..... 1	
455		Lake..... 1		Crawford, &c 1	
15		Montgomery. 2		Coshocton... 1	
121		Miami..... 1		Columbiana. 2	
190		Morgan, gain 1		Fairfield..... 2	
179		Monroe, gain 1		Hamilton..... 4	
362		Muskingum... 2		Holmes..... 1	
1274		Modina..... 1		Knox..... 1	
245		Proble..... 1		Mercer, &c* 1	
114		Portage and 3		Putnam, &c* 1	
256		Summit..... 3		Pickaway, ga. 1	
708		Rose, Hocking 1		Perry..... 1	
348		Stark, gain 1		Richland..... 2	
699		Scioto and 1		Sandusky... 1	
926		Lawrence..... 1		Seneca, &c. 1	
980		Tuscarawas. 1		Wayne..... 2	
34		Trumbull..... 2		Total..... 26	
327		Warren..... 1		*Not absolute.	
553		Washington. 1		ly certain, when	
941		Total..... 46		we go to pres.	
351		Whig majority in the House 20,			
457		very nearly.			
877		in Joint Ballot			



THE GOWDING ALMANAC

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

GARDNER'S NEW 1847 NEW YORK

GRAIN IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

A STATEMENT of the Quantities of the several Kinds of Grain and Meal, in quarters, imported from each country, in the year 1844.—Parl. Paper, 1845.

Countries from which imported.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas & Beans.	Wheat-meal or Flour.
Russia.....	104458	23253	69460	830	748	Cwts. 7
Sweden.....	10661	30297	26360	43	2637	
Norway.....		40				421
Denmark.....	94289	476450	55593	6433	25684	834
Prussia.....	551748	292470	73625	19266	46449	774
Germany.....	107200	57400	30727	11	48721	6177
Holland.....	11772	1658	40128	3	26621	
Belgium.....	1101	5688	1598		5388	
France.....	45044	8532	501		261	13
Spain and the Balearic Isles.....	11				4	2
Gibraltar.....					807	
Italy and the Italian Isles.....	80300				10781	15
Malta.....	6163	4228			14674	
Turkey.....	18221	5751			124	
Egypt.....	26564	6381			63379	
Cape of Good Hope.....	79					13
Mauritius.....						10
East India Company's Territories, and Ceylon.....	4	2	1		6	8047
Philippine Islands.....						1
China.....					1	
Brit. Settlements in Australia.....	4150					493
British North American Colonies.....	36174	8229	4114		16371	676884
British West Indies.....			1			2
Foreign West Indies.....						2
United States of America.....	2421		2	5	1	292012
Mexico.....						2
Chill.....	1					5
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign produce).....		1078			101	
Total.....	1100361	1022057	302110	26591	262758	985777
Total reexported in 1844.....	46109	1402	25304		3611	105621

IMPORTS OF CHEESE

Into Great Britain since 1833, in cwt.

Year.	From America.	From Holland.	From all European Countries.	From other parts of Europe.	Total.
1833	None.	131355		1712	134073
1834	1	145004		1584	146594
1835	6	139634		1152	142852
1836	1	210024		1143	211169
1837	1	235973		1726	237732
1838	2	225895		2179	228077
1839	None.	209547		1389	210436
1840	41	224157		1464	226462
1841	15154		254995		270149
1842	14098		165614		179748
1843	42312		136998		179389
1844	53115		160654		213769

CENSUS OF THE CITY OF N. YORK.

W^{ds}. 1830. 1835. 1840. 1845.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. 11,331	10,380	10,629	6,549
II. 8,203	7,549	6,394	3,947
III. 9,589	10,884	11,581	6,449
IV. 12,705	15,439	15,770	12,318
V. 17,722	18,495	19,159	9,591
VI. 13,570	16,827	17,198	9,716
VII. 15,373	21,481	22,982	11,917
VIII. 20,729	28,570	29,073	14,239
IX. 22,810	30,618	24,795	14,295
X. 16,438	20,926	20,026	10,010
XI. 14,915	26,845	17,052	13,359
XII. 11,808	24,437	11,652	6,879
XIII. 12,598	17,130	18,517	10,750
XIV. 14,283	17,306	20,235	10,065
XV.	18,202	17,755	8,112
XVI.	22,273	19,723	20,614
XVII.	18,619	12,556	14,591
Total.	202,583	270,069	312,710
	180,365	190,737	371,102

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(OCTOBER 1st, 1846.)

EXECUTIVE—PRESIDENT AND CABINET:

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, <i>President</i>	Salary \$25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, <i>Vice-President</i>	" 6,000
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of State</i>	" 6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 4,000
CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000

JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$5,000.

SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y. <i>Associate Justice</i> .	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga. <i>Associate Justice</i> .
LEVI WOODBURY, of N. H. " "	JOHN MCKINLEY, of Ala. " "
JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio. " "	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn. " "
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn. " "	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va. " "

[Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXIXth CONGRESS.

Assembled December 1st. 1845; Expires March 3d, 1847.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *President*.

Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.
MAINE.		DELAWARE.		TENNESSEE.	
George Evans	1847	Thomas Clayton	1847	Spencer Jarnagin	1847
John Fairfield	1849	John M. Clayton	1851	Hopkins L. Turney	1851
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		MARYLAND.		KENTUCKY.	
Joseph Cilley	1847	James A. Pearce	1849	James T. Morehead	1847
Charles G. Atherton	1849	Reverdy Johnson	1851	John J. Crittenden	1849
VERMONT.		VIRGINIA.		OHIO.	
Wilton Upham	1849	William S. Archer	1847	William Allen	1849
Samuel S. Phelps	1851	Isaac S. Pennybacker	1851	Thomas Corwin	1851
MASSACHUSETTS.		NORTH CAROLINA.		INDIANA.	
Daniel Webster	1847	Willie P. Mangum	1847	Edward A. Hannegan	1849
John Davis	1851	[Vacancy.]	1849	Jesse D. Bright	1851
RHODE ISLAND.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		ILLINOIS.	
James F. Simmons	1847	John C. Calhoun	1847	James Semple	1847
Albert C. Greene	1851	George McDuffie	1849	Sidney Breece	1849
CONNECTICUT.		GEORGIA.		MISSOURI.	
John M. Niles	1849	John McP Berrien	1847	David R. Atchison	1849
Jabez W. Huntington	1851	Walter T. Colquitt	1849	Thomas H. Benton	1851
NEW-YORK.		ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
John A. Dix	1849	Dixon H. Lewis	1847	Chester Ashley	1847
Daniel S. Dickinson	1851	Arthur P. Bagby	1849	Ambrose H. Sevier	1849
NEW-JERSEY.		MISSISSIPPI.		MICHIGAN.	
Jacob W. Miller	1847	Joseph W. Chalmers	1851	William Woodbridge	1847
William L. Dayton	1851	Jesse Speight	1851	Lewis Cass	1851
PENNSYLVANIA.		LOUISIANA.		FLORIDA.	
Simon Cameron	1849	Alexander Barrow	1847	James D. Westcott	1849
Daniel Sturgeon	1851	Henry Johnson	1849	David Yulee	1851
				TEXAS.	
				Samuel Houston	1847
				Thomas J. Rusk	1851

[Whigs, in *Italics*, 25; Locos, in Roman, 30.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, Speaker.

MAINE.			NEW-JERSEY.			NORTH CAROLINA.			19. *Daniel R. Tilden,		
1. *John F. Scammon.			28. <i>Elas B. Holmes,</i>			1. <i>James Graham,</i>			20. *Joshua R. Giddings,		
2. *Robert P. Dunlap,			29. *Charles H. Carroll,			2. <i>Daniel M. Barringer,</i>			21. <i>Joseph M. Root.</i>		
3. <i>Luther Severance,</i>			30. Martin Grover,			3. <i>David S. Reid,</i>			KENTUCKY.		
4. John D. McCrate,			31. <i>Abner Lewis,</i>			4. <i>Alfred Dockery,</i>			1. *Linn Boyd,		
5. Cullen Sawtelle,			32. *William A. Moseley,			5. James C. Dobbins,			2. *John H. McHenry,		
6. *Hannibal Hamlin,			33. *Albert Smith,			6. *James J. McKay,			3. *Henry Grider,		
7. Hezekiah Williams.			34. *Washington Hunt.			7. *John R. J. Daniel,			4. <i>Joshua F. Bell,</i>		
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.			NEW-JERSEY.			8. Henry S. Clarke,			5. <i>Bryan R. Young,</i>		
*Moses Norris, Jr.			1. <i>James G. Hampton,</i>			9. <i>Asa Biggs.</i>			6. John P. Martin,		
Mace Moulton,			2. George Sykes.			SOUTH CAROLINA.			7. *Wm. P. Thomasson,		
James H. Johnson,			3. <i>John Runk,</i>			1. *James A. Black,			8. *Garrett Davis,		
[One vacancy.]			4. Joseph Edsall.			2. *Richard F. Simpson,			9. <i>Andrew Trumbo,</i>		
VERMONT.			5. *William Wright.			3. Jos. A. Woodward,			10. *John W. Tibbatts.		
1. *Solomon Foot,			PENNSYLVANIA.			4. A. D. Sims,			TENNESSEE.		
2. *Jacob Collamer,			1. LEWIS C. LEVIN,			5. *Armistead Burt,			1. *Andrew Johnson,		
3. *George P. Marsh,			2. <i>Joseph R. Ingersoll,</i>			6. Isaac E. Holmes,			2. <i>William M. Cooke,</i>		
4. *Paul Dillingham, Jr.			3. JNO. H. CAMPBELL.			7. *R. Barnwell Rhett.			3. <i>John Crozier,</i>		
MASSACHUSETTS.			4. *Charles J. Ingersoll,			GEORGIA.			4. *Alvan Cullom,		
1. *Robert C. Winthrop.			5. Jacob S. Yost,			1. <i>Thomas Butler King,</i>			5. *George W. Jones,		
2. *Daniel P. King,			6. Jacob Erdman,			2. <i>Seaborn Jones,</i>			6. Barclay Martin,		
3. *Amos Abbott,			7. *Abra. R. McIlwaine,			3. G. W. B. Towns,			7. *Mereditb P. Grntry,		
4. *Benj. Thompson,			8. John Strohm,			4. *Hugh A. Harlson,			8. <i>Edwin H. Ewing,</i>		
5. *Charles Hudson,			9. *John Ritter,			5. *John H. Lumpkin,			9. L. B. Chase.		
6. <i>George Ashmun,</i>			10. *Rich'd Brodhead, Jr.			6. *Howell Cobb,			10. Frederick P. Stanton		
7. *Julius Rockwell,			11. Owen D. Leib,			7. *Alex'r H. Stephens,			11. *Milton Brown.		
8. *John Quincy Adams,			12. David Wilmot,			8. <i>Robert Toombs.</i>			INDIANA.		
9. <i>Artemas Hale</i>			13. *James Pollock,			ALABAMA.			1. *Robert Dale Owen,		
10. *Joseph Grinnell.			14. *Alczander Ramsay,			1. <i>Samuel D. Dargin,</i>			2. *Thomas J. Henley,		
RHODE ISLAND.			15. Moses McClean,			2. <i>Henry W. Hilliard,</i>			3. *Thomas Smith,		
1. *Henry Y. Cranston,			16. James Black,			3. Jas. C. Cottrell,			4. *Caleb B. Smith,		
2. <i>Lemuel H. Arnold.</i>			17. <i>James Blanchard,</i>			4. *Winter W. Payne,			5. William W. Wick,		
CONNECTICUT.			18. <i>Andrew Stewart.</i>			5. *George M. Houston,			6. *John W. Davis,		
1. James Dixon,			19. *Henry D. Foster,			6. *Reuben Chapman,			7. <i>Edw. W. McCaughey,</i>		
2. *Samuel D. Hubbard,			20. <i>John H. Ewing,</i>			7. [Vacancy.]			8. *John Pettit,		
3. *John A. Rockwell,			21. *Cornelius Darragh,			MISSISSIPPI.			9. Charles W. Cathcart,		
4. <i>Traman Smith.</i>			22. William S. Gatvin,			Jacob Thompson,			10. *Andrew Kennedy.		
NEW YORK.			23. James Thompson,			Stephen Adams,			ILLINOIS.		
1. John W. Lawrence.			24. *Joseph Buffington.			Robert N. Roberts,			1. *Robert Smith,		
2. HENRY I. SEAMAN,			DELAWARE.			Jefferson Davis.			2. *John A. McClelland,		
3. Wm. S. MILLER,			1. <i>John W. Houston.</i>			LOUISIANA.			3. *Orlando B. Ficklin,		
4. *William B. Macley.			MARYLAND.			1. *John Slidell.			4. *John Wentworth,		
5. Th's M. WOODRUFF.			1. <i>John G. Chapman,</i>			2. <i>Ban'n G. Thibodeaux,</i>			5. *Step'n A. Douglass,		
6. Wm. W. CAMPBELL,			2. Thomas Perry,			3. John H. Harmanson,			6. *Joseph P. Hoge,		
7. *Joseph H. Anderson.			3. Thomas W. Ligon.			4. *Isaac E. Morse.			7. <i>Edward D. Baker.</i>		
8. Wm. W. Woodworth.			4. William F. Giles.			OHIO.			MISSOURI.		
9. Archibald C. Niven.			5. Albert Constable,			1. James J. Faran,			*James B. Bowlin,		
10. Samuel Gordon,			6. <i>Edward Long.</i>			2. F. A. Cunningham,			*James H. Relfe,		
11. John F. Collin,			VIRGINIA.			3. *Robert C. Schenck,			[Vacancy]		
12. <i>Thos C. Ripley,</i>			1. Archibald Atkinson,			4. *Joseph Vance,			John S. Phelps,		
13. <i>Burdorf E. Wood.</i>			2. *Geo. C. Dromgoole,			5. William Sawyer,			Leonard H. Sims.		
14. <i>Erastus D. Culver,</i>			3. Wm. M. Treadway.			6. *Henry St. John,			ARKANSAS.		
15. Joseph Russell,			4. *Edm'd W. Hubbard,			7. *Joseph J. McDowell.			Archibald Yell.		
16. <i>Hugh White.</i>			5. Shelton F. Leake,			8. Allen G. Thurman,			MICHIGAN.		
17. *Charles S. Benton,			6. James A. Seddon,			9. Augustus L. Perrill,			1. *Robert McClelland,		
18. *Preston King,			7. *Thomas H. Bayly,			10. <i>Columbus Delano,</i>			2. John S. Chipman,		
19. *Orville Hungerford.			8. Rob't M. T. Hunter,			11. *Jacob Brinkerhoff,			3. James B. Hunt.		
20. Timothy Jenkins,			9. <i>John S. Pendleton,</i>			12. *Samuel F. Vinton,			FLORIDA.		
21. Charles Goodyear,			10. Henry Bedinger,			13. Isaac Parrish,			W. H. Brockenbrough.		
22. Stephen Strong,			11. *William Taylor,			14. <i>Alexander Harper.</i>			IOWA.		
23. William J. Hough.			12. *August A. Chapman,			15. *Joseph Morris,			*Augustus C. Dodge		
24. *Horace Wheaton,			13. *George W. Hopkins,			16. John D. Cummins,			WISCONSIN.		
25. *George Rathbun,			14. Joseph Johnson,			17. *George Fries,			Morgan L. Martin.		
26. Sam'l S. Ellsworth,			15. William G. Brown.			18. D. A. Starkweather.			TEXAS.		
									1. David Kaufman,		
									2. Timothy Pillsbury.		

* Members of the last Congress.

[Whigs in Italics; Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS. Total Whigs, 77; Locos, 142; Natives & 3 Vacancies.]

POLITICAL HISTORY—1846.

CONGRESS.

On the 1st of December, 1845, the Twentieth Congress convened in Washington to commence its First Session. Mr. James K. Polk had been inaugurated as President nearly nine months before, but had enjoyed no opportunity till now of influencing through Legislative action, the Policy of the Country, save by his personal efforts before his Inauguration (Feb. 1845) to push through Con-

gress the Joint Resolutions consenting to the Annexation of Texas. Texas on her part had likewise assented to Annexation on the terms prescribed by our Congress and was now formally knocking at the door of our Union, an entrance through which had already been guaranteed her. All beside remained as before Polk's election.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

This was, by common consent, prosperous and satisfactory. The National Industry, protected by the wise and beneficent Tariff of 1842, was better employed than and as well compensated as at almost any former period. The Farmer was receiving in the average good prices for his products. Manufacturing and Mechanical Industry were advancing with giant strides, and rapidly displacing themselves over sections of the Country where they had previously been almost unknown. Commerce and Navigation were active and flourishing, being buoyed up by the general employment and efficiency of Labor and the consequent ability to purchase on the part of the great mass of the People. Our Exports and Imports were neither so large nor so small as they had been in former years, but they were over One Hundred Millions of Dollars' worth each, and the balance was on the right side. Our Revenue was abundant, steady, and our small National Debt, contracted under the *Revenue* Tariff of 1840 to '42, was steadily diminishing at the rate of several Millions per annum. Nobody spoke or thought of a necessity to borrow again, and all were regretting that our little debt did not fall due at an earlier day, so that it might be promptly extinguished.

If the history and progress of the Nation were minutely examined, it would be difficult—we think impossible—to point out any other period in which its advancement in Industry, Population, Arts, Wealth and General Well-being was so striking as during the two years 1844 and '45—that is, from the time that the Tariff of 1842 had made itself thoroughly felt in all departments of Industry down to the commencement of systematic and formidable efforts for its overthrow. In no other two years had more of our Soil been reclaimed from the primitive wilderness and covered with industrious and thrifty cultivators. Never had our aggregates of Agricultural Products been higher, nor our general extension of or improvement in tillage been more decided. Yet during these two years the abstraction of Labor and Skill from Agricultural to Manufacturing avocations had been very great, as is evinced by the general increase of population in Cities and Villages, the activity which prevailed in Lumbering, Brick-making, Building, &c. &c. the multiplication of Mills, Factories, Railroads, Machinery, &c. &c. And while we were thus adding millions on millions to the sum of our National Wealth at home, we were steadily reducing the amount not only of our Governmental but of our Commercial indebtedness abroad—indebtedness contract-

ed during the improvident era of buying and selling little—1834 to 1839. All this in the face of apprehensions that the Tariff of 1842 might be overthrown by its adversaries, an apprehension which rendered the advancement of 1843-5 much less rapid and constant than it would otherwise have been, and postponed or prevented in some instances, by checking investment and com-

petition, the reduction of prices on Protected fabrics which would else have even thus promptly been realized.—Such was the state of things in which Mr. Polk met his first Congress, composed, by nearly two-thirds in the House and by a large majority in the Senate, of those who had aided to elect him and assembled as partisans of his Administration.

OREGON.

The National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Mr. Polk for President, (May, 1844,) had gravely resolved that "our right to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable," and that the "reoccupation" of that Territory is "a great American question," &c. [Then why make it a party question, when nothing had been said concerning it on the other side!] The simple truth is, that the nominators of Mr. Polk found this a National question and deliberately made it a party one, for their own use and benefit. They said, adroitly but plainly, to all who desired the assertion at all hazards and to all extremes of our claim to the whole of Oregon, and to all who for any cause desired a War with Great Britain, "Help us elect Mr. Polk, and you shall have Oregon up to 54° 40' or War for it." They doubtless made party capital out of this. Accordingly, Mr. Polk in his Inaugural avowed his firm faith in our claim to Oregon and his resolution to maintain it. ('The whole' was implied but not expressly stated.) In the Fall of that year. ('45.) The Union, established by the will of Mr. Polk and sustained by official patronage, declared for "54° 40', the whole or none." Every where those who counseled moderation, compromise, conciliation, were scouted as enemies to the Country—British Whigs. Yet when the Executive budget was opened, at the assembling of Congress, it came out that Mr. Polk had offered to compromise with Great Britain on the line of 49°, but without conceding the portion of Vancouver's Island south of 49°, or the free navigation of the Columbia. This offer being rejected, Mr. Polk withdrew it, rejected the counter proposition

of the British Minister, and claimed the whole again, intimating that he would never again recede, and would on no account surrender the free navigation of the Columbia. Say his Message :

"The right of any foreign power to the free navigation of any of our rivers, through the heart of our country, was one which I was unwilling to concede."

'Again he says :

"The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected. With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments."

"Peace or War," we were also told by the Secretary of State, on the 29th of January last, was involved in the issue of the surrender by England of the whole of Oregon. In the same letter Mr. Buchanan said :

"The President will never abandon the position he has taken in his Message. Clearly convinced of the right of the United States to the whole territory in dispute, and relieved, by the refusal of the British Government to accept this offer of compromise, from the embarrassment in which the acts of his predecessors had placed him, he would not authorize the conclusion of a Treaty on that basis. (The basis of 49°.)"

The leading members of the majority and the Press of their Party took their cue from this. "54° 40'—the whole or none!" was the touchstone of patriotism, the toast and the war-cry of Northern and Western Loco-Focoism. To push Great Britain off the Continent was the purpose avowed by many, but to drive her forthwith out of all Oregon, was the object of the more judicious. All sorts

of intemperate propositions and more intemperate speeches were made. But the South did not generally participate in this spirit. Her more reflecting Statesmen could not see the utility of a doubtful and bloody War with the Nation possessing greater means of assailing us than any other on the earth—a nation which buys three-fourths of our Cotton-crop—to enforce a questionable claim to a few thousand square miles of mountainous wilderness in the far corner of our Continent. A stand was made in the Senate by Messrs. Calhoun, Haywood and others; the resolution which had passed the House authorizing the President to apprise Great Britain that the long-standing Joint Occupation of Oregon would terminate at the expiration of the stipulated twelve months' notice, was modified in the Senate, and, after a disagreement and conference, passed both Houses in a modified and inoffensive form. This being communicated to the British Government, led to an offer on

its part to compromise on the 49th degree, the reserving the possessory rights of her people in Oregon, obtaining the whole of Vancouver's Island and the free navigation of the Columbia "to the Hudson's Bay Company and all British subjects trading with them," without limitation of time. This project of a Treaty Mr. Polk submitted privately to the Senate for its judgment thereon, which, being favorable, (as he well knew it would be before he went through the farce of asking it,) a Treaty was promptly signed by Mr. Buchanan, approved by Mr. Polk, ratified by the Senate, and is now the supreme law of the Land. (See it on page 22.) We rejoice that the difference has been settled, even on such terms; but what must the Country think of those who, to subserve a party end, pushed the Nation recklessly to the very brink of a desolating War, and then backed out so ingloriously and utterly? Can they ever again be trusted?

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

In his Annual Message of Dec. 2d, 1845, the President boasted of the Annexation of Texas as one of the great events of the age, and adds:

"The accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our Republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principle of our Federative Union."

"If we consider the extent of the territory involved in the Annexation—its protective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share the blessings of our Union, the history of the world may be challenged to furnish a parallel."

All this boasting was not merely premature—it was false from the outset. Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of State under Mr. Van Buren, had in 1837 declared that the Annexation of Texas to this country, prior to the recognition of her Independence by Mexico, would be an act of War on Mexico. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Silas Wright, as well as Mr. Clay, Mr. Gallatin and nearly all the Whig Statesmen in the land, took the same view of it in 1844.

Mexico, it was notorious, had uniformly declared that she would regard Annexation as War upon her, and resist it accordingly. Now suppose the weakness and fears of Mexico had sufficed to overbear her resentment, so as to prevent any actual resistance to our absorption of Texas, would not the essential falsehood of Mr. Polk's boasts been still palpable? When the troops of Napoleon overran Portugal and captured Lisbon unresisted, driving off the Royal Family to Brazil amid the tears and wailing of their subjects, was it true that 'the sword had no part' in the conquest, because the Portuguese dared not resist the power of their colossal invader? When the highwayman obtains your purse without a struggle by merely putting his pistol to your breast and demanding 'your money or your life,' could he truly proclaim that 'no arm of force has been raised to produce this result?'—But events were fast ripening calculated to put to shame the boast and the boaster.

The original, uniform, well-defined South-Western boundary of Texas as a province of

Mexico was the river Nueces from its mouth to its source, thence Northwardly along the crests of a chain of mountains so as to include no portion of the valley of the long river known by the Mexican names of Rio Grande, Rio Bravo or Rio del Norte. There is not, never was, any dispute about this. The lower portion of the Valley of the Rio del Norte formed the province of Tamaulipas, of which Matamoros, lying on that river, was the capital; above this was New Leon; then Chihuahua; then New-Mexico or Santa Fé. On each side of the river, but mainly on the West, Mexican towns or villages were thinly scattered, but no settlement of Texans, no election under the authority of Texas, no service of civil process under her laws, was ever made in any part of the region watered by the Rio del Norte and its tributaries. When John Quincy Adams, in negotiating a Treaty of Boundaries with Spain in 1818-19, set up a claim that *Louisiana* extended to the Rio del Norte, he gave no intimation that *Texas* had that extent, nor any color to the pretence. So notoriously fraudulent is the claim that *Texas* extends to the Rio del Norte, that it may be abundantly refuted by Texan authorities alone. We have before us a Map of Texas, prepared by STEPHEN F. AUSTIN, (well known as one of the pioneers of Texas and leaders in the struggle for her Independence,) published by H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia, in 1837, the year after the independence of Texas was established by the Battle of San Jacinto. This Map bounds Texas on the south-west by the Nueces, exactly as we have stated above, and gives not the least intimation of a claim that it should extend farther. There Texan settlement, jurisdiction and authority have uniformly stopped, save in occasional and usually unsuccessful forays upon the Mexican villages on the Rio Grande, unless the little settlement of Corpus Christi, just across the Nueces at its

mouth, is to be deemed an exception. Mr. Benton in 1844 denounced the pretence of extending Texas to the Rio del Norte as "an act of unparalleled outrage on Mexico," of aggression and unjust war. Yet Mr. Polk was resolved from the first to maintain this atrocious claim. By his own order, without a word of authority from Congress, our Army was sent to Corpus Christi, across the Nueces, immediately upon advices that Texas had consented to Annexation. This not sufficing, in the feeble and distracted condition of Mexico, to provoke hostilities, our troops were ordered by him, without consulting or even informing Congress, to march to the Rio del Norte, over 100 miles beyond the well-defined boundary and the farthest settlement of Texas, driving back the Mexican Corps of Observation at the Sal Colorado, causing them to abandon and burn their Custom-House, &c. at San Isabel, and taking post directly opposite Matamoros, the capital of the Province, planting a battery of cannon so as to command it. All this while Mexico had committed no act of hostility against us, nor in any manner molested a settlement of Texas! The result was War, as everybody foresaw it must be—and what a War for a civilized and Christian People! Give all the force you can to the pretexts set up in its justification—say that Mexico owed us for Spoliations, and had withheld a part of the stipulated Indemnity—that her poverty and the fact that she had once provided for its payment are no excuses—that she agreed to receive Mr. Silldell as Minister Plenipotentiary, (though she did not) and then (a revolution having meantime occurred) refused to do it—and what miserable apologies are they all for invading her unquestioned territory, and slaughtering her feeble, barbarous, wretchedly armed People!

[The History of the War, so far as it had transpired when this work went to press, is given in another part of the Almanac.]

OUR BRAVE DEFENDERS.

The merits of a War always challenge the scrutiny of every free citizen—he is bound to take care that our rulers do not involve us un-

justly in bloodshedding, and to resist, by all constitutional means, every attempt to do so. If one nation makes war on another, it is ob-

vious that there must be great blame *somewhere*—the guilt of every death, every pang, must fall heavily on the individuals who primarily caused it. It is every man's duty to take care that it rests not on his soul. But the Soldier has no discretion in the premises, consequently no moral responsibility beyond that of being a soldier; he must march as he is ordered and fight whoever opposes him. The injustice of a War detracts nothing from the merit of those who, being already Soldiers when it commenced, fought gallantly in its prosecution. Honor, then, to the Heroes of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma! honor also to those who, prompted by a sense of duty—mistaken though we must believe it—have volunteered to upbraid our National Eagles even in their predatory flight to 'the Halls of the Montezumas.' We could not fight in an invading army, unless to open a passage homeward to our own soil, but many think differently, so far as they allow themselves to think at all. And, whether any allowance should be made for wear and tear of conscience or not, it must be palpable to every man willing to 'live and let live' that the wretched pittance of *seven dollars per month*, now paid to our Regulars and Volunteers, is shamefully inadequate as a recompense for the toils, privations, and perils of a soldier invading such a Country as Mexico. An army finds little food there but such as it carries along, consequently detachments must often be without for days together, even when provisions are wholesome and abundant, owing to the inability of the baggage wagons to make their way through the rugged defiles, over the sheer precipices and through the swampy valleys of that singular country, where roads are bridle-paths, springs as scarce as mines, and internal navigation unknown. Mouldy bread and tainted meat are not to be reckoned unpalatable there; a biscuit that the insects within do not walk off with ranks A No. 1. Swamp-water is a luxury often to be obtained only at intervals of two and three days; and he who is so nice as to strain it through his shirt to take out the larger insects before drinking, will soon be cured of such finical folly. What-

ever can be swallowed must be taken without scruple. Lying down on the ground, as a repast for musketoos instead of having any dinner or supper yourself, after marching all day through swamps which take a model of your legs at every step, is inconvenient; but these are only the accessories of *successful* campaigning. If there is any fighting, you get that extra, and in case of a reverse through ambush or famine, then look out for a bullet from every rod of chapporal, and for the sick, way-worn or wounded there is the deadly Spanish knife to shorten their miseries. Such is a rough sketch of campaigning in Mexico.

Now for this service, Mr. James K. Polk, who wantonly created the necessity for it, has never hinted that our fellow-citizens whom he has sent there ought to be paid more than the *seven dollars a month* which is the pay of private soldiers in our Army, while his supporters in Congress have steadily voted down every proposition to increase that miserable stipend! While he takes his ease on some *Sixty-eight Dollars per day*, and his very slaves would loathe the fare which American soldiers in Mexico must subsist on, his supporters in Congress voted down (May 12th) a proposition to increase the pay of privates in the regular service to Ten Dollars a month: vote 119 to 50. Again on the 20th of May, when it had become evident that a heavy Volunteer force would be required for a protracted and difficult service, Mr. Andrew Stewart of Penna. moved that the rules of the House be suspended to enable him to offer this Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill increasing the pay of Volunteers from seven to ten dollars per month, and granting to those who serve to the end of the war, or die in the service, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The said resolution was read. And the question being put, Shall the rules be suspended? It was decided in the negative, (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof, Yeas 70, Nays 75.)

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Members present, were taken as follows:

YEAS.—Abbott, J. Q. Adams, Aslun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Bowlin, M. Brown, W. G. Brown, Campbell, Carroll, C. W. Cathcart, J. G. Chapman, R. Chapman, Chase, Cocke, Collamer, Crozier, Culom, Darragh, Davis, Dixon, Edsall, Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Giles, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Harper, Hilliard, Holmes, Houston, Hubbard, Hunt, Inger-

sell, *Jones*, D. P. King, T. B. King, Lewis, W. B. Mackey, R. McClelland, McHenry, McIlvane, Martin, Miller, Morse, Moseley, Parish, Payne, Reife, Rockwell, Root, Rusk, Schenck, Seaman, T. Smith, A. Smith, R. Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Thompson, *Tibbats*, Trumbo, *Wentworth*, White. [All Whigs but the 17 in *Italics*.]

NAVY.—Adams, Atkinson, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, Black, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockebrough, Broadhead, Burt, Clarke, Collin, *Cranston*, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, Davis, Dobbin, Dockery, Dringooke, Ellsworth, Erdman, Ficklin, Fries, Garvin, Grover, Hamlin, Holms, Houston, Hunter, *Hunt*, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenkins, J. H. Johnson, J. Johnson, King, Lawrence, Leake, Levin, J. J. McDowell, J. McDowell, *McGaughey*, McKay, *Marsh*, Morria, Mott, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Phelps, Price, Reid, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer, Seddon, A. D. Sims, L. H. Sims, Simpson, Stanton, Starkweather, Sykes, James Thompson, J. Thompson, *Tredway*, *Vanes*, *Vinton*, Williams, Wood, Woodward, Woodworth, Yancey. [All Loco-Focos but the six in *Italics*.]

The payment of three dollars more per month to privates would have amounted to but \$75,000 per month or \$900,000 a year for an army of Twenty-Five Thousand men; not equal to the cost of the California Expedition alone. It is in Provisions, Munitions, Transportation, pay of Officers, &c., that the expensiveness of War consists. Of the aggregate cost of this Mexican War, not an eighth part will be paid to the soldiers who

fight our battles. Now the men who refused this small installment of justice to our Soldiers were themselves receiving Eight Dollars *per day* for service far less arduous and perilous; with Eight Dollars for every twenty miles travel to and from Washington—many of them receiving over \$100 for one day's riding at an expense of \$10 or \$15. The pay of the Members of Congress for this single Session amounted to *Two Thousand and Twenty-four Dollars each*, beside Mileage, which to some was over \$1,000. For the same term of hard service in Mexico a citizen soldier receives less than *Sixty Dollars!* Ought not this to be reformed? Yet a bill retrenching somewhat the enormous allowance to Members for traveling to and from Congress, (which is now practically twice as high as it was when the present rate was fixed, owing to the great improvement in facilities for traveling,) was lost in this present Congress.—Eight Dollars *per day* for Congress, seven dollars *per month* for the soldier—this will have to be corrected.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

When nearly or quite all the Banks in the Country suspended Specie Payment in May, 1837, owing directly to commercial bankruptcy and a heavy demand for Specie to go abroad, but primarily to the mischievous projects and measures of the Executive with regard to Currency and Finance through several preceding years, Mr. Van Buren called a Special Session of Congress, and recommended to it a total 'Divorce of Bank and State,' by collecting, keeping and disbursing the Public Moneys entirely independent of Banks. A majority of this Congress was composed of friends of his Administration, but they refused to sanction this scheme.—The People declared against it in the Elections; even his own State, so long faithful, was swept as by a whirlwind, and returned 100 Whigs out of 128 Members of Assembly. He pressed the measure upon Congress at each succeeding Session, encountering defeat after defeat, until at last it was carried in 1840. when the People speedily overwhelmed

him and his party. The succeeding Congress promptly repealed the act. It has been reenacted in substance by the present Congress, by a strict party vote. It is a long bill, providing for new officers to be styled 'Assistant Treasurers' at New-York, Boston, Charleston, (S. C.) Detroit and St. Louis, besides devolving similar duties on the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New-Orleans, who are to receive and keep the Public Moneys, with each a retinue of Clerks, &c. to handle and count the coin. The Assistant Treasurers' salaries will amount to but \$15,000 a year, the cost of refitting the old Sub-Treasury vaults and safes is limited to \$12,000, and the Clerks will cost a good deal more. There are in the bill very minute directions for making deposits, drafts, exchanges, &c. of funds, penalties for exchanging the funds actually paid in, &c. but the gist of the bill is all comprised in these two sections:

SEC. 19. *And be it farther enacted, That on the*

first day of January, in the year 1847, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postage, or otherwise, to the General Post-Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only.

§ 20. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of April, 1847, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation; and also to Congress if in session: and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

This is the pith, the essence of the Sub-Treasury. Hitherto Collectors, Receivers and Postmasters were authorized to accept in payments to the Government the notes of such Specie-paying Banks as they chose to receive on their own responsibility, being required to pay over at all times in Specie or its full equivalent. Or, practically, the Collector took such Bank notes, and such only, as the Bank in which he was directed to deposit his receipts would accept and credit as the equivalent of coin.

Probably of the Thirty Millions collected in a year by the Government, not One Million is ever received in coin. Hereafter nothing but coin is to be received. The Postmaster who takes a good bill in payment for carrying a letter will be guilty of a violation of law, from and after the 1st of January, 1847, and subject to removal if not to more positive punishment. The money of the Government is thus to be exclusively Specie (its own Shipplasters excepted;) nothing else received after January; nothing paid out after April, 1847. The merchant who has \$100,000 to pay at the Custom-House now sends a check on the Bank where his money is deposited, certified to be 'good' by the Cashier or Teller; the Deposit Bank credits the amount to the Government and charges it to the Bank on which it is drawn, and the whole business is dispatched in a twinkling. After January he must draw the Specie from his Bank, have it conveyed to

the Custom-House, there counted out and accepted; thence conveyed to the Assistant Treasurer, who counts and accepts it; when it is put away in vaults, ready to be counted out to the next man who presents a Treasury draft for payment. Allow one man to count sixty dollars a minute, with but another to observe that he counts right, and suppose the Specie is counted out four times in taking it from the Bank to the Custom-House, thence to the Sub-Treasury, thence out to the drawer, and back to the Bank, and the mere counting of Thirty Millions per annum will engross 6,666 days' work of 10 hours each. And for what?

The exaction of specie at all Pos. Offices will be a more general annoyance. A man hears that a letter has arrived for him at his Post Office, some miles distant, and he sets out to obtain it. He arrives at the Post Office late at night, and handing out the only kind of money he has, says, 'I want my letter.'—"I can't give it," replies the law-abiding Postmaster; "to take a bank note for postage would subject me to the loss of my place, if nothing worse."—"But, Mr. Postmaster, isn't the Bank just over the way? hasn't it paid its notes promptly these many years? Are you not perfectly certain you could get specie for it at 10 to-morrow morning?"—"Yes, sir; but it is my sworn duty to obey the laws, and I must do it!" So the man must trudge home with his bill instead of his letter, unless he can find some friend to change the former for him. Is this worthy of the Nineteenth Century?

We believe the effect of a rigid enforcement of this law would be to wind up or break down every Bank of issue in the country, as its originators intended. The moment the Sub-Treasury is fairly in operation, *Bank Notes will lose the character of currency*. That is not practically money which one man will accept as such, the next one reject, and so on. A Bank Note is truly currency so long as every one, understanding its character, readily accepts it as the equivalent of the dollars it calls for. Let one man in ten reject it, and, though its intrinsic value is unchang-

ed, its use as currency is impaired if not destroyed. And when our omnipresent and powerful Federal Government shall have inscribed "No Bank Notes received here!" over the doors of its Twenty Thousand Custom-Houses, Land Offices, Post Offices, &c. it must be that a great contraction of our circulating medium will follow. The man who has twice or thrice been repelled from the Post Office because he had no specie, will say, 'I will have nothing else another time;' the emigrant going West will say, 'Give me money that will pay for Public Lands!' and so on. Ultimately, if the law is rigidly enforced, it must compel a conformity of the People's currency to that of the Government, driving the Banks into liquidation or suspension.

Quite likely, however, the act never will be carried fully into effect, but merely held in *terrorem* over the Banks to force those interested in them into a servile adhesion to the ruling powers. Thus in 1840-41, after the Sub-Treasury had been so pompously proclaimed as a 'divorce of Bank and State,' the practical operation was this: The law said one-fourth of every payment to the Government must be made in specie, and this was the way it was exacted: A merchant had \$5,000 to pay at the Custom-House for duties: so he gave two checks on the Bank for the amount, one worded as usual for \$3,750 and the other for \$1,250, '*payable in specie.*' Of course, the other was just as much payable in specie as this; either could be but neither was demanded in that form; but the intent of the law was held to be satisfied!—And it was for this that several 'Receivers General' were paid Two to Four Thousand Dollars each per year—for this costly vaults were constructed and useless clerks hired; for this cannon were fired; bonfires lighted and innumerable toddies imbibed, the patriotic swallows disregarding the damage to their own constitutions in their joy at the salvation of their country's. 'Hurrah for the divorce of Bank and State!'

The inutility of the Sub-Treasury as a safeguard against speculation was strikingly ex-

emplified 'in 1840-41 in the case of Jesse Hoyt, Collector at the Port of New-York, who managed to abstract, through a period of several months, over \$220,000 of the Public money collected by him, utterly undetected by the Receiver General. Had Mr. Van Buren been reelected, Hoyt might, for aught that appears, have gone on abstracting until his defalcation rivaled Swartwout's. The latter could never have plundered so much but for the impunity afforded him by the suspension of Specie Payment by the Banks, and the consequent cessation of depositing therein. He was now enabled to run up his defalcation, previously moderate, to the enormous aggregate of a Million and a Quarter of Dollars.

This whole Sub-Treasury business seems to be an utter defiance of common sense.—There is not a sane man in America, who if he had income accruing in all the Cities and chief towns of the Union, would think of refusing to receive in payment the notes of the specie-paying Banks of those cities and towns, or who would refuse to deposit accruing balances in some of them, and transmit them through the facilities of exchange thus afforded. There is not a Loco-Foco who can read who would personally act the churlish part in which his party ties force him to involve the Government. The merchant who should advertise that he would in no case receive in payment for his goods the notes of the Bank steadily paying Specie next door to him and known to be solvent, would be shunned and hooted as a malignant and narrow-souled being. Yet the Government proposes to do this in every city and village in the land, treating the best and the worst Banks precisely alike, including even those from which it has exacted for itself special and abundant security, and Party compels men to say it is all right! Nay: the Government receives much Revenue in the West which it wishes to disburse in the South or on the seaboard, and in such cases good Notes of New-York or New-Orleans Banks are clearly worth more to it than Specie, which it can only

transfer at a hundred times the expense of transmitting the bills. Yet even in this case the Receiver who takes a Bank Note, himself running whatever risk may pertain to it, must violate his oath and forfeit his office. Was there ever before such legislation as this?

THE TARIFF OF 1846.

Not prompted by any necessity of the Government, for the Revenue was confessedly ample and our small National Debt rapidly diminishing when Messrs. Polk and Walker urged and Congress commenced the overthrow of the Tariff of 1842—not driven by any popular impulse, for we did not hear of one single petition to Congress for a reduction of the Tariff—not moved by any public embarrassment or distress, for the Country has rarely been more prosperous, busy and contented than it was when Messrs. Polk and Walker set this ball in motion—the Congress of 1846, under the lash and spur of Party discipline, has overthrown the Tariff of 1842, and substituted for it one of very different character. It has done this in defiance of the *spirit* of Mr. Polk's letter to Kane of Pennsylvania and the unqualified pledges of his electioneering champions in that State during the canvass of 1844; in defiance of the pledge of Mr. Dallas sustained by all his past career; in defiance of the reason of Congress, for the Senators who voted for the bill could not be taunted into justifying it, and virtually admitted that its provisions were indefensible. It was carried by the resignation of Senator Haywood, who, though a Southern Loco-Foco, execrated the bill and would have killed it if he could; by the vote of Mr. Jarnagin, who utterly condemned the measure but voted in obedience to the explicit instructions of his Legislature; and by the vote of Mr. Dallas, whose vote outraged every thing but his ambition. Thus is the Tariff of 1846 fastened upon the Country.

We have in previous issues of the Whig Almanac pretty thoroughly discussed the principles and traced the history of our Tariff legislation. We shall not here go over that ground. To those who would, we com-

mand the Speeches of Messrs. Webster, Evans, R. Johnson, Simmons, Davis, Cameron, Niles, Toombs, Rockwell, Severance, A. Stewart, Winthrop, Seaman, T. Smith, Dixon, &c. &c. at the late Session of Congress, with the more elaborate works familiar to Political Economists. We have room here but to speak briefly, practically, of the Tariff of 1846.

This act was confessedly based on a portion of the President's Message of December last and the Annual Report of his Secretary, Walker, which deserved the compliment it received by being printed for the British House of Lords, by the novelty of its doctrines if not otherwise. The man who could assert in a grave public document that a duty on an article imported raises by so much the price of that article and also of the domestic rival built up by the Protection thus afforded, must have been made for the author of just such a Tariff as has thereby been fastened upon us. Every observing man who buys five dollars' worth of dry goods per annum is able to refute this theory from his own experience. There are not less than One Hundred important articles on which a high Protective duty was imposed by the Tariff of 1842, in place of a low Revenue duty before, which are nevertheless cheaper since than they previously were. Of these are Cotton-Bagging, Woollen fabrics generally, Pins, Wood-Screws, Mouselin de Laines, Printed Cottons, Floor-Cloths, &c. &c. On some of these, as on other articles, there was a temporary advance after the Foreign importation had been checked and before the Home supply had adjusted itself to the demand, but a few months usually sufficed to correct this, reducing the price of each article to the cost of its production, adding the average rate of profit to

capital. Thus Wool rose in price considerably soon after the Tariff of 1842 had taken full effect, but declined again as soon as the production had had time to adjust itself to the demand. Iron would seem to be an exception to the rule; but the simple truth is that the immense extension of Railroads and other uses of Iron since 1842 has carried up the price all over the world, and not more in this Country than in England or elsewhere. Time has not yet been afforded for the production to overtake the still increasing demand; and Iron would have been higher in '46 than in '42 if no new duty had been imposed on it. Had we not protected it by the Tariff of '42, the British price would have ruled still higher than it has done, as we have recently seen a considerable advance throughout Great Britain upon the tidings of the passage of our new Tariff. Whether this shall go farther or not will depend directly on the ability of our Iron-makers to continue their operations under the new act. If they or a large portion of them are forced to give up, leaving the Foreign producers undisputed masters of the field, we shall see a still farther advance in the Iron of Great Britain.

Every man who raises Potatoes knows that their price is not enhanced ten cents per bushel by the duty of that amount affixed by the Tariff of 1842, although some Potatoes have every year been imported from Ireland or Nova Scotia paying that duty. So with other articles. Indeed, Mr. Walker's own Report, while it maintains that we pay 40 per cent. more for our home-made Woolens by reason of the 40 per cent. duty in the Tariff of '42, at the same time embodies evidence that these same goods were flowing into Canada, paying 15 per cent. duty there, and competing still with the Woolens of Great Britain, which are admitted at a nominal duty if any. And Mr. Hale of the Journal of Commerce testifies from personal observation that this exportation of American Woolen fabrics, generally of the cheaper but substantial kinds, ('such as poor men wear,') from our Lake ports to Canada, was actively

going on in June, 1846. Now if our Woolens are profitably exported to Canada and sold there, after paying 15 per cent. duty, in competition with the rival fabrics of Great Britain; is it possible that we are paying 40 per cent. more for them than Great Britain would supply us for in the absence of a Tariff?— Surely, this question cannot be hard to answer, nor can it be answered two ways.

But won't 30 per cent. sufficiently protect our Manufacturers; then? is the fair retort of a Free Trader. We readily answer, yes; 30 per cent. would be Protection enough for most descriptions of American manufactures (not as they once were but as they now are,) if they really *had* so much, but they *have not*. Except Liquors, Wines, Cigars, Cut Glass, and a few manufactures of costly foreign Woods, there is nothing which has really thirty per cent. Protection under this Tariff. Take Woolen Goods for example: the duty on the most of these is thirty per cent. but on several important descriptions is lower. But the duty on *all* descriptions of Wool is thirty per cent., while the British manufacturer obtains his Wool wherever he can and pays no duty. Nearly all descriptions of Drugs and Dyes (hitherto free) are taxed by this Tariff, while the British manufacturer gets these also free of duty. To say that, under these circumstances, the American manufacturer has thirty per cent. Protection is to state what is grossly untrue.

But there are important branches of our National Industry to which there is not even a pretence of affording thirty per cent. Protection, including Cotton fabrics of all kinds (colored or printed alike with plain), Silks, Linens, Books, manufactures of Hemp, Needles, Blankets, Flannels, &c. &c., charged with duties ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. Yet let any one object to the sweeping and baleful changes made by this act, and he will be met with the insolent interrogatories, What are the manufacturers grumbling about? *Isn't thirty per cent. Protection enough?* If they don't stop their matterings, we will abolish *all* duties what-

ever! Well, sirs! try that if you like! No-body fears your threats or supplicates your mercy. Do as you see fit, so far as you have power!

Although there was a great parade of basing their new Tariff on sound principles in the Message of Mr. Folk and the Report of his Secretary, with much profound disquisition on the nature and extent of the *Revenue* principle, the act itself evinces an utter disregard of all principle whatsoever. The jumbling in one bill of such duties as 20 per cent. on Salt and 30 on Sugar, 20 on Flax and 30 on Hemp, 30 on Iron and 20 on Steel, 30 on Wool and Woolens and 10 to 25 on Silks, is justifiable on no principle whatever, least of all on the *Revenue* principle. This would dictate, if any difference, a higher duty on Linen and Silks than on Iron and Woolens, since the former are more generally imported than the latter, and required more exclusively by the wealthy, so that their importation is less likely to be diminished by a high duty. But in truth this duty was made higher and that one lower, this raised, that reduced, just as it was thought necessary to gain votes for the bill or save States to the dominant party. It is notorious that the Loco-foco Members from Pennsylvania were offered 10 per cent. more upon Iron and Coal—40 per cent. instead of 30—if they would vote for the bill.

As there may be those who will doubt that an American Congress can have so adjusted a Tariff as actually to discriminate against the labor of their own country and in favor of that of rival nations, we give a table of some of the articles on which this is done by the Tariff of 1846. (See the provisions on pages 44-50.)

Materials.	Duty.	Manuf'd Articles.	Duty.
Paper, per ct.....	30	Books, gen'l'y, pr ct.	10
Hemp.....	30	Cables, Cordage, &c.	25
		Woolen Blankets, ..	20
Wool, all kinds.....	30	Do. Flannels, ..	25
		Bock'gs, Balizes, &c.	25
Copper, Pig or Old, ..	5	Cables Sheathing, free	
Sulphur,	15	Sulphuric Acid,	10
		&c. &c. &c.	

The annals of human legislation, from the earliest record to this day, may be safely challenged for a parallel to this. Fools and madmen have often misruled nations, but no

one ever before deliberately imposed such duties as to discourage and depress the industry of his own country by discriminating in favor of the rival branches of other nations. That distinction was left for a Loco-Foco Congress in the middle of the Nineteenth Century.

We would gladly speak of the uniform Ad Valorems and other details of this Tariff, but our space will not permit. That the principle of levying duties on the foreign value of the goods is a bad one, calculated to tempt and facilitate frauds, who that has examined can doubt? True, all our Tariffs have had Ad Valorem duties, but only because the articles so charged were deemed incapable of specific assessment. The Ad Valorem mode was submitted to as a necessity, never adopted as a choice. The New Tariff sweeps away all others.

But that misguided act is the law of the land, and as such to be obeyed until it can be modified or abolished. It is calculated to arrest or greatly retard the rapid strides our Country was making toward perfection in all the Useful Arts and the utmost attainable cheapness in production. But it cannot, we think, do all the evil that has been anticipated; it can hardly throw the Country back where the Tariff of '42 found it. Many branches of Industry, then feeble, have since attained a strength and maturity which enable them to defy fair competition, even on equal grounds; it will take discriminations in favor of the foreigner to overthrow them now. Many articles are made here as cheap as any where else in the world; some even cheaper than elsewhere. These will live; so will most of those which have really the advantage of a twenty-five or thirty per cent. duty. If the New Tariff gave duties on Printed Cottons, for instance, equivalent to the twenty-five per cent. on plain Cottons, and on Iron Manufactures, Rods, Wire, &c. equal to thirty per cent. on Pig and Bar Iron, its evil effects would be much diminished. It is a wretchedly devised measure, and will have to be amended, whether Protection or Free Trade shall prevail. Let the friends of Home Industry, then, resolve to do their whole duty in enlightening the People, in disseminating facts and arguments, and in taking care that men of the right stamp are sent to our next Congress, and the dark cloud now hanging over us shall quickly pass away. Action! action! is the duty of all true friends of American Labor—let none grudge nor come short of it until Triumph shall again gild our banners, Onward!

THE OREGON TREATY.

PROTOCOL.

A Conference was held at the Department of State on the 6th of June, 1846, between Honorable James Buchanan, Secretary of State, the American Plenipotentiary, and Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, the British Plenipotentiary, when the negotiation respecting the Oregon Territory was resumed. The British Plenipotentiary made a verbal explanation of the motives which had induced her Majesty's Government to instruct him to make another proposition to the Government of the United States for the solution of these long-existing difficulties. The Secretary of State expressed his satisfaction with the friendly motives which had animated the British Government in this endeavor.

Whereupon, the British Plenipotentiary submitted to the Secretary of State the draught of a Convention, (marked A) setting forth the terms which he had been instructed to propose to the Government of the United States for the settlement of the Oregon question.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

THE TREATY.

Convention between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington the 15th of June, 1846.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the North-west coast of America, lying Westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement; that is to say, the President of the United States of America has on his part furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, framed in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ART. 1.—From the point on the 49th parallel of North latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued Westward along the 49th parallel of North latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence Southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of North latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

ART. 2.—From the point at which the 49th paral-

lel of North latitude shall be found to intersect the great Northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

ART. 3.—In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of North latitude, as provided in the first Article of this Treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said Territory shall be respected.

ART. 4.—The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

ART. 5.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness thereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

IN SENATE.—[CONFIDENTIAL.]

The resolution to ratify the Treaty was passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Sempie, Sturgeon, and Westcott—11.

[Mr. Jarnagin of Tenn. alone declined to vote, on account of instructions. The Senate was full.]

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

THE aim of the following is to present a simple narrative of the origin and progress of our War with Mexico up to Sept. 1st, 1848.

At the time of the passage by Congress of the Joint Resolution, (March, 1845,) admitting Texas as a State of this Republic, she was and had been for several years at war with Mexico. The Whigs (as Mr. Van Buren had previously done,) predicted as the result a War between that country and the U. S., and their opponents cried "bugbear;" but if any well-informed man doubted that war would follow the act of Annexation, his reason for such doubt was founded on the fact that Mexico was weak, distracted, and not able to defend herself.

Texas, through her State Convention, accepted the terms of Annexation proffered by this Government, on the 4th of July, 1845. Gen. Taylor, who had been ordered by the Secretary of War to advance with the troops under his command, from Fort Jessap to some point on the Gulf of Mexico whence he could most conveniently march to the Western frontier of Texas, sailed from New Orleans for Western Texas immediately after being informed of this event, and arrived at St. Joseph's Island, (Aransas Inlet) July 25th, at the head of a considerable force, and soon after established his camp at Corpus Christi, on the west side of the Nueces, and then the farthest point West to which the Texan population had extended. On the 8th of July, the Secretary of War, in a dispatch to Gen. Taylor, says:

"This Department is informed that Mexico has some Military Establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops;" and that "the Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed, so long as the relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue."

"On the 30th of the same month, the Gene-

ral received another dispatch from the War Department, in which he was directed to avoid all aggressive measures toward Mexico, while he was "expected to occupy, protect, and defend the Territory of Texas to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texas." Gen. T. was also directed to extend his protection up to the Rio Grande, "excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces, or Mexican settlements over which the Republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction at the period of Annexation, or shortly before that event."

The Army of Occupation remained at Corpus Christi for about six months, entirely unmolested and unmolesting; but this state of things was not at all pleasing to our peaceloving Executive. He desired war, and had waited six long months for the Mexicans to provoke our troops into a fight; but he had waited in vain. Something must be done—some new indignity must be offered to Mexico by which her people and ours should be induced to commence cutting each others throats. So, on the 13th of January, without consulting Congress, which was then in Session, he ordered Gen. T. to march his army through the uninhabited region between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and take possession of Point Isabel, Laredo and points opposite Matamoros and Mier, the very places and occupied by the very persons he had six months before directed Gen. T. not to molest. The only provocation or excuse he could offer for this act was, that he had "received such information from Mexico as rendered it probable, if not certain, that the Mexican Government would refuse to receive our Envoy."

On the 9th or 10th of March, Gen. T. took up his line of advance for the Rio Grande.

On his way, in the vicinity of the Sal Colorado, he met several small bodies of Mexican troops, but neither offered nor received any molestation. As he was approaching Brazos Santiago or Point Isabel, (now Fort Polk,) on the 24th, he was met by some fifty citizens, at the head of whom was the Prefect of the State of Tamaulipas, who protested against his occupying the country. Gen. T. told them that he would give them an answer when he reached Matamoros. Gen. Garcia was stationed at Point Isabel at the head of 280 Mexican troops, mostly Infantry and Artillery. On receiving this reply, he set fire to the Custom House and some other buildings, and immediately evacuated the town. The place was surveyed with a view to its defence, a work thrown up, a small garrison left under command of Major Munroe; and Gen. T. proceeding, reached a point opposite Matamoros on the morning of the 28th, and soon commenced intrenching himself within short cannon-shot, and in sight of the bayonets and banners of the Mexican forces under Gen. Mejia. As the army was approaching what is now Fort Brown, two of the advance guard were taken prisoners, but were subsequently released, when demanded by Gen. Taylor.

Matamoros is the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, and at this time about 2,000 troops were stationed here under Gen. Mejia. Gen. Ampudia, who had succeeded Gen. Arieta in command of the army of the North, was soon expected to arrive with as many more. General Taylor's force was about 2,300 strong. In this state of things he sent Gen. Worth to bear to Mejia his answer to the deputation who met him at Point Isabel. Gen. Worth did not succeed in obtaining an interview with Mejia, but communicated with La Vega, the second in command. Nothing came of the interview, however. Our little Army were now as busy as bees in preparing works of defence; and, by the 8th of April, a small field-work had been completed, in which were mounted four eighteen-pounders. In the mean time the troops were actively engaged in throwing up a field-work of six bastion fronts, calculated to hold two regiments.

On the 11th, Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoros with 1,000 Cavalry and 1,500 Infantry. On the following day he sent a communication to Gen. Taylor, ordering him to quit his position in twenty-four hours, and retire to the Nueces, there to await the settlement of this question by negotiation, in default of which Mexico would look upon his attitude as a declaration of War. On the morning of the 13th, Gen. Taylor sent a reply to Ampudia, in which he said he had been sent here by order of his Government, and intended to

remain; and in the mean time he placed his troops in the best possible position to resist an attack. He also blockaded the river, thus cutting off the supplies of the Mexican army.

On the 10th, Col. Croas, Commissary General of the Army, rode out some two miles from the camp, when, as is supposed, he was killed by a party of Mexican rancheros. His body was subsequently found about four miles below the camp, entirely stripped, and from wounds it appeared that he had been murdered. Gen. T. made a formal demand on the Mexican General for the murderers, but they were never found. Lient. Porter, (son of Com. Porter,) while out with a fatigue party of ten men near the camp, on the 19th, was fired upon, and himself and three of his men killed. These, and such as these, were fast preparing the way for the open hostilities which followed. Indeed, it would be absurd to suppose that two such armies could occupy adjacent (and one of them disputed) territory for any considerable time, even under more favorable circumstances, without coming to blows.

On the 22d, Ampudia again addressed Gen. Taylor, stating that he had been informed that the River was blockaded, and that two vessels laden with stores for his army had been captured by the Americans, and taken into Brazos Santiago. This he complained of, as an act under the circumstances, unauthorized by the Law of Nations, and requested that the blockade be raised, or serious consequences might ensue. To this Gen. Taylor replied—reviewing at some length what had occurred since his departure from Corpus Christi—by saying that “the blockade of the River was the least offensive act of War that he could have committed under the circumstances; that the blockade had been reported to his Government, and that he should maintain it until he received farther orders.” Gen. T. would raise the blockade provided the Mexican Commander would agree to an armistice until this difficulty should be settled or War declared—not otherwise. He was equally prepared for Peace or War, and Gen. Ampudia could take his choice. The next day Gen. T. received information that 2,500 Mexican troops had crossed the river above his Camp, when he immediately dispatched a squadron of Dragoons under Capt. Thornton for the purpose of reconnoitering and ascertaining their position. Capt. T. proceeded on his march about twenty-six miles, when he was suddenly surprised and surrounded by an overpowering Mexican force. He made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to charge through the enemy's lines, in which Lient. Maso and nine men were killed and two wounded. The balance were taken prisoners of War and marched to Matamoros. This command of

Captain Thornton's consisted of Capt. Hardee, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, with sixty-one privates and non-commissioned officers.

While Gen. Taylor's forces were engaged in spritzing the Camp opposite Matamoros, the communication with Point Isabel—their entrepot whence supplies were received—was cut off by the Mexicans, who were now in force upon either flank, and in rear of the army. Reinforcements for the Mexican army were constantly arriving, and several American scouting parties had either been cut to pieces or taken prisoners. It was a dark hour. The strongest fears were entertained that Point Isabel had fallen into the hands of the enemy, in which case the supplies of our Army would have been cut off entirely, and our fortifications, if not the Army itself, must inevitably have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Thus on the 1st day of May, while darkness and doubt brooded over the fate of his companions at Point Isabel, Gen. Taylor, leaving a small garrison of less than 300 brave hearts, with Col. Brown at their head, in charge of the Fort, marched with the main body of his army to the Point to reopen a communication with his stores, and bring back ammunition and guns for the Fort. He expected to be obliged to cut his way through Mexican troops; but such was not the case. He met no enemy during the whole march, (twenty-seven miles,) and found all safe when he arrived.

Previous to this, on the 28th day of April, Capt. Samuel Walker, at the head of a small company of Texas Rangers, left Point Isabel with the hope of opening a communication with Fort Brown. But when he had proceeded to about midway between the two posts, he was attacked by a large Mexican force, and his command routed and dispersed.

When Gen. Taylor left Fort Brown, his orders were to defend it to the death; and if the enemy should surround it, to fire signal-guns at certain intervals to let him know it. As was anticipated, the Mexicans took advantage of the departure of the great bulk of the Army, and at daylight on Sunday morning, May 3d, opened their batteries upon the Fort. "The holy quiet of that day," says a writer in describing the attack, "was broken by the thunder of cannon, and before the sun had risen on the scene, that little fort was in a blaze, as gun answered gun; and in twenty minutes' time, one of the Mexican twelve-pounders was seen leaping twenty feet into the air, accompanied by arms, legs and mangled bodies." This cannonading on the part of the enemy was kept up with slight intermission until near midnight, and returned with effect. Major Brown lost one sergeant, and one artillery soldier wounded. The next morning the Mexicans opened their batteries again, sending both shot and shells, but with-

out much effect. The cannonading had not lasted more than half an hour, when Major Brown's Artillery silenced the enemy's guns, having, greatly damaged three of the embrasures, dismounted several guns, and killed a number of men. The Mexican batteries opened a fire early the next morning, which lasted an hour, and was promptly answered from an eighteen-pounder battery, and a six-pounder howitzer. Both batteries ceased at the same time. The Mexicans now surrounded the Fort, and established a battery in its rear. At 5 o'clock the next morning the enemy opened from their several batteries and continued with slight intervals, to pour a perfect shower of shot and shells among our brave and devoted little band in the fort until 2 o'clock, P. M. In the mean time the signal-guns had been fired as directed by Gen. Taylor, and the gallant Brown had received a mortal wound from a falling shell. At half past 4 o'clock, a parley was sounded, and the Mexican General sent a summons to the Commander of the Fort to surrender "for the sake of humanity," offering him one hour to return an answer, and threatening to put the whole garrison to the sword in case his demand should not be complied with. This was a most trying emergency. What should be done? The garrison numbered scarcely 250 men; their enemy several thousands. Their brave chief had been struck down—their ammunition was nearly exhausted. The probabilities were that the Mexican General would be able to carry his infamous threat into execution—Men less resolute, less brave, would have sunk under this accumulation of difficulties, and surrendered: Not so the heroes of Fort Brown. Capt. Hawkins, who succeeded Maj. Brown after his wound of the 6th, called a Council of War, composed of the several company commanders, in the Fort, and laid the subject before them. They had neither time nor disposition to deliberate. "*Defend the Fort to the Death!*" broke forth almost simultaneously from the lips of that devoted band; and within a few minutes they had returned the laconic reply that they *did n't understand Spanish*; and another shower of shot and shells was raining down upon them from the Mexican batteries, while they were constantly anticipating a storm, and nerving their hearts and whetting their blades for a last and death grapple with their powerful enemy. The cannonade was continued for the next, and last three days with even more spirit than during the four preceding. During most of the memorable seven days, a number of men were constantly engaged in completing the works. The American loss was only two killed, (Maj. Brown and Sergeant Weigart,) and thirteen wounded. But we must now look after Gen. Taylor.

On the afternoon of the 7th, Gen. Taylor took up his line of march from Point Isabel for Fort Brown, and encamped for the night about seven miles from the former post; but here we find the story so graphically told by the *American Review*, that we must adopt it:

"On the 8th, Gen. Taylor again commenced his march, and about 11 o'clock came in sight of the enemy, drawn up in order of battle, stretching a mile and a half across the plain, along the edge of a chaparral; and a little in advance of it, on the left, were their splendid Lancers, a thousand strong, while throughout the rest of the line were masses of Infantry and a battery alternately. Our Army was immediately formed in column of attack, and, commanded by two squadrons in advance, moved steadily forward to within cannon-range, when one of the enemy's batteries opened. The column was then deployed in line, except the 8th Infantry, which still stood in column, and the battle was set. Col. Twiggs commanded the right, composed of the 3d, 4th and 5th Infantry, and Ringgold's artillery. Lieut. Churchill commanded the two eighteen-pounders in the center, while Lieut. Col. Belknap was placed over the left wing, composed of Duncan's artillery and 8th Infantry—and the BATTLE OF PALO ALTO commenced. The gallant Ringgold opened his battery on the right with terrible effect, and our little army for the first time found themselves in the midst of battle. There stood six thousand disciplined men, supported by a powerful Artillery, and in position of their own choosing; here were scarce two thousand untried soldiers, marching steadily up to the attack. In a moment the field was in an uproar, and the mid-day sun looked down on as brave a fought battle as ever the stars and stripes floated over.

"The deadly precision of Ringgold's guns told with fearful effect on the enemy's Cavalry, that were waiting a favorable moment to bear down on our Infantry. Platoons went down at every discharge, and wherever his practiced eye directed a cannon, a line opened amid the riders. At length, unable to stand the rapid fire, they wheeled off, and moved away in a trot, when a ball from one of the eighteen-pounders in the center falling into their midst, hurried them into a gallop. But that had been pushed forward during the making a circular sweep, they suddenly threatened our flank, and the train in the rear. Down came the thundering squadrons, making the plain tremble under their horses' feet, when the 5th Infantry was thrown into square, and with fixed bayonets waited the shock. A sudden fire from one of the angles of the formation sent twenty horses, emptied of their riders, galloping over the plain; but those behind pressed steadily on, when they, seeing

the 3d advancing in column to the attack, wheeled and fled.

"While Ringgold was thus making fearful havoc with his Light Artillery on the right, Duncan, on the left, poured in his destructive volleys in such fierce and rapid succession on the enemy, that their ranks melted away before them like frost-work, and a shout of triumph rolled along our lines that was heard over the roar of battle. Duncan and Ringgold, occupying the two extremes of the lines, sent hope and confidence through the army as it saw with what superiority and address our artillery was managed. To the fierce music that thus rolled over the field from either wing, the two eighteen-pounders in the center kept up a steady accompaniment, shaking the field with their steady fire as, slowly advancing, they sent death through the Mexican ranks. But the enemy's batteries were worked with great vigor, and their shot told on our left severely; yet still the regiments destined to support the artillery stood firm, while the balls tore through their ranks. At one time, they lay for three-quarters of an hour in the tall grass, while the shot of the enemy kept tearing up the ground amid them, bounding and leaping by, carrying away, here a head and there an arm, and yet not a soldier quailed, but cool and resolute as old veterans, kept their position without a murmur or a look of complaint. In the mean time, Lieut. Duncan set the prairie on fire with some smoke-balls, and the thick smoke rolling along the lines, shut out the two armies from each other, and stayed for a while the work of carnage. It was now 4 o'clock, and the bloodshot sun was stooping to the western horizon, and silence rested on the field of death, save when the groans of the dying and wounded arose from the plain. Duncan, taking advantage of the smoke, carried his artillery through the lane of fire, with the flames rolling ten feet around him. Suddenly the enemy saw his horses' heads moving in a trot on their flank, and the next moment the pieces were unlimbered, and pouring in a scouring, galling fire on their ranks, rolling them back on each other in inextricable confusion. The Mexicans had changed their line of battle, to escape the murderous effect of the close and well-directed volleys of Ringgold's battery and the eighteen-pounders that had been pushed forward during the short cessation of the cannonading. The gallant Ringgold, while seated on his horse, directing the movement of the guns, received a shot which passed through his horse, cutting in two the pistols in his holsters, tore away the flesh from both his legs, from his knees upward. As he fell on the field some officers gathered around him, but he waved them away, saying, "Leave me alone; you are needed forward." The sun went down

on the field of blood, and as his departing rays struggled for a moment to pierce the war-cloud that curtained in the two armies, the firing, by mutual consent, ceased, and the Battle of Palo Alto was over. Our little army encamped on the field where they fought, amid their dead and dying companions.

"This was one of the most singular battles the records of our military history exhibit. It was a pure cannon fight, in which our Infantry, though cool and steady throughout, and ready at any moment to pour themselves in a furious charge on the enemy, took scarcely any active part. Appointed simply to sustain batteries, they stood and saw the artillery contest the field. Gen. Taylor, who evinced the utmost coolness and bravery, evidently feared to engage the enemy mass with mass, with so inferior a force—hence there was not a single column of Infantry sent forward against his lines—no concentrated movement on either wing or the center to break his order of battle, and convert a retreat into a rout."

"* * * * * When night closed over the scene of strife, the Mexican Commanders saw that they could do nothing in an open field and fair fight, and so retreated to a still more formidable position. The only mistake, if any, which Gen. Taylor made in this engagement was, in not advancing with his whole army on the enemy's lines at the time they were so terribly shaken and thrown into disorder by our artillery. There is no doubt, had he done this, but that the enemy would have been utterly routed, and the next day's battle prevented."

"The weary night wore away—the gallant Ringgold lay dying—Page speechless and faint, and scores of our brave men stretched on the field of their fame, wounded or dying, while hundreds of the enemy made the night hideous with their cries and groans. That was an anxious night for the brave Taylor. He had advanced to within a short distance of the fort, and found the enemy strong, and resolved to disperse his entrance. He had fought one battle, lost one of the most efficient officers in the army, and was far from reinforcements, and without a protecting breastwork, while the enemy were in reach of help from Matamoros, and could choose their position at leisure. With 2,000 men he had beat 6,000, and killed and wounded nearly 800; but he knew that loss would be more than made up before morning by reinforcements. In this trying position, he called a Council of War, composed of thirteen officers, and asked them what he should do. Four only out of the whole number were in favor of advancing—the remainder advised either to intrench where they were, or retreat to Point Isabel, and wait for reinforcements. When all had spoken, the brave old veteran exclaimed—*"I will be at Fort Brown before night, if I*

live!" Noble words that deserve to be written in letters of gold. That feeble garrison, which had for a whole week so firmly withstood the close siege of the enemy, lay on his brave heart, and he resolved to succor it or fall in the attempt. There spoke out the spirit of the true hero—the same that on the Heights of Bennington exclaimed, as the sword pointed to the enemy moving to battle. *"Those red coats, men—before night they are ours, or Molly Stark's a widow!"* The same that uttered in the very blaze of the hotly-worked battery at Lundy's Lane, *"I'll try, sir!"* the same that on the rending decks of the Chesapeake, faintly murmured, *"Don't give up the ship."* It was a noble resolution to save that garrison or leave his body at the foot of the walls, and right nobly was it carried out.

"The next day the army recommenced its march, and found the enemy gone, leaving his dead unburied. The number of bodies lying around the spots where the artillery was posted, showed how terrible the fire of our guns had been, and with what steadiness and bravery the Mexicans had stood to their pieces. In one place, fifty-seven bodies were found in a heap, or about the entire number of killed and wounded together on our side.

"Gen. Taylor soon came up with the enemy, occupying a strong position on the farther side of a ravine, and resting his left on a pond so as to prevent the possibility of being outflanked on that side. Eight pieces of artillery defended this position, divided into three portions—one on the left side of the road, one on the right, and one in the center. It was evident from the outset, that the great struggle was to be along the road where the batteries were placed, protected by a ditch and breastwork in front. Reinforcements of 2,000 men had arrived during the night, and here, within three miles of the Fort, the *Battle of Resaca de la Palma* was fought. The victory of the day before, and the recital of the gallant deeds at night, had filled every bosom with a fierce desire to perform some brave act, and the troops defiled past the wagons and deployed in front of the enemy, with an alacrity and ardor which showed that wild work would be done before night should close over the scene. Scarcely were our troops in order of battle, before the artillery of the enemy opened and rained a perfect shower of balls on our ranks. The road was swept at every discharge with grape-shot and ball, that threatened to carry entirely away the daring squadron which should presume to advance along it. To the left of the road, the conflict at once became fierce and bloody. The 4th, 5th and 8th Infantry, and a part of the 3d, were there, mowing down the enemy with their steady volleys, strewing the roadside with the dead, and sternly forcing back

the hurried ranks, while the artillery kept thundering on with such rapid and ceaseless explosions that, as the Mexican prisoners afterward said, they thought we had fifty instead of eight cannon. Shells and shot drove so like a storm of sleet in their faces, that the officers vainly endeavored to throw the entire army forward in a desperate charge on our guns, but so certain and biting was the fire, that they could not be induced to move a step, and fell in their tracks. On the right, our men, advancing through the chapporal, had outflanked the enemy, and were pouring in their well-directed volleys, while on the left, the incessant flash of musketry, drowned now and then by the roar of cannon and shouts of the men, told how fierce was the conflict. Our troops were steadily gaining ground, but the murderous battery in the center of the road continued to vomit forth death, and was worked with coolness and held with a tenacity that perfectly maddened our men. Gen. Taylor was within its range, and when expostulated with for exposing himself so openly, refused to move out of danger except by moving forward. The regiments got confused in the chapporal somewhat, but fought just as well; and though the Infantry held their firm array, they seemed to fight in groups, each one directing its energies on a single point. The battery of the gallant Ridgely kept steadily advancing like a moving volcano, and hurled such a storm of iron on the guns that swept the road, that the Infantry which protected them fell at every discharge like grass before the scythe. At length a body of lancers came charging furiously along the road, and rode up to the very muzzle of his guns. Scattering them like a whirlwind with a discharge from one of his pieces, he dashed in person among four that still kept hurrying on, and drove them before him.

"The Infantry fought with unparalleled bravery, led on by as brave officers as ever trod a battle-field. Indeed, every officer seemed to think it necessary he should show an example of daring to his men, while every soldier fought as if he would outdo his leader in heroic acts. Sometimes a few men, headed by an officer, would charge a gun and fight like desperadoes around it. In one instance, a soldier leaped astride of a piece he had captured, and boldly defended himself while his companions dragged him away with the prize. From the outset our army steadily advanced on every side, except along the road where the central battery kept playing. At length, goaded to madness by the galling fire kept up from these few pieces, and seeing that the whole battle rested there, Gen. Taylor ordered Capt. May to charge the battery with his dragoons. His words were, "You must take it." The gallant May

wheeled on his steed and said to his followers—"Men, we must take that battery!" In a moment those eighty-two stern riders were moving in a dark mass along the road, headed by their fearless commander. The next moment the bugles sounded the charge, and the black and driving mass swept like a thunder-cloud to the shock. A cloud of dust marked their progress as they rode sternly and fiercely on. The attention of nearly the whole army was directed to this desperate charge; and you could hear their muffled tread as they broke into a gallop and tore forward up to the very muzzles of the guns. Two rods in advance was seen the commanding form of May, as, mounted on his powerful charger, he rode fiercely on, with his long hair streaming in the wind, while behind shook the glittering sabres of his followers. One discharge tore through them, stretching nearly a third of his company and half of his horses on the ground, but when the smoke lifted, there was still seen the war-horse of May leaping the ditch, breastwork and all, pressed closely after by his remaining followers, riding down the artillery-men at their pieces, and passing straight through the Mexican lines. A wild hurrah went up from our entire army as they saw those fierce dragoons clear the breastwork. The 5th and 8th Infantry followed close after, charging at a run along the road, and swept over the breastwork just after the dragoons were compelled to leave it, and took possession of the guns. Lieut. Duncan then took command of the advance, and soon cleared the road with his deadly artillery, while the Infantry, packed now in the narrow road, with chapporal on each side, went pouring onward with furious shouts, driving the enemy before them. The battle then became a rout, and rolled furiously toward the river, whither the affrighted Mexicans were flying to escape to Matamoros. The cavalry first went galloping like a crowd of fugitives to the ferry, while the Infantry, forced from the chapporal at the point of the bayonet, followed after.

"Ah! you should have heard the shouts that then arose from the little garrison of Fort Brown. They had stood and listened, as the sound of the heavy cannonading of the first day's fight came riding by on the evening air—filled with the deepest anxiety as to the issue—for on the success of the army rested their own fate. It was with inexpressible joy they heard, next day at noon, the Artillery again opened, and almost within sight of the ramparts. All the morning the guns of the enemy had been playing upon their intrenchments, and when at last the fierce firing began in the distance, and the smoke of battle rose over the tree-tops, telling them that their companions were advancing to their relief, the excitement became intense. But the

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

cannonading advanced steadily nearer, and the rapid volleys of musketry every moment grew clearer, saying in accents more thrilling than language, that our brave troops were victorious.

"At length, when the cavalry, plunging wildly over the plain, emerged into view, they mounted the ramparts, and under the folds of their flag, that still floated proudly in the breeze, sent up a huzza that was heard even in Matamoros—the shout of victory.

"That was a joyful meeting, when our wearied but victorious army, amid loud huzzas, marched again into Fort Brown, and into the arms of their brave companions. Three thousand five hundred shots had been fired into that single fort, and yet but two men had been killed.

Gen. Taylor's victory was complete. The Mexicans lost their whole Artillery—2,000 stand of arms, 600 mules, together with Gen. Arista's private papers, and Gen. Vega himself, whom May made prisoner in his desperate charge on and over the battery. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, in these two battles, was not far from 170; that of the enemy unknown—but it could not be much short of 1,200. The battle of the 9th was much the more severe, as is evident from the greater mortality that attended it—our loss being nearly double that of the day before. Gen. Taylor had thrown up hasty intrenchments around his train, which had been left on the first battle-field, guarded by four hundred men; so that he brought but about 1,600 men into the fight, while the Mexicans, notwithstanding their severe loss, had received such heavy reinforcements, that they showed a thousand stronger than in the previous engagement. That the Mexicans fought well is evident from their heavy loss—nearly one-third of their entire army disappeared from the ranks before it broke and fled. The great disproportion between the killed and wounded in the two armies was owing entirely to the greater precision of our fire, our soldiers having hit or killed each his man.

"The charge of May was one of the most gallant deeds among the hundreds performed in these fierce-fought battles, and decided the victory. Had he not succeeded, we should doubtless have gained the day; for from the outset, our troops never once fell back or wavered, but steadily gained ground. The conflict, however, would have been protracted, and our loss much greater, but for this successful charge.

"All honor to Gen. Taylor, and May, and Page, and Duncan,* and Ridgely, and

* In the Common Council of the City of New-York, the following Resolution was offered by Mr. McElrath:

* Resolved, That the Common Council of the City

Churchill, and Ings, and Indon, and McIntosh, and Chadbourne, and Cochrane, and Walker, and Browne, and last, though not least, Ringgold, and a host of others. Green be the grass over the fallen, and ever green the laurels that twine the brows of the living. Noble men! Ye who sleep are not dead—the brave and patriotic never die—they live in the hearts of their countrymen. Not a recreant son was found on those battle-fields; and all honor ought to be paid to our little army, every man of which was a hero. With such soldiers we can never be conquered, nor our arms disgraced. Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma will be bright pages in the biography of Gen. Taylor. All honor, we say, then, to our army and its officers. We toast the *men*, but not the *cause*; and while a curse rests on our Capitol, a circle of light surrounds our Army of Occupation. Our army has won enduring renown, but our Government enduring disgrace."

As may well be supposed, the Mexicans were panic-stricken, and fled in every direction. In their haste to escape our bayonets and bullets, many rushed to the Rio Grande, and in attempting to swim that stream, found a watery grave.

After the Battle of *La Resaca de la Palma*, or the Palm Ravine, the right wing of our Army remained on the ground two days, occupied in burying the dead and securing the trophies of the engagement. Among Gen. Arista's papers were found his official correspondence with his Government, full plans of the campaign, and instructions authorizing him to send Gen. Taylor and his Army, *when taken prisoners*, to the city of Mexico; to treat the American Commander and his officers with such attention as become the magnanimity of the great Mexican nation, &c.

On the 18th of May, Gen. Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and took military possession of the City of Matamoros without encountering the least opposition. On the previous day,

of New-York, deeply impressed with the importance of the services rendered by Capt. JAMES DUNCAN, of the United States Army, at the late Battle of Palo Alto on the Rio Grande, and entertaining a high respect for his character as a gentleman, and his skill and bravery as an officer, do present to him a sword, and that the sum of Two Hundred dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated for that purpose."

The Resolution was supported by Mr. McElrath on the ground that Capt. D. was a native of the State of New-York, a graduate of West Point, had been long stationed at Governor's Island, near New-York City, was well-known and highly esteemed, and was truly a gallant officer.

The Resolution was carried, and the sword will be presented whenever Capt. D. returns to New-York.

as Gen. Taylor was preparing to cross and attack the city, a parley was sounded, and a message received from the Mexican General, proposing an armistice until he could hear from Mexico, expressing the opinion that the boundary could now be settled. This Gen. Taylor declined. He had proposed an armistice when he was weak, and it was not accepted. He should now dictate terms. The Mexicans then proposed to surrender all the Public Property, Ammunition, &c. provided Gen. Taylor would not cross the River; to which he replied that he should cross, that "the City must capitulate, all Public Property, Ammunition, Provisions, &c. must be given up, and then the Army might march out and retire." The Mexican Commander returned no reply to Gen. Taylor's last proposition; but during the night evacuated the City with his Army, and retired toward Monterey, taking whatever of munitions and public property he could find means of transporting.

Gen. Taylor has deemed it advisable not to interfere with the municipal laws of the Mexican people; and Matamoros, as well as Camargo and other small towns in the vicinity, which tendered their submission on the departure of the Mexican Army, looks as unlike a captured town as it well could. The people enjoy all the privileges, religious and otherwise, they have ever enjoyed, sell their products for cash at high prices, and buy their goods cheaper than ever; yet the mass of them cherish an implacable hatred of the invaders.

On the 11th of May, after hearing of the first outbreaks on the Rio Grande, the President sent a special message to Congress, announcing that a state of War existed between this country and Mexico. The Message recommended that the War be recognised by Congress, that the President be authorized to call a large body of Volunteers into the service of the United States, and that liberal provision be made for supplies, &c. The President's wishes were complied with. Congress recognized the existence of the War which he had made; authorized the reception of 50,000 Volunteers, about one-half to be immediately mustered into the service, and the balance kept as a reserve, and voted an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to commence operations with. The call for Volunteers was promptly responded to, and the Government soon found that it would be under the necessity of declining the services of thousands who were anxious to enter the service.

Gen. Taylor has now some 20,000 troops under his command, about 5,000 of whom are Regulars, and the balance Volunteers, who have enlisted for one year or during the War. This Army is so dispersed in different encampments, and so much on the move, that it would be difficult to state its precise whereabouts,

though it seems to be concentrating mostly at Camargo, a Mexican town of about 3,000 inhabitants, situated on the bank of the San Juan River, three miles from its junction with the Rio Grande. This is now Gen. Taylor's Head Quarters, and is designed to be his principal dépot. It is understood that he is to advance with a large force upon Monterey, a town 210 miles distant from Camargo, where the Mexicans are concentrating an army of such materials as they have. Here he will probably have to do some more fighting; possibly he will meet with resistance before reaching Monterey, as there are said to be defiles on the way which, if taken advantage of, may prove another Thermopylae to those who attempt to pass. Chiricahua will be left at Point Isabel, Burrita, Matamoros, Mier, and other places now in our possession.

While Gen. Taylor is moving toward Monterey, Gen. Kearney, at the head of some 5,000 troops, is marching upon Santa Fé, the Capital of New Mexico, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande, 1,000 miles from its mouth. Gen. K. will most likely take the town with little if any resistance—possibly he is even now in possession of it.

Vera Cruz has been under a blockade ever since the 18th of May, and at the latest accounts our whole squadron under Com. Conner, with the exception of the St. Mary's, [which is employed in blockading Tampico,] was off Vera Cruz. This blockade, however, is of very little importance, as Alvarado, Tobasco, and three or four other ports on the Gulf, are open to the ingress of foreign vessels, and to the coasting trade.

On the 8th of June, the St. Mary's made an attack on Tampico, but it did not amount to anything in particular. On the 7th of August, Commodore Conner attacked Alvarado with a view to the destruction of the Mexican Navy stationed there; but the project was abandoned after the firing had commenced.

Monterey, a seaport in California on the Pacific, (and quite another place from the Monterey to which Gen. Taylor is bound,) was taken possession of by Com. Sloat, commander of the Pacific Squadron, on the 6th of July. A few days previously, a detachment from Col. Fremont's force took possession of a frontier post called Sonora, to the north of San Francisco. Gen. Castro made an attempt to dislodge them, but retreated after a slight skirmish.

While we are pushing the War in all directions, our Government has sent a messenger to Mexico with overtures of Peace. Meanwhile, the expatriated chief (and only hero) of Mexico, Santa Ana, and his friends, have returned to that country, and are now unquestionably in possession of the reins of Government. What effect Santa Ana's

restoration to power will have in the prospects of an amicable settlement of our difficulties, it is impossible to tell, though the general impression is that it will be favorable.

Since the above sketch was written, and the first edition of this Almanac was put to press, considerable progress has been made in the War, but we have only space to state a few of the more prominent facts connected with it.

Gen. Kearney reached Santa Fé the 18th of August, and took formal possession of the city, without meeting with any opposition.—He hoisted the American flag, and, by authority of the President, declared New Mexico a part of the United States, and appointed the following Civil Officers for the Government of the Territory. Governor, CHARLES BENT; Secretary, Don Aduciano Vigil; Marshal, Richard Dallam; U. S. District Attorney, Francis P. Blair; Treasurer, Charles Blummer; Auditor Pub. Accounts, Eugene Leitensdorfer; Judges Supreme Court, Joab Haughton, Antonio Jose Otero, and Charles Baubien. Such of the Alcaldes of the small towns, and officers of Santa Fé, as chose to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, were continued in office. Gen. K. left a strong garrison at Santa Fé; ordered a portion of his force, under Col. Doniphan, to join Gen. Wool at Chihuahua; and with a small force started himself for California.

The whole of California is now in the possession of the United States, having been taken with very slight opposition. Com. Stockton, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, has declared himself Governor of California, and has issued a sort of Constitution or Code of Laws for the government of the Territory.

Gen. Taylor, with a force of about 7,000 men, arrived before Monterey on the 19th of September, and, after a bloody siege of three days, Ampudia, the Mexican Commander, capitulated, under the following terms: That the Mexican officers should be allowed to march out with their side-arms; the Cavalry and Infantry with their arms and accoutrements; the Artillery with one battery of 6 pieces and 21 rounds of ammunition; that all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to the Americans; that the Mexican Army should be allowed 7 days to evacuate the city; that the Mexicans should be allowed to salute their flag when hauled down; that there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Ranconada through Linares and San Fernando.

The American loss in killed and wounded in this siege was a few less than 500. Among the American officers killed and mortally wounded were the following:

Lieut. Col. Watson, of the Baltimore Volunteers; and Brevet Major Barbour, Brevet Major McCall, Capt. Morris, Capt. Field, Lieutenants Irwin, Hazlett, Haskins and Woods, all of the regular army; also Capt. Williams, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Terrett; Capt. McKaven, 8th Infantry; Capt. Battlem, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putnam, 1st do.; a Lieutenant in a German company; and Lieut. Graham; Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment; Capt. Gillespie, of the Texas Rangers.

The Mexican force is supposed to have been about 11,000, and their loss 1,000.

Gen. Wool, who had been ordered to march at the head of about 3,000 troops upon Chihuahua, arrived at Monclova, the Capital of Coahuila, on the 30th of October, and took military possession without opposition. Monclova is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants.

In the Gulf, our Squadron has made another abortive attack on Alvarado. On the 23d of October, Commodore Perry, with the United States steamer Mississippi, Vixen, McLane, and several other vessels, arrived at the mouth of Tabasco River, and captured the town of Frontera, two steamers and several other vessels in port. The next day he arrived with his fleet at Tabasco, a town about 70 miles up the River, and demanded a surrender, which was refused. A few shots were exchanged between our Marines and a handful of Mexican soldiers stationed at Tabasco, and the town was soon in the possession of the Commodore; but, finding the military possession of the place of little or no importance, he withdrew, destroying such Mexican vessels as he could not conveniently take with him. He left the mouth of the River under blockade. During this expedition the following vessels were captured and manned: American bark Coosa; Mexican schr. Telegraph; steamers Petrita and Tabasqueno; hermaphrodite brig Ynanate; schr. Laura, Virginia, Tabasco, and Amanda; American brig Plymouth. The following were burned: Mexican sloop Campeachy, brig Rentville, a tow-boat and a schooner. Lieut. C. W. Morris and three seamen were lost during the expedition.

On the 14th of November, Com. Conner took possession of Tampico without opposition, the Mexican troops having previously evacuated the town. The possession of this place is considered important.

Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz in August, having passed our blockade by consent of President Polk. He was received home from exile with great demonstrations of joy, and the revolt against Paredes's Government became general throughout Mexico. Paredes left Mexico an exile, and Santa Anna was chosen General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army. He is now (December) understood to be at San Luis Potosi with a large force—some say 30,000 men—awaiting an attack from Gen. Taylor. Thus matters now stand.

BINGEN.

BY HON. MRS. HORTON.

A SOLDIER of the Legion lay dying in Algiers,
 There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
 But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood ebbed away,
 And bent, with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.
 The dying soldier faltered as he took that comrade's hand,
 And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land;
 Take a message, and a token, to some distant friends of mine,
 For I was born at Bingen,—at Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around,
 To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground,
 That we fought the battle bravely,—and when the day was done,
 Full many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun.
 And midst the dead and dying were some grown old in wars,—
 The death-wound on their gallant breasts, the last of many scars;
 But some were young,—and suddenly behold life's morn decline,—
 And one had come from Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"Tell my Mother, that her other sons shall comfort her old age,
 And I was aye a truant bird, that thought his home a cage:
 For my father was a soldier, and even as a child
 My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild;
 And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard,
 I let them take what'er they would—but kept my father's sword;
 And with boyish love I hung it where the bright light used to shine,
 On the cottage-wall at Bingen,—calm Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my Sister not to weep for me, and sob with drooping head,
 When the troops are marching home again, with glad and gallant tread,
 But to look upon them proudly, with a calm and steadfast eye,
 For her brother was a soldier, too, and not afraid to die.
 And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name
 To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame;
 And to hang the old sword in its place, (my father's sword and mine,
 For the honor of old Bingen,—dear Bingen on the Rhine!

"There's another—not a sister;—in the happy days gone by,
 You'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye;
 Too innocent for coquetry—too fond for idle scorning,—
 Oh! friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning!
 Tell her the last night of my life—(for ere this moon be risen,
 My body will be out of pain—my soul be out of prison.)
 I dreamed I stood with her, and saw the yellow sunlight shine
 On the vine-clad hills of Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along—I heard, or seemed to hear,
 The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet and clear;
 And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill,
 The echoing chorus sounded, through the evening calm and still;
 And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed with friendly talk,
 Down many a path beloved of yore, and well-remembered walk;
 And her little hand lay lightly, confidently in mine,
 But we'll meet no more at Bingen,—loved Bingen on the Rhine."

His voice grew faint and hoarser,—his grasp was childish weak,—
 His eyes put on a dying look,—he sighed and ceased to speak:
 His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had fled,—
 The Soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead!
 And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down
 On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses strown;
 Yea, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine,
 As it shone on distant Bingen,—fair Bingen on the Rhine!

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

EXTRACT FROM MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF OF 1846.

IN SENATE, JULY 25.

Mr. President: I now proceed to that branch of the subject to which I propose first to call the attention of the Senate. The proposition of this bill is to collect all duties and customs by an universal *ad valorem* assessment—not an equal assessment, it is true, but still a system of *ad valorem* duties, entirely. Now that has not been the practice of the Government, at any time since its organization. In every administration, from that of Washington down, a contrary system has always prevailed. And the desire of those who have successfully formed and administered the laws in this respect, has been, uniformly, to carry the principles of specific duties as far and as fast as circumstances allowed. That I take to have been the policy of the Government from the first; and it has been the sentiment of all connected with the Government, so far as I know. I ought, perhaps, to make an exception in the case of Mr. Clay. I said here, the other day, that I had never heard a public man advocate a system of *ad valorem* duties. The newspapers say (perhaps correctly,) that I was mistaken; that Mr. Clay had made remarks favorable to that idea, in 1842. I was not in the Senate at that time, and I did not know that such such sentiments had ever been expressed by him; and if they are correctly reported, I am very sorry that such sentiments were expressed by him.

Mr. CRITTENDEN here said, will the Senator pardon me while I interrupt him for a moment, in order to offer an explanation? Mr. Clay's remarks had reference solely to home valuation.

Mr. WEBSTER proceeded. Ah! that explains the whole matter, and it is a great relief to my mind. I am very much obliged to the honorable Senator. Mr. Clay's proposition, then, was, "If you will bring the article here, and value it here, independent of the foreign invoice, why then I will take that system of valuation." Well, that and this are wide as the Poles apart. That qualification of the principle makes it sensible, at least, and far less objectionable, as a revenue measure. A home valuation, by judges of our own appointment here, is one thing; but a valuation founded on foreign invoices and the statements of foreign costs, and on foreign oaths, is another and quite a different thing. I am glad to find, therefore, that Mr. Clay's authority stands exactly where it should stand on such a question as this—in strict conformity with his knowledge, his experience, and his character.

Sir, in the same year, (1842) the present Secretary of State, in a speech in the Senate, reasoned in the strongest language upon the entire necessity, the absolute necessity, of carrying the principle of specification in laying duties as far as

possible. Standing here in his place Mr. Buchanan said:

"I am (said Mr. B.) not only opposed to any uniform scale of *ad valorem*, but to any and all *ad valorem* duties whatever, except where, from the nature of the article imported, it is not possible to subject it to a specific duty. Our own severe experience has taught us a lesson on this subject which we ought not soon to forget. I cannot refrain from adverting to some of my reasons for this opinion.

"Our *ad valorem* system has produced great frauds upon the revenue, while it has driven the regular American merchant from the business of importing, and placed it almost exclusively in the hands of the agents of British manufacturers. The American importer produces his invoice to the collector, containing the actual price at which the imports were collected abroad, and he pays the fair and regular duty upon this invoice. Not so the British agent. The foreign manufacturer, in his invoice, reduces the price of the articles which he intends to import into our country to the lowest possible standard which he thinks will enable them to pass through the Custom-House without being seized for fraud. And the business has been hitherto managed with so much ingenuity as generally to escape detection. The consequence is, that the British agent passes the goods of his employer through the Custom-House, on the payment of a much lower duty than the fair American merchant is compelled to pay. In this manner he is undersold in the market by the foreigner, and thus is driven from the competition, while the public revenue is fraudulently reduced.

"Again; *ad valorem* duties deprive the American manufacturer of nearly all the benefits of incidental protection where it is most required. When the business of the country is depressed, as it is at present, and when the price of foreign articles sinks to far less than their cost, your duty sinks in the same proportion, and you are also deprived of revenue at the time when it is most needed.

"Our own experience, therefore, ought to have convinced us that, whenever it is possible, from the nature of the article, we ought to substitute specific for *ad valorem* duties. These continue to be the same upon the same articles, notwithstanding the constant fluctuations in prices. They afford a steady revenue to the country, and an equally steady incidental protection. When commodities are usually sold by weight or by measure, you may always subject them to a specific duty; and this ought always to be done.

"Let us, then, abandon the idea of a uniform horizontal scale of *ad valorem* duties; and whether the duties be high or low, let us return to the ancient practice of the Government. Let us adopt wise discriminations; and, whenever this can be done, impose specific duties."

Now let me say, sir, that it is proper for us, before we go on this new and untried system, to consider the opinions of practiced and experienced men who have gone before us. On the

28th of February, 1817, the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Ingham of Pennsylvania, came to this resolution:

"February 28, 1817.

On motion by Mr. Ingham—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to Congress, at the next session, such measures as may be necessary for the more effectual execution of the laws for the collection of the duties on imported goods, wares and merchandise."

In answer to this, Mr. Crawford, the then Secretary of the Treasury, after having recommended various new provisions for the prevention of fraud, said:

"Whatever may be the reliance which ought to be placed in the efficacy of the foregoing provisions, it is certainly prudent to diminish, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying *ad valorem* duties."

"The best examination which circumstances have permitted, has resulted in the conviction that the following list of articles, now paying *ad valorem* duties, may be subjected to specific duties."

Then follows the list, amounting to seventy-one in all. Here, then, in answer to the call of the House, as to what measures ought to be adopted by Congress for the greater security of the public revenue, Mr. Crawford, at the end of a series of suggestions, amounting I think to twenty-two, adds: "After all, the true course is to go, as far as possible, on the line of specific duties." At the next session of Congress, having received the foregoing intimation of Mr. Crawford's opinion, Mr. Ingham moved another resolution, as follows:

"April, 20th, 1818.

"On motion by Mr. Ingham—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to Congress, at their next session what farther improvement it may be practicable to make in the tariff of duties upon imported goods, wares, and merchandise, by charging specific duties upon articles which are now charged with duties *ad valorem*."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 8th. 1819.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th of April, 1818, directing the Secretary of the Treasury 'to report to Congress at its next session what farther improvement it may be practicable to make in the tariff duties upon imported goods, wares and merchandise, by charging specific duties upon articles which are now charged with duties *ad valorem*,' I have the honor to submit the enclosed list of articles, exhibiting the original cost, the freight, insurance and commissions, where it has been practicable; the present *ad valorem* duty reduced to a specific form; and the specific duty which it is conceived may be imposed upon them, respectively, consistent with the public interest.

It is probable that this list may be considerably extended, should the subject receive no final disposition during the present session.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the Speaker of the H. of Reps."

These articles amount to 155 in number. [See State Papers, Finance vol. 3, pages 415-16, &c.]

Following the suggestion in Mr. Crawford's letter, that there might be a propriety in increasing the list of specific duties, this resolution of the House, as you see, sir, calls for farther information, and expression of opinion, on that point.—

And here is the circular which, in consequence of that, Mr. Crawford addressed to the collectors:

[Circular.]

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 25th May, 1819.

SIR: As the revenue of the United States is now exclusively derived from imports and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, it is extremely important to render both systems as perfect as the nature of human institutions will permit.

The certainty with which SPECIFIC duties are collected give them a decided advantage over duties laid upon the VALUE of the article. It is probable that the most important change which can be made in the SYSTEM will be the substitution of SPECIFIC for *ad valorem* duties upon all articles susceptible of that change.

Sensible of the importance of this change, the House of Representatives, at the close of the last session, adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury 'to report,' &c.

In complying with this resolution, I must avail myself of the experience which you have acquired in the discharge of your official duties.

To place this Department, as well as the House of Representatives, in a situation to judge of the propriety of making the change upon such articles as you may suppose to be susceptible of it, I will thank you to present them in the form of the statement annexed (not preserved) to this communication, showing the original cost of the article, the expense of freight, commissions, and insurance, the rate of *ad valorem* duty now paid, and its amount in the form of a specific duty, and the specific duty proposed to be laid upon it.

I am, &c. &c.

[Signed.] WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. It is practicable to subject cloths of wool, cotton, or flax, &c. &c. to specific duties, by combining the number of threads, in a given extent, with the weight of the cloth? It is asserted by some of the English manufacturers to be entirely practicable by the aid of magnifying glasses constructed for that object.

[Circular.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1817.

SIR: The House of Representatives having, by resolution, required the Secretary of the Treasury to refer to Congress, at the next session, such measures as may be necessary for the more effectual execution of the laws or the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise, I have to request that you will inform me whether, in the discharge of your official duties, any important defects have been detected in the existing provisions.

As it is only by experience that any system of revenue can be brought to approximate to a state of perfection, it is important to collect into a general mass the practical experience of the intelligent officers employed in superintending the immediate execution of the system.

You will therefore have the goodness, in pointing out existing defects, to present to the Department the provisions best calculated, in your opinion, to effect the object contemplated by the National Legislature.

An early attention to this subject is requested.

I am, respectfully, &c.

[Signed.] WM. H. CRAWFORD, &c."

Now, sir, what is the great fact that makes *ad valorem* duties unsafe as a general principle of finance? I must confess my utter consternation the other day, when I heard the honorable chairman of the Committee of Finance (Mr. L. W. W.) say, that he did not believe that a case of fraudulent under-valuation had ever been made out!—Why it is the notoriety of a thousand such cases occurring every year in this Government, and in

all Governments where the system of *ad valorem* duties in any degree prevails, and the value is ascertained upon the invoices or proof from abroad, it is the notoriety of a thousand such cases of fraud that has led to the adoption of this general rule, and raised it even into a principle, as I have mentioned. My honorable friend from Maine (Mr. EVANS) must have satisfied the honorable chairman and the Senate, as well as every body else, of the number and the notoriety of the cases of fraudulent under-valuation; because he enumerated instances, and hundreds of instances, in which goods were seized and forfeited for under-valuation. I know no limit to that list of cases; and, sir, since this subject has come up, and a nice persons out of doors have heard the declaration of the honorable chairman, my desk has been laboring under the weight of cases and facts communicated from various portions of the commercial community. I will state only a few, out of hundreds. Here is one, and here is the proof:

"A merchant orders goods to be shipped from France and entered at New-Orleans, for the Western trade, with the understanding that he is to have them at the foreign cost, with the duties and charges added.

A shipment was made with and forwarded to the purchaser, amounting to.....5,829.93 francs. At the same time the invoice forwarded with the goods to New-Orleans was.....5,258.00 francs.

Difference.....1,571.93 francs. Or, \$316 94 out of \$1,500 94.

The goods were valued therefore, in the entry, at \$316 94 less than they were to the purchaser, and the purchaser was actually charged for the duty on this \$316 94 as paid to the Government, amounting to \$96 18. Both the Government and the purchaser were, therefore, cheated out of that sum.

This transaction occurred in the Spring of 1846, and I send you a copy of the correspondence in which these facts are stated, and not denied; but the French house attempts a round-about justification for putting the foreign cost to the purchaser at a greater amount than the entry invoice. J. D."

This transaction occurred this very year. And here, sir, is another, communicated by a most highly respectable merchant of my acquaintance. Hear the letter:

"Boston, July 17th, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that a respectable house in this city received an invoice of European goods from a foreign house, the amount of which was about \$2,000, and that after entering the goods at the Custom-House by the invoices, they received another invoice valuing the same goods at about \$3,000, with a letter, stating that the first invoice was to levy duties by, and the second to sell by.

The consignee here, who is also an importer, not being willing to be a party to the fraud, deposited both invoices at the Custom-House, where they were yesterday.

I have no doubt of the authority from which I received this information, but I do not wish to be quoted for it.

I have thought that you might be pleased to know this fact, as the fraud is so great, and the perpetrator beyond the reach of any penal statutes of this country. Your most obedient servant,

Hon. D. WEBSTER, Washington.

F. S. I hear that Mr. Lamson is the consignee."

Sir, one case more. A highly respectable firm in Boston (Messrs. George H. Gray & Co.) have been dealers many years in hardware, and in

the habit of making importations of certain articles from the North. In these articles they found themselves constantly undersold by the dealers in New-York. They could not understand the reason of this for a long time, but last spring the secret came to light. They had ordered a small amount of hardware to be sent to them, and in due time the goods came, and two invoices came with them. In one invoice the cost was stated at 958 thalers, in the other at 1,402. And the letter accompanying these invoices says: 'You find herewith duplicate invoices of the greatest part of your order, &c. The original I send by Havre packet. You also find herewith an invoice made up in the manner like [that which] the most importers of your country require—perhaps to have some duty.'

Now, sir, these original invoices, the false and the true, and the original letter which I have read, are now in my hand, and any gentleman who may feel disposed, may look at them. Of course, Messrs. Gray & Co. carried both invoices to the Custom-House, because they were honorable merchants, and the duties were assessed on the higher invoice. And by this time these gentlemen were no longer at a loss to account for the low price at which this description of merchandise had been selling in the city of New-York.

But now, sir, take not a single case, but the results of long experience. I am about to read a letter, not addressed to me, but placed in my hands, from a gentleman well known, I presume, to both the Senators of New-York, and to other members. This letter, I think, will startle the honorable chairman. It must open to his mind quite a new view of things.

"TROY, July 14, 1846.

LE GRAND CANNON, Esq. Sir: Agreeably to your wish, I avail myself of this opportunity to give you the benefit of my experience in mercantile and manufacturing business, hoping it may tend to an improvement of the bill, now pending in the Senate, for the collection of duties. I hope Members of Congress will have the same views of the probable results which I anticipate; which are, that the system of *ad valorem* duties does give the foreign importer and manufacturer a very undue advantage over the American importer. This will be apparent from my own experience, which I give you annexed. My brother and myself were brought up in the town of Manchester, and well acquainted with the manufacturers and manufacturing. At the age of twenty years it appeared very evident to me that we could finish goods and import goods into New-York about ten per cent. lower than the American merchant; and with this conviction I agreed to come out to New-York and dispose of the goods, and leave my brother to finish and forward the goods.

"The result was equal to our expectations. We imported our goods ten per cent. cheaper than our competitors, and by the *ad valorem* duties we paid nearly five per cent. less duties; so that, in twenty-two years, we made nearly a million of dollars, while nearly all the American merchants failed.—Now, I reason, what has been will be; and should the present tariff bill pass, it will give the foreign manufacturer a decided advantage, and tend to reduce the rate of duties lower than is anticipated.—And I cannot avoid expressing my decided opinion in favor of specific duties, as then the foreign manufacturer would pay the same duties as the American importer.

Signed, BENJ. MARSHALL."

Can any man gainsay the truth of all this? Is there a merchant, foreign or American, in the United States who will express any contrariety of opinion? Is there a man, high or low, who denies it? I know of none; I have heard of none. Sir, it has been the experience of this Government, always, that the *ad valorem* system is open to innumerable frauds. What is the case with England? In her new notions, favorably to free trade, has she rushed madly into a scheme of *ad valorem* duties? Sir, a system of *ad valorem* duties is not free trade, but *fraudulent* trade. Has England countenanced this? Not at all; not at all. Sir, on the contrary, on every occasion of a revision of the tariff of England, a constant effort has been made, and progress attained in every case, to augment the number of specific duties, and reduce the number of *ad valorem* duties. A gentleman in the other House (Mr. SHAMAN) has taken pains—which I have taken, also, though I believe not quite so thoroughly as he has—to go through the items of the British tariff, and see what proportion of duties in that tariff are *ad valorem* and what are specific. Now, sir, the result of that examination shows, that at this day, in this British tariff, out of six hundred articles, five hundred are subject to specific duties. Every thing that from its nature could be made specific, is made specific. Nothing is placed in the list of *ad valorem* duties but such as seem to be incapable of assessment in any other form.—Well, sir, how do we stand, then? We have the experience of our own Government; we have the judgment of those most distinguished in the administration of our affairs; we have the production of proof, on this most important point, in hundreds and hundreds of instances, of the danger of the *ad valorem* mode of assessing duties.—What is produced in its favor? Every importer of the United States, without exception is against it. Sir, the Administration has not a mercantile friend from here to Penobscot, so far as appears, that will come forward and give his opinion in favor of this system. I undertake to say there is not one. There may be members of the "little Congress," to which the honorable member from Connecticut (Mr. NILES) referred some days ago—some subordinate officers about the Custom-House, influenced by I know not what considerations—who may be found ready to sustain such a system. That I do not deny. But I say that no respectable importing merchant can be found between Penobscot and Richmond, who will give his opinion in favor of it, if he is an honest man, and one who gets his living by importation himself. Well, then, how are we decide?—Against the authority of our own experience!—Against the authority of these thousands of substantiated facts? Against these cases now blushing with recent fraud? Against the example, not only of the English Government, but against that of all the continental Governments—for the Zollverein carries its specific duties much farther even than England? Against all this, what have we?—what have we? Why, we have the recommendation of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury—highly respectable persons; respectable in private life; respectable, and I may say eminent, in some walks of public life; but I must add, neither of them trained in the knowledge of commerce; neither of them having had habits of intercourse with practical men of the cities, or men of mercantile business. And yet here, in the first year of their administration, fresh to the duties thrown upon them, they come out with a recommendation of a vast change; they propose a new system, adverse to all our own experience, hostile to every thing that we have ever learned, different from the experience of every other country on the face of the earth, and which stands solely on the responsibility of their own individual opinions! I do not think that this is a fair balance of authority; and since nobody here will uphold it, since nobody here will defend it, it is fair enough for me to say, with entire respect to the head of the Government and the Department of the Treasury, that the preponderance of authority is quite overwhelming the other way.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE VALUE OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COINS AND MONIES OF ACCOUNT, AND TO AMEND EXISTING LAWS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in all computation at the Custom-House, the foreign coins and money of account herein specified, shall be estimated as follows, to wit:

The specie dollar of Sweden and Norway, at	\$1.06.0	The lira of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom and the lira of Tuscany, at	01.6.0
The specie dollar of Denmark, at	1.05.0	The franc of France and Belgium, and the lira of Sardinia, at	0.18.0
The thaler of Prussia and of the northern States of Germany, at	0.62.0	The pound of the British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada, at	4.00.0
The florin of the southern States of Germany, at	0.40.0	And all laws inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.	
The florin of the Austrian Empire and of the city of Augsburg, at	0.62.5		
The Ducat of Naples, at	0.53.0		
The ounce of Sicily, at	2.40.5		

TARIFF OF DUTIES, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

SCHEDULE A....(100 Per Cent.)

Spirits and Liquors.
Absynthe, Arrack,
Brandy, Liqueurs,

Kirschenwasser,
Maraschino,
Ratafia,

SCHEDULE I....(40 Per Cent.)

Alabaster, Almonds,
Anchovies,
Camphor, refined,
Comfits, Cloves, Cassia,
Composition tops for tables, &c.
Currants, Dates,
Figs, Furniture,
Game, sealed or encased,
Ginger root, dried or green,
Glass, cut, Mace,
Meats, Nutmegs,
Ornaments, spar,
Pimento, Poultry,
Preserves, in sugar, molasses or brandy.
Prunes, Raisins,
Sardines,

Scagliola Tops, or other furniture of,
Segars, tobacco, paper, &c.
Snuff, tobacco, all manufactures of, do
Sweetmeats,
Vegetables, prepared,
Wines of all kinds, and imitations of wines,
Wines, Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines,
Wood, manufactures of cedar, gravadilla, ebony, rosewood, satin-wood and mahogany,

SCHEDULE B....(30 Per Cent.)

Alabatta, crude, wrought, ale in casks or bottles,
Apparel, made in whole or in part, of all materials
Argentine,
Arms, fire and side arms,
Articles worn by men, women, or children, made by hand,
Ases's skins,
Balsams, Baskets,
Beads of all kinds,
Beer in cask or bottles,
Benzonates,
Benzoin, gum of
Bologna sausages,
Bone, manufactures of
Bonnets, of all sizes, whether of straw, satin, chip, grass, palm-leaf, or other vegetable substances,
Books, pocket,
Boxes of paper,
Boxes, shell,
Bracelets, Braces,
Braids,
Brass, manufactures of
Brooms, Brushes,
Brussels carpets,
Cabinet work,
Cameos of all kinds,
Capers,
Caps, of fur, or of which fur is a component part
Card cases,
Cards, playing,
Carpets, Turkey,
Do Brussels,
Do Saxony,
Do Venetian,
Do Wilton, &c. and all kinds,

Carrriages, and parts of do,
Cayenne pepper,
Chains, curls, or ringlets of hair, whole or in part,
China ware,
Cinnamon, Cheese,
Clocks, or parts of do,
Clothing, ready made in whole or in parts, of whatever material,
Cloth, oil, of all kinds,
Coach harness and furniture,
Coal and culm of do,
Colors, water,
Composition paste, or glass when set,
Confectionary,
Copper, manufactures of
Coral, cut or manufactured,
Cork, manufactures of, except corks,
Corks, Cosmetics,
Cotton cords,
Cotton, manufactures of
Court plaster,
Crackers, fire,
Crayons,
Crockery ware,
Cutler, Diamonds,
Drawers, wove, and all frame stocking work,
Earthenware,
Embroideries of gold, silver, or other metals,
Essences, Epaulettes,
Extracts, Fans,
Feathers, Fire arms,
Fire crackers,
Fire screens,
Fire wood, Flats,

Flowers, artificial,
Fur, and all manufactures of,
Furniture, cabinet and coach,
Gelatine,
German silver, crude or wrought,
Gilt and plated ware,
Gimps and galloons,
Ginger, ground,
Grapes,
Glass tumblers not cut,
Do crystals for watches,
Do cut,
Do pebbles for spectacles
Do painted or stained,
Do paintings on,
Do porcelain
Gold and silver wings,
Grass, manufactures of,
Hair pencils,
Harness, coach,
Hat bodies of cotton,
Hats, men's and children's composed of straw satin, chip, grass, palm leaf, hair, whalebone, willow, or other vegetable substances,
Hats of fur, or of which fur is a component part,
Hearth rugs,
Hemp unmanufactured,
Honey,
Horn, manufactures of
Household furniture,
Human hair, ready for use,
India rubber shoes, in whole or in part,
Ink, Ink powders,
Iron in bars,
Do blooms,
Do bolts,
Do castings,
Do hoops,
Do old or scrap,
Do pigs, rods, slabs,
Do vessels cast,
Ivory, manufactures of,
Japanned ware and imitations of,
Jellies,
Jet, manufactures of,
Do imitations of
Jewelry and imitations of,
Knots, lace, &c.
Laces,
Lead pencils,
Lead, manufactures of,
Leather, manufactures of
Leggins,
Linen, manufactures of,
Macaroni,
Marble paving tiles and all manufactures of do finished or unfinished
Medicinal preparations,
Metallic pens,
Metallic vessels,

Mineral waters,
Mohair, and silk twist,
Molasses,
Mosses of all kinds when set,
Muffs, Muskets,
Nuts,
Ochre and ochry earths, dry or ground in oil
Oil cloth of all kinds
Oil volatile
Do essential
Do Olive in cask
Do do salad
Olives,
Pack-thread,
Painters' colors, dry, or ground in oil,
Faint leaf, manufactures of,
Paper, and manufactures of,
Paper boxes,
Do envelopes,
Papier maché, manufactures of,
Paper of all kinds,
Parasols, finished or unfinished,
Paruchment,
Paste composition
Pearl, manufactures of
Pencils, hair
Do lead,
Do red chalk,
Pens, metallic,
Pepper, cayenne
Pepper, Perfumes,
Pewter, manufactures of
Pickles, Pimento,
Plaster, composition,
Plated and gilt ware
Plated silver, in sheets or otherwise,
Platina, manufactures of,
Playing cards,
Plums,
Pocket-books,
Porcelain,
Porter in cask or bottles,
Potatoes, Poultry,
Precious stones,
Imitation do, or set in gold or silver,
Preparations, medicinal,
Prunes,
Red chalk pencils,
Rifles,
Ringlets of hair,
Rubies, set,
Rugs, hearth,
Run, bay,
Saddlery of all kinds,
Salmon, preserved,
Satin hats and bonnets,
Sausages, Bologna,
Sauces of all kinds,
Saxony carpets,
Sealing wax,
Sewing silk, in the gum, or purified,
Shell boxes,

Shell, manufactures of
Shirts, wove,
Shoes of India rubber,
In whole or in part,
Side arms of all kinds,
Silk, manufactures of,
Silk twist,
Silver, German, crude
and wrought,
Silver, manufactures of,
Silver plated metal, in
sheets or other forms,
Skims, asses'
Soap, Castile,
Do perfumed,
Do Windsor and all
other kinds,
Souvenirs,
Spartecre,
Spectacles, pebbles
glass,
Stars silver or gold li-
nings, &c.
Stone ware,
Straw hats, caps, and
bonnets,
Straw, manufactures of,
Sugar of all kinds,
Sunshades, finished or
unfinished,
Suspenders,
Syrup of sugar,
Table tops,
Tassels,
Tin, manufactures of
Tinctures,
Tippets of fur,
Tobacco, unmanufac-
tured,
Toys, Tresses,

Tumblers, glass, not cut
or printed,
Turkey carpets,
Twine,
Twist, silk, mohair and
silk,
Umbrella frames and
sticks,
Umbrellas,
Vegetables, prepared,
Velium,
Venetian carpets,
Vermicelli,
Vessels of all metallic
substances, and vessels
of glass,
Vinegar, Wafers,
Wares of brass, iron, cop-
per, pewter, silver, tin,
and all other metals,
Water colors,
Wearing apparel of all
kinds and materials,
finished and unfinished,
Webbing of India-rub-
ber, in part or whole,
Whalebone, manufac-
tures of
Willow hats or bonnets,
Willow, manufactures of
Willow squares,
Wood, manufactures of,
or of which wood is a
component part,
Wood, fire
Wood, unmanufactured
Wool, do
Wool, manufactures of
Woolen manufactures,
Worsted, manufactur's of

Angora,
Animal Carbon,
Aniseed,
Antimony, crude and
regulus,
Arrow root,
Articles for dyeing or
tanning not in a crude
state,
Asafetida, Bacon,
Bananas, Barks,
Barley, pure or hulled,
Barytes, sulphate of
crude or refined,
Beef, Beeswax,
Benzoic acid,
Berries,
Berries, juniper
Bichromate of potash,
Blasmoth,
Bitter apples,
Bituminous substances,
not otherwise enumerat-
ed,
Blank Books, bound and
unbound,
Blankets of all kinds,
Blue, fig, black, bone or
ivory,
Blue or Roman Vitriol,
Blue, Prussian
Boards, Boracic, do
Boucho Leaves,
Brecchia,
Bricks, paving or roofing,
Brimstone, roll,
Bronze liquor,
Bronze metal, in leaf,
Bronze Powder,
Bunks, Butter,
Cadmium, Calamine,
Candles, spermaceti, ste-
arine, tallow, wax, or
tapers,
Cantharides,
Caps,
Carbonate soda,
Castia buds,
Castor oil,
Castorium,
Cedar wood,
Cement, Roman
Chalk, French
Chalk, red
Chocolate,
Chromate lead,
" potash,
Chromic acid,
Citric do
Cloth, gunny
Cobalt,
Cocculus indicus,
Cocoa nuts,
Copperas, or green vit-
riol,
Copper rops, bolts, nails
spikes, bottoms, in
sheets or plates,
" called braziers' cop-
per,
Copper, sulphate of
Coral marine, unmanu-
factured,
Corn, Indian
" meal,
Cream of tartar,
Cubebs,
Curled hair,
Drawers, wove or made
on frames of cotton,

Dried pulp,
Drugs, medicinal, not
otherwise provided for,
Dutch metal or bronze,
In leaf,
Dyeing articles, not in a
crude state,
Dye-woods,
Ebony wood,
Emery, Ether,
Extracts of indigo, log-
wood, liquorice,
Felspar, Fig blue,
Fish, foreign, fresh,
smoked, salted, skins,
Fish glue or isinglass,
Flax, manufactures of,
Flour of wheat,
Flour-sulphur,
Flowers,
Frankfort black,
French chalk,
Fruit, green or ripe,
Fulminates,
Fulminating powders,
Furs, dressed on the
skin,
Gamboge,
Glass, window, broad,
crown or cylinder,
Gloves, Glue,
Granadilla wood,
Green turtle,
Green vitriol,
Gunny cloth,
Gunpowder,
Hair curled, Hams,
Hats, of wool,
Hat bodies of wool, or
composed in part of
wool,
Hatters' plush (silk or
cotton),
Hemp, manufactures of,
Hempseed,
Hempseed oil,
Hydriodate of potash,
Indian corn and-meal,
Indicus cocculus,
Indigo, extract of,
Ipecacuanha,
Iridium,
Iris, or orris root,
Iron liquor,
Iron, sulphate of
Isinglass,
Ivory, or bone black,
Jaipap,
Juniper berries,
Lac spiritus,
Lac sulphur,
Lamp black,
Lard, Laths,
Lead in pigs, bars, sheets,
pipes, shot, nitrate of,
red, white do,
Leather, tanned, bend or
sole leather, and upper
of all kinds,
Leaves, medicinal, not
otherwise provided for,
Leeches, Leggins,
Lemon peels,
Lemous, Limea,
Linsens of all kinds,
Linseed oil,
Liquor bronze,
Do iron,
Liquorice paste, juice or
root,

- SCHEDULE C... (25 Per Cent.)

Baizes,
Beds, feather, down,
hair, or hair cloth,
Buckings,
Borax or Tinctal,
Burgundy pitch,
Buttans,
Button moulds,
Cables,
Calomel, and all mercur-
ial preparations,
Camphor, crude
Chinese matting and
mats,
Colomade flags, jute, or
grass,
Cloth, hair
Cloth, mohair
Coir,
Cordage, tarred and un-
tarred
Cotton, manufactures
composed wholly of,
not otherwise provided
for,
Cotton insertings,
Cotton laces,
Cotton laces and braids,
Cotton trimming laces,
Down beds,
Feather beds, Flag mats,

Flannels,
Floor-cloths of all kinds,
Floss silks,
Grass cloth,
Grass, Sisal and grass
mats,
Hair-cloth,
Hair, goat's, manufac-
tures of
Hair seating,
Jute and jute mats,
Mats, or matting, Chi-
nese, of flags, jute, or
grass,
Mercurial preparations
of all kinds,
Mohair, manufactures of,
or of which goat's hair
or mohair is a compo-
nent part,
Silk, manufactures of
or of which silk shall
form a component part,
Sis, Sisal grass,
Slates, roofing,
Do other than roofing,
Woolen and worsted
varns,
Worsted, manufactures
of, or of which worsted
forms a component part

SCHEDULE D... (20 Per Cent.)

Acids, Acetic, Acetous,
Nitric, Benzoic, Borac-
ic, Chromic, Citric, Mu-
riatic, white or yellow,

Pyroligneous, Tartar-
ic, and all other kinds,
Aloes, Alum,
Amber, Ambergris,

Listings, woolen
 Litharge,
 Logwood, and extract
 or decoction of
 Madder, extract of
 Mahogany wood,
 Malt, Manganesé,
 Manna,
 Marble, rough, in blocks,
 slabs or otherwise, un-
 manufactured,
 Marine coral,
 Mercury, crude
 Metals, crude unmanu-
 factured,
 Metal type, Moss,
 Mineral substances, do
 Mitts of cotton,
 Do unmanufactured,
 Mordant Patent,
 Muriatic acid, white or
 yellow,
 Musical instruments or
 strings of whip, or cat
 gut,
 Needles of all kinds for
 sewing, darning or
 knitting,
 Nitrate of Lead,
 Oatmeal, Oats,
 Oils, Castor, Linseed,
 Rapeseed, Hempseed,
 Neatsfoot and other ani-
 mal oils, Spermaceti,
 Whale, foreign, &c.
 from fisheries,
 Orange peels,
 Oranges, Opium,
 Osters or willow pre-
 pared for basket ma-
 kers,
 Paddy, Paint oils,
 Paints dry or ground in
 oil,
 Paper hangings,
 Paper screens or fire
 boards,
 Paper sheathings,
 Paris White or Whiting,
 Patent Mordant,
 Paving stones Tiles,
 Bricks,
 Pearl or hulled barley,
 Pencils, slate
 Periodicals or other
 works, in course of
 printing or republica-
 tion in U. S.
 Pine Apples,
 Pipes, Lead
 Pitch, Planks,
 Plantains, Plumbago,
 Plaster of Paris when
 ground,
 Plates, stereotype
 Plush, Hatters', compos-
 ed of silk and cotton, or
 chiefly the latter as to
 value,
 Perk,
 Potassium,
 Potash, Prussiate of,
 Chromate of, Hydro-
 date of,
 Powder, Fulminating
 Prussian blue,
 Pulp, dried
 Pumpkins,
 Putty,
 Pyroligneous acid,

Quicksilver,
 Quills,
 Quinine, sulphate of
 Rapeseed oil,
 Red Chalk,
 Red Lead,
 Rhubarb,
 Rice or Paddy,
 Roll Brimstone,
 Roman Cement,
 Roofing Tiles,
 Roots, Iris or Orris, Li-
 quorice, Medicinal, not
 otherwise provided for,
 Rosewood,
 Rye and Rye flour,
 Saddlery, common tin-
 ned or japanned,
 Saffron and saffron cake,
 Sago,
 Sal Soda and all carbon-
 ates of soda,
 Salts, Epsom, Glauber,
 Rochelle and all other
 salts not provided for,
 Sarsaparilla,
 Satin wood,
 Scantling,
 Sea weed, for beds or
 mattresses,
 Seppia, Shaddocks,
 Sheathing paper,
 Shot, Lead
 Skins of all kinds un-
 manufactured, tanned or
 dressed,
 Skins not otherwise pro-
 vided for,
 Slate pencils, Smalts,
 Socks, cotton, Spars,
 Spermaceti,
 Spermaceti oil,
 Spirit lac,
 Spirits of Turpentine,
 Sponge, Spunk,
 Squills, Starch,
 Staves,
 Stearine Candles,
 Do Tapers,
 Steel,
 Stereotype Plates,
 Still Bottoms,
 Stockings, shirts wove
 of cotton in whole or in
 part,
 Stones, paving
 Sulphate Copper, Iron,
 Barytes, Quinine, Zinc,
 Sulphur, flour of,
 Do Lac,
 Tallow Candles,
 Tanning articles not in a
 crude state,
 Tapers spermaceti,
 Tapioca, Tar,
 Tartar, Cream of
 Tartaric acid,
 Tiles, roofing and paving
 Do Stearine,
 Thibet or other goat hair
 or manufactures of,
 Thread, laces and insert-
 ings,
 Timber, hewed or saw-
 ed or used in building
 wharves,
 Turpentine, spirits of
 Turtle, Green
 Type metal,
 Type, new or old

Vanilla beans,
 Vegetables,
 Velvet cotton, or of
 which cotton is the com-
 ponent part, and silk,
 Verdigris, Vermillion,
 Vitriol, Roman or Blue,
 Green, White or sul-
 phate Zinc,
 Wax candles and tapers,
 Weed, sea
 Whalebone, the produ-
 of foreign fisheries,
 Whaise oil,
 Wheat and wheat flour,
 White Lead,
 White Vitriol,

Whiting or Paris White,
 Willows or Osters, pre-
 pared for basket makers
 Window Glass, broad,
 crown or cylinder,
 Wood, Cedar, Ebony,
 Granadilla, Mahogany,
 Rose, Satin, unmanu-
 factured,
 Wool hat bodies, or of
 which wool is the chief
 material,
 Woolen Listings,
 Wove shirts or drawers
 of cotton in whole or in
 part,
 Yams.

SCHEDULE E....(15 Per Cent.)

Arsenic,
 Bark, Peruvian, Quilla,
 cork tree, unmanufac-
 tured,
 Bar steel,
 Blood, Dragon's
 Brazil paste,
 Briarstone, crude in bulk
 Cast steel,
 Codilla or tow of hemp
 or flax,
 Cork tree bark, unmanu-
 factured,
 Diamonds, glaziers', set
 or not set,
 Dragon's blood,
 Flax, unmanufactured
 Galvanized tin plates,
 German steel,
 Glaziers' diamonds,
 Gold leaf,
 Kermes, mineral
 Leaf, gold and silver

Mineral kermes,
 Peruvian bark,
 Plates, Terne, tin, tin
 galvanized, tin not oth-
 erwise provided for,
 Quilla bark,
 Silk, raw, not more ad-
 vanced than singles,
 tram and thrown, or or-
 gazine,
 Silver leaf,
 Sheet tin,
 Spelter or tutenege,
 Steel in bars, cast or
 shear, German,
 Tin, Terne plates, plates
 or sheets, plates galvan-
 ized, not otherwise pro-
 vided for,
 Tow of hemp or flax,
 Zinc, spelter, or tute-
 negue, in sheets.

SCHEDULE F....(10 Per Cent.)

Acid, sulphuric
 Ammonia,
 Annatto, Rancon or Or-
 leans,
 Arabic, gum
 Ash, soda
 Bleaching powders or
 chloride lime,
 Building stones,
 Books, printed
 Burr stones, wrought or
 unwrought,
 Caneos, or imitations of
 not set,
 Catechu, or terra-japon-
 ica,
 Charts,
 Chloride lime,
 Chronometers, box or
 ship, or parts thereof,
 Cocoa, Coconut oil,
 Cocoa shells,
 Cochineal,
 Cudbear, or imitations of
 not set,
 Diamonds, or imitations
 of, not set,
 Engraving plates,
 Engravings, bound or
 unbound,
 Flaxseed,
 Fuller's earth,
 Furs, undressed when
 on the skin,

Furs, hatters', dressed or
 undressed, not on the
 skin,
 Gems, or imitations of,
 not set,
 Glass, compositions of,
 not set,
 Gold beaters' skins,
 Gum, Arabic, Senegal,
 Tragacanth, Barbary,
 East India, Jemma, sub-
 stitute or burnt starch,
 Hair of all kinds, un-
 cleaned and unmanufac-
 tured,
 Hatters' furs, dressed or
 undressed, not on the
 skin,
 Do undressed on the
 skin,
 Hempseed,
 Illustrated newspapers,
 bound or unbound,
 India rubber, in Foutes,
 slabs, or sheets, unmanu-
 factured,
 Indigo, Jemma gum,
 Kelp, Lemon juice,
 Lime,
 Lime juice,
 Linseed,
 Magazines, Maps,
 Marrow and all other
 grease, and soap stock

or stuffs, not otherwise provided for,
 Mosses, or imitations of, not set,
 Music and paper with lines, bound or unbound
 Nitron,
 Newspapers, illustrated, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for,
 Nitrate potash, soda, refined or partially refined,
 Nux vomica,
 Oil of Vitriol,
 Oils, palm and cocoanut,
 Orpiment,
 Palm-leaf, unmanufactured,
 Palm oil,
 Pamphlets,
 Paste, compositions of, not set,
 Pastel or wood,
 Pearls, not set,
 Periodicals,
 Plates, engraving

Polishing stones,
 Pumice stone,
 Rape-seed, Rattans,
 Reeds, unmanufactured,
 Rotten stone,
 Rubies, or imitations of, not set,
 Sal ammoniac,
 Saltpetre, refined or partially refined,
 Senegal gum,
 Soup-grease, stuff or stuffs, not otherwise provided for,
 Soda, ash
 Starch, burnt or gum
 Stones, a building, burr, rotten, precious and all imitations of, not set.
 Sulphuric acid,
 Talow,
 Terra-japonica,
 Tragacanth,
 Watches, parts of, materials, of all kinds not otherwise provided for,
 Wood or pastel,

not otherwise provided for,
 Turmeric,
 Twist, silk or cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, boots, boot-cases, or buttons, exclusively,
 Vegetables used exclu-

sively for dyeing, unmanufactured,
 Waste or shoddy,
 Weld,
 Zinc, spelter or tutenague, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for.

SCHEDULE G.... (\$ Per Cent.)

Alcornoque,
 Argol, or crude tartar,
 Bells, when old, or bell metal fit only to be remanufactured,
 Berries used exclusively for dyeing,
 Berries, unmanufactured
 Bones, tips and teeth, unmanufactured,
 Brass in pigs or bars,
 Brass when old and fit only to be remanufactured,
 Brazil wood, and all dye-wood, in sticks,
 Bristles,
 Chalk, not otherwise provided for,
 Clay, unwrought
 Cloth, mohair, manufactures of
 Copper in pigs and bars, and when old and only fit to be remanufactured,
 Dyeing berries, nuts and vegetables, used exclusively for dyeing,
 Dy-lac, Flints,
 Galls, nut
 Grimstones, wrought, or unwrought,
 Hides, raw, and skins of all kinds, dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for,
 Horns, and tips of,
 Ivory nuts or vegetable
 Ivory ditto,
 Ivory, unmanufactured
 Keratins,
 Lac dye and lac spirits,
 Lastings suitable for shoes, boots, or buttons exclusively,
 Madder root,
 Do ground,
 Mohair cloth, manufactures of

Nickel,
 Nitrate potash, crude
 Do soda, crude, not otherwise provided for,
 Nutgalls,
 Nuts, dyeing, used exclusively for dyeing, unmanufactured,
 Pearl, mother of
 Pewter, when old and only fit to be remanufactured,
 Potash, nitrate of, crude
 Rags, of whatever material,
 Raw hides, and skins of all kinds, dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for,
 Root, madder, & ground,
 Safflower,
 Saltpetre, crude
 Seed lac, Shellac,
 Shells, unmanufactured
 Silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth suitable for manufacturing shoes, boots, or buttons, exclusively,
 Skins, raw, of all kinds, dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for,
 Soda, nitrate of, crude,
 Spelter or zinc, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for,
 Spirit lac,
 Stones, grind, wrought or unwrought,
 Sumac,
 Tartar, crude
 Tin in pigs, bars, or blocks,
 Tortoise & other shells, unmanufactured,
 Tutenague, spelter, or zinc, unmanufactured,

Animals imported for breed,
 Antiquities, collections of
 Apparel in actual use,
 Books, professional, not merchandise or for sale,
 Botanical specimens,
 Bulbs,
 Bullion,
 Cabinets of coins,
 Clothing ready made, in actual use, not for merchandise or sale,
 Coffee, the growth of Netherlands
 Possessions imported in American vessels or vessels under reciprocity treaties, &c. [See Act, Schedule H.]
 Coins, gold, silver, or copper,
 Copper coins,
 Copper imported for the United States mint, sheathing, 48 inc. long by 14 inches wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces to the square foot,
 Copper ore,
 Cotton,
 Felt sheathing, adhesive
 Garden seeds and all other seeds not otherwise provided for,
 Gold, Guano,
 Household and personal effects of citizens of U. S. dying abroad,
 Household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families, if used abroad and not intended for sale on arriving in the United States,
 Junk, old
 Implements and instruments of the profession, occupation or employments of persons arriving in the U. S. for use, not in a manufacturing establishment or for sale,
 Medals,
 Merchandise or goods the product or growth of the U. S. exported free of duty, and reimported in an unchanged condition. [See Act, Schedule H.]
 Metal sheathing,
 Mineralogical specimens,
 Models of inventions or

SCHEDULE H.... (Free.)

other improvements in the arts not being capable of fitting for use,
 Natural history specimens,
 Oakum,
 Oil, spermaceti, whale, and other products of American fisheries,
 Old junk,
 Paintings, if imported as objects of art and taste, and not of merchandise or for sale,
 Personal effects of citizens of the U. S. dying abroad,
 Plants and roots not otherwise provided for,
 Plaster of Paris unground,
 Platina unmanufactured
 Professional books,
 Professional implements or instruments,
 Tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States, not to include machinery imported for use in a manufactory or for sale,
 Roots, not otherwise provided for,
 Sheathing, felt
 Do copper in sheets 48 inc. long by 14 wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 oz. to the square foot,
 Sheathing metal,
 Silver,
 Specimens of natural history,
 Do mineralogy,
 Do botany,
 Statuary, the productions of American artists residing abroad,
 Tools of trade, occupation, or employment, for use, not in a manufacturing establishment, or for sale, of persons arriving in the U. S.
 Tea, [See Act, Schedule H.]
 Trees, shrubs, bulbs,
 Trees, specimens of. [See Act, Schedule H.]
 Whalebone, the produce of American fisheries,
 Wearing apparel, in actual use, not for merchandise or sale.

THE SUB-TREASURY LAW.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY, AND FOR THE COLLECTION, SAFE-KEEPING, TRANSFER AND DISBURSEMENT OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

Passed, Aug. 5, 1846.

Whereas, by the fourth section of the act, entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," approved September second, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that it should be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Controller, and recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; and whereas, it is found necessary to make further provisions to enable the Treasurer the better to carry into effect the intent of the said section in relation to the receiving and disbursing the moneys of the United States: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the rooms prepared and provided in the new Treasury Building at the seat of Government for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks, and occupied by them, and also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected in said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of said Treasurer, and such other apartments as are provided for in this act, as places of deposit of the public money, are hereby constituted and declared to be the Treasury of the United States. And all the moneys paid into the same shall be subject to the draft of the Treasurer, drawn agreeably to appropriations made by law.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the Mint of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Branch Mint in the City of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposit and safe-keeping of the public moneys at those points respectively; and the Treasurer of the said Mint and Branch Mint, respectively, for the time being, shall be Assistant Treasurers under the provisions of this act, and shall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursements of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That the rooms which were directed to be prepared and provided within the Custom-Houses in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and in the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, for the use of Receivers General of Public Moneys, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the Assistant Treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at those places respectively; as shall also be the fire-proof vaults and safes prepared and provided within said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them, respectively; and the Assistant Treasurers, from time to time appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms,

vaults and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, That the offices, with suitable and convenient rooms, which were directed to be erected, prepared and provided for the use of Receivers General of Public Money, at the expense of the United States, at the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, under the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the Assistant Treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; as shall be also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected within the said offices and rooms, for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at the said points, respectively; and also suitable apartments, with fire-proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at Detroit, shall be fitted up in the building belonging to the United States, in that City, for the use of the Assistant Treasurer hereinafter directed there to be appointed; and the said Assistant Treasurers, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults and safes, erected, prepared and provided as aforesaid, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

§ 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four officers to be denominated Assistant Treasurers of the United States, which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located at the City of New-York, in the State of New-York; one other of which shall be located at the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and one other at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.—And all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

§ 6. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Receivers and those acting as such of the various Branch Mints, all Collectors of the Customs, all Surveyors of the Customs acting also as Collectors, all Assistant Treasurers, all Receivers of Public Moneys at the several Land Offices, all Postmasters, and all public officers of whatsoever character, be, and they are hereby, re-

quired to keep safely, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, or exchanging for other funds than as allowed by this act, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise, at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered, by the proper department or officer of the Government, to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties, as fiscal agents of the Government, which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department made in conformity to law; and, also, to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

§ 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer at the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, and the Assistant Treasurers hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall respectively give bonds to the United States faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices according to law, and for such amounts as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds, new and suitable in their terms, to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them, respectively, by this act, and with sureties and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury; and from time to time require such bonds to be renewed, and increased in amount, and strengthened by new sureties to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

§ 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all Collectors and Receivers of Public Money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster-General so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such Collectors and Receivers of Public Moneys within the Cities of Philadelphia and New-Orleans shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, and that all such Collectors and Receivers of the Public Moneys within the Cities of New-York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, shall upon the same direction, pay over to the Assistant Treasurers in their respective cities, at their offices, respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster-General, respectively, to direct such payments by the said Collectors and Receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each

week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they, in their discretion, may think proper.

§ 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted to the Treasury of the United States, to be there safely kept, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, according to the provisions of this act; and, also, to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to another depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post-office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster-General, so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws, and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to, or deposited with him, belonging to the Post-office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both. And each depositary so drawn upon shall make returns to the Treasury and Post-office departments of all moneys received and paid by him at such times and in such form as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster-General.

§ 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts and money on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation, not exceeding six dollars per day, and traveling expenses, as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts and returns of the officer, as the money on hand and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

§ 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the examination provided for in the last preceding section, and as a farther guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each Naval Officer and Surveyor, as a check upon the Assistant Treasurer, or the Collector of the Customs, of their respective districts; of each Register of a Land Office, as a check upon the receiver of his Land Office; and of the Director and Superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint, when separate offices, as a check upon the Treasurers, respectively, of said Mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns and money on hand of the Assistant Treasurers, Collectors, receivers of Land Offices, Treasurers of the Mint, and each Branch Mint, and persons acting as such; and to make a full, accurate and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

§ 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers, respectively, whose duty it is made, by this act, to receive, keep and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring and disbursing said moneys, all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon

all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: *Provided*, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act shall not exceed sixteen, and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed sixteen thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of anyone clerk so appointed exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

§ 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries, to any other of the present depositaries, as he may deem the safety of the public money or the public convenience may require: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries, to the depositaries constituted by this act, before the first day of January next. *And provided*, That, for the purpose of payments on public account, out of balances remaining with the present depositaries, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries as he may think most conducive to the public interest, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

§ 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all Marshals, District Attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, or the Treasurer of either of the Mints in Philadelphia or New-Orleans, to either of the other Assistant Treasurers, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in other parts of the United States to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

§ 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and other persons charged by this or any other act with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, other than those connected with the Post-office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment or transfer, and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the Post-office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over, or to produce the public moneys intrusted to such person shall be held and taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement; and if any officer charged with the disbursement of public moneys shall accept or receive, or transmit to the Treasury Department, to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States, without having paid to such creditor in such funds as the said officer may have received for disbursement, or such other funds as he may be authorized by this act to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every such act shall be deemed to be a conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher; and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof, before any Court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, shall be

sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

§ 18. *And be it further enacted*, That until the rooms, offices, vaults and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New-Orleans, and the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston, Charleston, Detroit and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safe-keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers, respectively; the expenses to be paid by the United States.

And whereas, by the thirtieth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels and on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States," and approved July thirty-one, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that all fees and dues collected by virtue of that act should be received in gold and silver coin only; and whereas, also, by the fifth section of the act approved May 10, 1860, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory North-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river,'" it was provided that payment for the said shall be made by all purchasers in specie or in evidences of the public debt; and whereas experience has proved that said provisions ought to be revised and enforced, according to the true and wise intent of the Constitution of the United States—

§ 19. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of January, in the year 1847, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post-office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only.

§ 20. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of April, 1847, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post-office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion or violation; and also to Congress, if in session; and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

§ 21. *And be it further enacted*, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officer or agent of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in gold and silver, shall make his payments in the money so furnished; or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law; and shall make his payments in the money so received for the drafts furnished, unless in such case he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par. And it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the fact

THE VETOED HARBOR BILL.

of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same, and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper—*Provided*, however, that those disbursing officers having, at present, credits in the banks, shall, on the first day of January next, be allowed to check on the same, allowing the public creditors to receive their pay from the banks either in specie or bank notes.

§ 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositories from the Seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but in all such regulations and directions it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency or medium of exchange.

§ 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the Assistant Treasurers directed by this act to be appointed shall receive, respectively, the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the Assistant-Treasurer at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Assistant-Treasurer at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Assistant-Treasurer at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars

per annum; the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans shall also receive five hundred dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge or receive any commission, pay or perquisite, for any official service of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is here declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any Court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court before which the offence shall be tried.

§ 24. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be, and is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in such repairs or additions as may be necessary to put in good condition for use, with as little delay as may be consistent with the public interests, the offices, rooms, vaults and safes herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, in the purchase of necessary books and stationery, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

§ 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts, or parts of acts, that come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[The bill also provides for a quarterly publication of the state of the Sub-Treasuries and the Treasury, the specie on hand, drafts out, &c. &c.]

THE VETOED BILL.

The River and Harbor bill, which passed both Houses of Congress at the late Session, but was vetoed by the President, made appropriations as follows:

Breakwater Structure, Burlington, Lake Champlain,	\$15,000	Michigan City Harbor,	\$40,000
Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain,	15,000	Racine, Little Fort, Southport, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Dredge Boat, in all,	80,000
Steam Dredges, Lake Champlain,	9,000	St. Louis Harbor,	75,000
Fort Ontario Harbor,	10,000	Stamford Ledge, Me.	20,000
Oswego Harbor,	30,000	Boston Harbor,	40,000
Big Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario,	5,900	Bridgeport,	15,000
Little Sodus Bay, Do.	5,000	Prrvidence,	5,000
Genesee River,	20,000	Newcastle, Del.	15,000
Oak Orchard Harbor,	7,000	Port Penn,	5,000
Dredge Boat, Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence,	20,000	Delaware Breakwater,	75,000
Raffalo Harbor,	50,000	Newark Bay,	15,000
Dunkirk Harbor,	15,000	Baltimore City,	20,000
Erie Harbor,	40,000	Havre de Grace,	20,000
Grand River Harbor,	10,000	Savannah Harbor,	50,000
Ashtabula Harbor,	10,000	Hudson River, above and below Albany,	75,000
Cleveland Harbor,	20,000	Great Wood Hole Harbor, Mass.	4,500
Huron Harbor,	5,000	Ohio River, above the Falls,	80,000
Sandusky City,	11,000	Ohio, below the Falls, at Louisville, including Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri,	210,000
River Raisin,	13,000	Red River,	80,000
Lake Erie Dredge Boat,	30,000	Completing or repairing works on the Atlantic,	20,000
St. Clair Flats,	40,000		
Grand River Harbor, Lake Michigan,	10,000		
Mouth Kalamazoo River,	10,000		
St. Joseph Harbor,	10,000	Total Appropriation,	\$1,354,500

ANNUAL
EXPENDITURES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
SINCE THE INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON AS PRESIDENT, 1789.

Years.	Current Expenses.	Paid Principal & Int. of Pub. Debt.	Total Disburse't.
1789 (Mar. 4, to Dec. 30, 1791)	\$1,921,569 52	\$5,265,949 50	\$7,207,539 02
1792	1,877,913 68	7,263,655 99	9,141,569 67
Total	\$3,799,503 20	\$12,549,605 49	\$16,349,108 69
1793	1,710,070 26	5,819,505 29	7,529,575 55
1794	3,500,546 65	5,801,578 09	9,302,124 74
1795	4,350,658 04	6,084,411 61	10,435,069 65
1796	2,531,930 40	5,835,846 44	8,367,776 84
Total	\$12,093,205 35	\$23,541,341 43	\$35,634,546 78
1797	\$2,833,590 96	\$5,799,421 82	\$8,632,012 78
1798	4,623,233 54	3,990,294 14	8,613,517 68
1799	6,480,166 62	4,596,876 78	11,077,043 50
1800	7,411,369 97	4,578,389 95	11,989,739 92
Total	\$21,348,351 19	\$18,957,962 69	\$40,306,313 88
1801	\$4,981,669 90	\$7,291,707 04	\$12,273,376 94
1802	3,737,079 91	9,539,004 76	13,276,084 67
1803	4,002,824 24	7,266,159 43	11,268,983 67
1804	4,452,857 91	8,171,787 45	12,624,645 36
Total	\$17,174,431 96	\$29,268,656 68	\$46,443,088 64
1805	6,357,234 62	7,369,889 79	13,727,124 41
1806	6,080,209 39	8,989,884 61	15,070,093 97
1807	4,984,572 89	6,307,790 10	11,292,362 99
1808	6,504,336 85	10,260,245 35	16,764,582 20
Total	\$23,926,355 72	\$29,927,739 85	\$53,854,095 57
1809	\$7,414,672 14	\$6,452,554 16	\$13,867,226 30
1810	5,311,089 28	8,008,904 46	13,319,993 74
1811	5,592,604 86	8,009,204 05	13,601,808 91
1812	17,889,498 70	4,449,622 45	22,339,121 15
Total	\$36,147,857 98	\$26,920,305 12	\$63,068,163 10
1813	28,082,291 92	11,108,128 44	39,190,520 36
1814	30,127,686 28	7,900,543 94	38,028,230 22
1815	26,953,571 00	12,628,922 35	39,582,493 35
1816	23,373,432 58	24,871,062 93	48,244,495 51
Total	\$108,537,081 78	\$56,508,657 66	\$165,045,739 44
1817	\$15,454,609 92	\$25,423,036 12	\$40,877,646 04
1818	13,806,673 78	21,296,201 62	35,104,875 40
1819	16,300,273 44	7,703,926 29	24,004,199 73
1820	13,134,530 57	8,628,494 28	21,763,024 85
Total	\$58,698,087 71	\$63,051,658 31	\$121,749,746 02
1821	18,723,479 07	8,267,093 69	19,990,572 69
1822	9,827,580 55	7,849,949 12	17,677,529 67
1823	9,784,154 59	5,530,016 41	15,314,171 00
1824	15,330,144 71	16,562,293 76	31,892,338 47
Total	\$45,665,358 92	\$38,314,432 98	\$83,979,811 83
1825	\$11,490,459 94	\$12,095,344 78	\$23,585,804 72
1826	13,062,316 27	11,041,082 19	24,103,398 46
1827	12,633,096 65	10,003,668 39	22,636,765 04
1828	13,296,041 45	12,163,438 07	25,459,479 52
Total	\$50,501,914 31	\$45,303,533 43	\$95,805,447 74

EXPENDITURES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—CONTINUED.

Years.	Current Expenses.	Paid Principal & Int. of Pub. Debt.	Total Disburse ^d .
1829.....	\$12,680,480 82	\$12,383,967 78	\$24,064,358 60
1830.....	13,589,533 33	11,335,748 22	24,925,281 55
1831.....	13,964,067 90	16,174,378 22	30,038,446 12
1832.....	16,516,388 77	17,940,309 29	34,356,698 06
Total.....	\$56,970,480 82	\$57,754,303 51	\$114,024,784 13
1833.....	\$22,713,755 11	\$1,543,543 28	\$24,257,298 49
1834.....	18,425,417 25	6,176,585 19	24,601,962 44
1835.....	17,514,960 28	58,181 28	17,573,141 56
1836.....	29,621,807 62		29,621,807 62
Total.....	\$88,975,930 46	\$7,778,299 85	\$96,054,230 31
1837.....	\$31,793,587 84	\$21,223 91	\$31,814,810 15
1838.....	31,578,785 08	5,605,720 87	37,184,505 35
1839.....	25,488,547 73	11,127,587 42	36,616,534 15
1840.....	\$3,327,773 11	4,086,614 70	\$7,414,388 81
Total.....	112,198,692 16	\$20,842,146 30	133,030,838 46
1841.....	\$26,196,842 29	\$5,600,688 74	\$31,797,530 03
1842.....	24,361,336 89	8,575,519 94	32,936,856 53
1843. (1st Jan. to June 30.)	11,256,508 60	861,596 55	12,118,105 15
1844. (For year ending Jun 30)	20,650,198 01	2,991,903 84	23,642,101 85
1844. (From July to Dec. 31.)	11,700,159 50	1,536,478 06	13,236,637 56
Total.....	\$94,164,952 99	\$22,568,207 13	\$123,733,160 12

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS OF EACH ADMINISTRATION FROM 1789 TO 1845.

Administration.	Current Expenses.	Paid on account of Pub. Debt.	Total.
Washington's First.....	\$3,799,503 20	\$12,549,605 49	\$16,349,108 69
Do Second.....	12,093,905 35	22,541,341 43	35,635,446 78
John Adams's.....	\$21,348,351 19	\$12,957,928 09	\$34,306,313 86
Jefferson's First.....	\$17,174,431 96	\$32,268,658 68	\$49,433,090 64
Do. Second.....	23,926,355 72	32,927,739 85	56,854,095 57
Madison's First.....	\$36,147,857 98	\$26,280,305 12	\$62,068,183 10
Do. Second.....	108,537,081 78	56,508,657 66	165,145,749 44
Monroe's First.....	\$28,698,067 71	\$23,051,658 31	\$51,749,746 02
Do. Second.....	45,665,358 82	38,314,452 98	83,979,811 83
J. Q. Adams's.....	\$50,501,914 31	\$45,303,533 43	\$95,805,447 74
Jackson's First.....	\$56,270,480 69	\$57,754,303 51	\$114,024,784 13
Do. Second.....	88,275,930 46	7,778,299 85	96,054,230 31
Van Buren's.....	\$112,198,692 16	\$20,842,146 30	\$133,030,838 46
Tyler's.....	\$94,164,952 99	22,568,207 13	\$123,733,160 12

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1846.

Civil and Diplomatic Expenses.....	\$4,053,612 63	Pensions.....	2,744,533 40
Indian Department do.....	1,106,694 50	Deficiencies of 1846.....	1,700,914 99
Naval Service.....	7,449,703 35	* Smithsonian Institution—viz :	
Army.....	6,873,062 67	Interest on the Fund of (\$515,169 00)	
Volunteers and other troops.....	11,957,359 00	which may have accrued on 1st	
Prosecution of Existing War.....	10,000,000 00	day of July next.....	242,129 00
Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.....	81,500 00	Miscellaneous.....	429,133 29
Sappers, Miners and Pontooners.....	25,000 00	Total.....	\$51,476,191 12
Military Academy.....	123,976 00	*The amount of appropriation for Smithsonian	
Fortifications.....	1,440,000 00	Institute, to be replaced in the Treasury by interest	
"Defensive Works".....	170,000 00	accruing on State Bonds held by the United	
Post Office Department.....	4,078,540 75	States for original Smithsonian Fund.	

SUMMARY OF THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1, 1840.

Free or Non-Slaveholding States.

States and Territories.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine.....	500,438	1,355		501,793
New-Hampshire.....	284,036	537	1	284,574
Vermont.....	291,218	730		291,948
Massachusetts.....	729,030	8,668		737,698
Rhode Island.....	105,587	3,238	5	108,830
Connecticut.....	301,856	8,105	17	309,978
Total, New England.....	2,212,165	22,633	23	2,234,821
New-York.....	2,378,890	50,027	4	2,428,921
New-Jersey.....	351,568	21,044	674	373,295
Pennsylvania.....	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033
Ohio.....	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467
Indiana.....	678,698	7,165	3	685,866
Illinois.....	472,254	3,598	331	476,183
Michigan.....	211,560	707		212,267
Wisconsin.....	30,749	185	11	31,122
Iowa.....	42,924	172	16	43,045
Total, Free States.....	9,557,065	170,727	1,199	9,728,991

Slaveholding States.

Delaware.....	58,561	16,919	2,605	78,085
Maryland.....	318,904	62,078	89,737	470,719
District of Columbia.....	30,657	8,361	4,694	43,712
Virginia.....	740,968	49,642	448,967	1,239,797
North Carolina.....	484,870	22,732	255,817	763,419
South Carolina.....	259,064	8,276	327,038	494,398
Georgia.....	407,685	2,753	280,944	691,392
Florida.....	27,943	817	25,717	54,477
Alabama.....	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,756
Mississippi.....	179,074	1,369	195,211	375,654
Louisiana.....	158,457	25,502	168,451	352,411
Arkansas.....	77,174	465	19,935	97,574
Tennessee.....	640,627	5,524	183,039	829,210
Kentucky.....	590,253	7,317	182,258	779,828
Missouri.....	323,888	1,574	58,210	383,702
Total, Slave States.....	4,632,640	215,568	2,466,226	7,314,434
Total, United States.....	14,189,705	386,295	2,467,355	17,063,355

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR FIFTY YEARS, FROM 1790 TO 1840.

First Census, August 1, 1790.

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Free States.....	1,900,772	26,831	40,850	1,968,453
Slave States.....	1,271,692	32,635	645,047	1,961,374
Total.....	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827

UNITED STATES CENSUS.—MEXICO.

Second Census, August 1, 1800.

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Free States.....	2,661,509	47,154	35,946	2,684,609
Slave States.....	1,702,980	61,241	857,095	2,621,316
Total.....	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925

Third Census, August 1, 1810.

Free States.....	3,653,219	78,181	27,510	3,758,910
Slave States.....	2,208,785	108,265	1,163,854	3,480,904
Total.....	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,339,814

Fourth Census, August 1, 1820.

Free States.....	5,030,371	102,893	19,108	5,152,372
Slave States.....	2,842,340	135,434	1,524,580	4,502,354
Total.....	7,872,711	238,197	1,543,688	9,654,596

Fifth Census, June 1, 1830.

Free States.....	6,876,620	137,529	3,568	7,017,717
Slave States.....	3,660,758	182,070	2,005,475	5,848,303
Total.....	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,030

Sixth Census, June 1, 1840.

Free States.....	9,557,065	170,727	1,129	9,728,921
Slave States.....	4,632,640	215,568	2,486,296	7,334,434
Total.....	14,189,705	386,295	2,487,355	17,063,355

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE CENSUS OF 1840.

	Number of Persons employed in Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Commerce.
New England States.....	414,138	187,258	17,157
Middle States.....	808,633	333,947	50,077
Southern States.....	955,729	87,955	12,969
South-western States.....	650,546	37,889	14,496
North-western States.....	890,905	144,690	22,376
Total, 1840.....	3,719,951	791,749	117,607
Total, 1820.....	2,070,646	349,506	72,493

Other Occupations, by the Census of 1840.

Number of Persons employed in Mining in the United States.....	15,211
“ “ “ Navigation of the Ocean.....	56,021
“ “ “ Internal Navigation.....	33,076
“ “ “ Learned Professions, including Engineers.....	65,255

MEXICO.

According to the best authorities we have been able to consult, the population of Mexico in 1842 was 7,200,000, of whom 4,000,000 were estimated as Indians; 1,000,000 whites; 6,000 blacks; and 2,000,000 of various castes, such as Tambos, Mulattoes, &c., &c.	Mexico.....	1,400,000	Sinaloa.....	150,000
In the City of Mexico there are several Collegiate Institutions of respectable grade and standing, and within the last few years Schools have rapidly multiplied throughout the entire Republic. About Fifty Newspapers are published in the Cities and various Provinces.	Jalisco.....	675,000	Chiapas.....	140,000
The population of the Republic is made up in round numbers, as follows:	Puebla.....	660,000	Sonora.....	120,000
	Yucatan.....	580,000	Queretozo.....	120,000
	Guanaxuato.....	510,000	Nuevo Leon.....	100,000
	Oajaca.....	500,000	Tamaulipas.....	100,000
	Michoacan.....	500,000	Coahuila.....	75,000
	San Luis Potosi.....	320,000	Agua Calientia.....	70,000
	Zacatecas.....	275,000	Tobasco.....	60,000
	Vera Cruz.....	250,000	Nuevo Mexico.....	60,000
	Durango.....	160,000	California.....	35,000
	Chihuahua.....	150,000		

The Exports from the Republic of Mexico amount to about \$20,000,000 annually. Not less than \$12,000,000 of silver are coined in the various Mints, of which there are some six or eight in the Republic.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR, 1845. GOVERNOR, 1845.

Counties.	Whig.			Loco.			Abo.		
	Colby.	W'ms Berry.	Colby.	Steele.	Holt.	Colby.	Steele.	Holt.	
Belknap.....	774	1708	747	800	1172	292			
Carroll.....	692	1764	1067	732	1788	290			
Cheshire.....	2448	2116	507	2192	1889	450			
Cooe.....	276	1526	263	300	1293	189			
Grafton.....	2248	3768	1570	2207	3336	1124			
Hillsboro'h.....	3402	5045	1352	2683	4083	497			
Mcarrinack.....	1714	4019	1570	1572	3332	713			
Rockingham.....	2972	3721	1645	2561	3406	833			
Stratford.....	1851	1574	983	1398	1504	529			
Sullivan.....	1260	1900	677	1209	1713	432			
Total.....	17,717	27,140	10,403	15,654	23,518	5799			
1846—scattering 385. 1845—scattering 1003.									

CONGRESS, 1845. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Dist.	Whig.			Loco.			Abo.		
	Good'n Wood'y.	Hale.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Good'n Wood'y.	Hale.	Clay.	
Rockingham.....	2894	3709	1844	2830	4007	584			
Stratford.....	1553	1679	1293	1702	1808	330			
Total.....	4351	5388	3137	4532	5815	914			

II.

Belknap.....	826	1711	756	864	1701	248
Carroll.....	341	1739	1233	732	1816	233
Merrimack.....	1603	3959	1630	1539	3891	626
Total.....	2970	7406	3619	3185	7398	1109

III.

Cheshire.....	2448	2153	567	2558	2070	371
Hillsboro'gh.....	3240	4617	1476	3124	4583	675
Total.....	5688	6770	2043	5682	6653	1049

IV.

Cooe.....	253	1517	308	1348	1364	108
Grafton.....	2140	3841	1588	2566	4046	631
Sullivan.....	1159	1895	780	1553	1944	350
Total.....	3552	7243	2676	4467	7354	1069

1846—scattering 116.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1845. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Counties.	Bissell.			Toucey.			Sc.		
	Clay.	Polk.	Sc.	Clay.	Polk.	Sc.	Clay.	Polk.	Sc.
Fairfield.....	4146	4106	150	6368	4599	142			
Hartford.....	5372	5411	316	6259	5624	287			
Middlefield.....	4059	3268	418	4608	4385	360			
Middlesex.....	2110	2272	147	2324	2364	136			
New-Haven.....	4955	3833	297	5446	4786	229			
New-London.....	3363	3315	348	4081	3709	304			
Tolland.....	1715	1836	146	1964	1950	120			
Windham.....	2102	2342	426	2620	2544	363			
Total.....	27,822	27,903	2248	32,832	29,841	1,943			

Bissell over Toucey, 619; Clay over Polk, 2991; over Polk and Birney 1048.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1845.

Counties.	Briggs.		Davis.		Sewall.		Shaw.		Scat.
	Briggs.	Davis.	Sewall.	Shaw.	Briggs.	Davis.	Sewall.	Shaw.	
Suffolk.....	5815	2313	454	1918	202				
Essex.....	5580	3756	1377	1601	66				
Middlesex.....	7488	6333	1075	1650	137				
Worcester.....	8032	5998	1929	735	19				
Hampshire.....	3259	1348	547	38	2				
Hampden.....	2863	2812	340	185	2				
Franklin.....	2609	1924	371	8	1				
Berkshire.....	2857	2805	306	258	0				
Norfolk.....	3820	2811	532	662	14				
Plymouth.....	3422	2581	564	354	0				
Bristol.....	4146	3613	586	235	7				
Barnstable.....	1075	820	146	445	1				
Nantucket.....	438	158	30	2	2				
Dukes Co.....	234	155	39	1	1				
Total.....	51,638	37,427	8,316	8,089	454				

Briggs over Davis 14,211; all others over Briggs 2,648.

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1845. GOVERNOR, 1845.

Counties.	Eaton.		Smith.		Brain'd.		Slade.		Kel'g.		Shfr.	
	Eaton.	Smith.	Brain'd.	Slade.	Kel'g.	Shfr.	Eaton.	Smith.	Brain'd.	Slade.	Kel'g.	Shfr.
Addison.....	1934	458	366	1418	614	302						
Bennington.....	1627	1373	227	1555	1362	248						
Caledonia.....	1653	1624	444	1630	1672	289						
Chittenden.....	1747	1184	677	1711	1233	530						
Essex.....	419	389	12	372	391	16						
Franklin.....	1815	1461	596	1739	1444	472						
Grand Isle.....	270	177	1	275	159	1						
Lamoille.....	418	830	659	427	4	680						
Orange.....	1973	2309	936	1078	2397	853						
Orleans.....	880	589	236	629	232							
Rutland.....	2678	1380	518	2647	1490	502						
Washington.....	1536	2087	610	1469	2182	547						
Windham.....	2075	1336	377	2039	1517	399						
Windsor.....	3660	1819	1018	3392	1648	949						
Total.....	22,885	17,016	6671	21,741	17,668	6820						

Eaton over Smith 5869; Slade over Kellogg 4073. There are 21 towns to be heard from. They gave last year 370 majority against Gov. Slade.

LEGISLATURE—Senate—23 Whigs 7 Loco-Focos House of Representatives—102 Whigs, 72 Loco-Foco, 12 Abolitionists. Whig majority on joint ballot 52.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1845. GOVERNOR, 1845.

Counties.	Diman.		Jac'n.		Scat.		Fenner.		Jac'n.	
	Diman.	Jac'n.	Scat.	Fenner.	Jac'n.	Scat.	Fenner.	Jac'n.	Scat.	
Providence.....	3661	4769	104	3974	5297	41				
Newport.....	1326	687	5	1282	712	6				
Washington.....	828	1032	40	895	1138	12				
Kent.....	937	675	3	933	629	18				
Bristol.....	520	208	3	645	213	1				
Total.....	7477	7389	155	7699	7900	76				

Diman's plurality 88 • Jackson's majority 123

NEW-YORK.

Counties.	1846				1844				1846		
	GOVERNOR.		LT. GOVERNOR.		GOVERNOR.		CONSTITUTION.		EQ. SUFFRAGE.		
	Whig.	Loca.	Whig.	Loca.	Whig.	Loca.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	
Albany	7659	4841.	5290	7430.	7044	7019.	9626	1041.	9526	7357	
Alligany	2919	2224.	2780	2584.	4088	3544.	3646	720.	1487	2754	
Broomo	2337	2341.	2321	2362.	2649	2636.	3327	296.	799	2979	
Cattaraugus	2605	2148.	2604	2351.	2791	2664.	3068	762.	1600	1562	
Cayuga	4328	3730.	4224	3944.	4856	5189.	6323	736.	1636	5302	
Chautauque	4516	2703.	4193	2707.	5587	3402.	5351	678.	2414	3612	
Chemung	1666	2044.	1657	2043.	1790	2613.	2568	180.	686	2682	
Chenango	3765	3704.	3657	3743.	4183	4556.	4763	709.	1385	4055	
Clinton	1755	2122.	1790	2091.	1864	2262.	2349	467.	1744	621	
Columbia	4204	3318.	2709	4843.	4294	4736.	5282	901.	666	5261	
Cortland	2030	2062.	2076	2067.	2360	2390.	2786	634.	1770	1604	
Delaware	4040	2238.	852	5405.	3032	4307.	4942	372.	1602	3207	
Dutchess	4536	4271.	4511	4313.	5698	5735.	3103	5173.	858	6320	
Eric	5809	4355.	5783	4385.	6926	5084.	6486	1207.	2359	5991	
Essex	2267	1631.	2271	1621.	2590	2031.	1839	365.	1621	669	
Franklin	1305	1580.	1309	1574.	1518	1521.	1851	411.	1160	813	
Fulton	1789	1611.	1789	1612.	1939	1960.	2391	560.	429	2423	
Genesee	2679	1468.	2851	1481.	3590	2138.	3171	590.	1563	2019	
Greene	2734	2467.	2462	2811.	2935	3529.	2823	1266.	224	4143	
Hamilton	93	218.	95	215.	144	247.	231	51.	43	222	
Herkimer	2593	3240.	2500	3888.	2877	4418.	3322	1029.	1442	3156	
Jefferson	4790	5295.	4722	5465.	5571	6341.	6603	1712.	2791	4536	
Kings	4347	4940.	4500	4871.	5020	4781.	1931	5256.	1491	5860	
Lewis	1828	1170.	1798	1276.	1655	2020.	1828	370.	879	1169	
Livingston	3779	2337.	3733	2432.	3783	2754.	4893	615.	1381	3696	
Madison	3045	2268.	3007	2937.	3654	3691.	2907	2716.	2837	2522	
Monroe	6322	4931.	6228	5041.	6831	5730.	7678	1135.	3942	4444	
Montgomery	3044	2631.	2689	2818.	2840	3302.	4247	285.	545	3509	
New-York	17413	22573.	18650	21082.	25624	29164.	7388	26500.	5137	20448	
Niagara	2689	2255.	2667	2283.	3129	2603.	1907	2633.	1208	3143	
Oneida	6431	5094.	6061	5785.	6962	7803.	7984	2063.	3877	5832	
Onondaga	5448	5315.	5833	5488.	6476	6988.	8253	644.	3379	5229	
Ontario	3802	3004.	3824	3003.	4560	3717.	4902	1009.	2111	3666	
Orange	3774	4127.	3788	4171.	4604	5354.	4132	2234.	453	6112	
Orleans	2300	2097.	2292	2117.	2609	2359.	2849	1097.	1202	2202	
Oswego	3170	3497.	3193	3491.	3731	4445.	4256	856.	2973	2167	
Otsego	3804	4618.	3717	4926.	4703	6121.	3822	2632.	1437	4975	
Putnam	627	1343.	621	1361.	972	1743.	417	787.	32	1382	
Queens	1637	1922.	1702	1858.	2504	2797.	654	2872.	70	3216	
Rensselaer	6241	4398.	5236	5849.	6363	5706.	6097	1681.	2280	4571	
Richmond	693	884.	693	837.	1044	1071.	300	708.	56	1161	
Rockland	722	1169.	799	1192.	790	1683.	381	846.	46	1266	
St. Lawrence	3459	5143.	3425	5088.	4625	6114.	6694	285.	2565	4967	
Saratoga	4084	3605.	3664	3761.	4489	4296.	4046	2228.	852	4962	
Schoenectady	1690	1419.	1567	1563.	1779	1711.	2176	162.	268	2086	
Schoharie	3048	2370.	2356	4086.	2986	3545.	4066	812.	224	4190	
Seneca	2012	2131.	2015	2147.	2216	2599.	3544	178.	742	2706	
Steuben	3795	4367.	3761	4394.	4361	5603.	5694	1073.	1341	5445	
Suffolk	1575	2016.	1601	2021.	2476	3397.	1347	1537.	229	2772	
Sullivan	1704	1497.	1352	1873.	1745	1973.	2068	540.	207	2250	
Tioga	1629	1937.	1622	1943.	1994	2562.	2806	103.	747	2050	
Tompkins	3153	3009.	3147	3052.	3831	4051.	3724	1474.	1225	3597	
Ulster	4277	4277.	3963	4640.	4787	4839.	3113	3267.	223	6032	
Warren	1159	1458.	1070	1546.	1317	1737.	1395	418.	925	772	
Washington	4184	2714.	4152	2711.	4979	5342.	5397	712.	5227	2220	
Wayne	3324	3417.	3291	3356.	3970	4151.	4685	576.	1691	3225	
Weatchester	3324	2447.	3248	3468.	4224	4468.	1407	3226.	225	5103	
Wyoming	2815	1792.	2773	1748.	2727	2110.	3238	344.	2035	1421	
Yates	1266	1266.	1266	1266.	2034	2158.	2297	266.	1085	1979	

Total.....198,878 187,206 177,613 300,970 231,057 241,090 221,228 92,436 85,206 232,845
 Young's maj. 11,572. Gardiner's do. 13,357. Wright's do. 10,033. For Cons. 129,092. Ag. Suff. 132,539

This is not the Official of the State Canvassers, but of the several County Boards. The State Canvass may vary the result a few votes.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESS, 1846. PRES'T, 1844.				
Dist.	Whig.	Loco.	Native.	Whig.
I. Hampton. Thomp'n. Hollis. Clay. Polk.				
Atlantic.....	366	608	1.....	493
Capo May.....	412	259	197.....	780
Cumberland.....	1204	733	329.....	1549
Camden.....	1052	666	309.....	1448
Salom.....	1509	1424	9.....	1775
Gloucester.....	869	674	306.....	1411
Total.....	5472	4344	1151.....	7456
Whig maj. 1128.				
II. Newell. Combs. Risdon.				
Burlington.....	2663	1968	276.....	3730
Monmouth.....	2464	2447	3.....	3231
Mercer.....	2099	1544	1.....	1883
Total.....	7331	5959	280.....	8834
Whig maj. 1572.				
III. Runk. Edsall. Clay. Polk.				
Hunterdon.....	159	1523	.....	2544
Warren.....	820	1225	.....	1645
Sussex.....	1054	2671	.....	1285
Total.....	2046	5424	.....	5484
Loco maj. 3378.				
IV. Van Dyke. Kirkpatrick.				
Middlesex.....	2076	1643	.....	2321
Somerset.....	1650	1332	.....	2139
Morris.....	2614	2199	.....	2903
Total.....	6340	5173	.....	7363
Whig maj. 1167.				
V. Gregory. Cassidy.				
Essex.....	2045	2137	.....	5471
Hudson.....	1142	529	.....	1129
Bergen.....	667	986	.....	979
Passaic.....	1603	1020	.....	1602
Total.....	7322	4703	.....	9181
Whig maj. 2560.				

DELAWARE-1846.

GOVERNOR.		CONGRESS.	
Cos.	Causey, W. Tharp.	L. Houston, W. Dilw.	L.
Newcastle.....	2683	2738	2755
Kent.....	1461	1472	1516
Sussex.....	1868	1938	1863
Total.....	6012	6148	6154
Tharp's maj. in State, 136. Houston's do. do. 147.			
FLORIDA.			
1846.—CONGRESS.—1845.			
Counties. Cabell, W. Kain, L. Cabell, W. Broc. L.			
Duval.....	20	201	176
St. John's.....	72	168	97
Nassau.....	71	65	26
Marion.....	110	110	85
Orange.....	26	33	9
Santa Rosa.....	103	67	135
Columbia.....	212	252	162
Alachua.....	95	150	74
Madison.....	177	150	133
Wakulla.....	88	67	80
Leon.....	340	258	296
Escambia.....	134	67	152
Gadsden.....	290	220	274
Jackson.....	318	98	294
Walton.....	321	98	178
Wenton.....	29	74	7
Hillaboro.....	27	93	33
Franklin.....	86	88	39
Calhoun.....	39	106	20
Washington.....	64	93	13
Jefferson.....	141	236	183
Hamilton.....	103	119	59
Dade.....	0	12	11
St. Lucie.....	2	12	.....
Levy.....	21	11	10
Monroe.....	75	125	73
Total.....	2978	2885	2629
Cabell's maj. 93. Brockenbrough's do. 45.			

NEW-YORK CITY.

GOVERNOR.					LT. GOVERNOR.				
Wards.	Young.	Wright.	Edw's.	Fish.	Gard.	Fis'm			
I.....	666	1000	33.....	743	969	28			
II.....	518	519	36.....	550	504	36			
III.....	1276	703	77.....	1377	705	63			
IV.....	533	1516	65.....	551	1497	64			
V.....	1049	1109	173.....	1143	1051	148			
VI.....	560	1427	38.....	573	1388	35			
VII.....	1419	1677	185.....	1484	1573	205			
VIII.....	1543	1712	358.....	1608	1617	364			
IX.....	1769	2126	575.....	1855	2041	597			
X.....	1135	1289	250.....	1162	1227	262			
XI.....	732	1388	552.....	708	1352	580			
XII.....	385	692	168.....	376	685	170			
XIII.....	790	1173	394.....	798	1140	383			
XIV.....	735	1514	152.....	709	1446	162			
XV.....	1474	640	223.....	1634	594	188			
XVI.....	975	1339	261.....	1021	1358	252			
XVII.....	1277	1580	376.....	1316	1529	338			
XVIII.....	694	1116	157.....	840	1079	144			
Total.....	17,530	22,574	4,048	18,512	21,755	4,024			
Wright over Young, 5,044; Gardiner over Fish, 3,211. Wright over all, (7 scattering) 379; all others over Gardiner, (14 scattering) 1,402.									
Abolition.—Governor, (Bradley) 60. Land Reform.—Governor, (Masquerier) 52. Lieut. Governor, (Chaplin, on both tickets,) 605.									

CONGRESS.—N. Y. City.				
Dist.	Phonix.	Nicoll.	Miller.	Ross.
III.				
I.....	804	905	25	1
II.....	533	507	36	10
III.....	1385	693	74	13
IV.....	536	1508	59	16
V.....	1262	996	58	13
Total.....	4500	4609	252	53
IV.				
VI.....	567	1210	35	15
VII.....	1517	1437	189	108
X.....	1163	1078	267	91
XIII.....	810	1024	374	68
Total.....	4057	4749	865	448
V.				
VIII.....	1731	1023	508	128
IX.....	1709	1604	608	122
XIV.....	765	1182	177	143
Total.....	4205	3609	1493	392
VI.				
XI.....	705	1361	589	41
XII.....	603	443	145	5
XV.....	1554	553	268	8
XVI.....	1015	1221	270	72
XVII.....	1282	1517	411	34
XVIII.....	769	974	158	7
Total.....	5928	6071	1841	165

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Next Congress.

Fifteen States have now elected all or part of their Members of the next Congress, the Members chosen being about three-fifths of the whole number. So far as ascertained the Members elected are as follows: (Whigs in Roman, Loco-Foco in Italic, Independents in SMALL CAPS)

MAINE.

- 1.. *David Hammons*
- 2.. [Vacancy]
- 3.. *James Belcher*
- 4.. [Vacancy]
- 5.. [Vacancy]
- 6.. [Vacancy]
- 7.. *Hezekiah Williams.*

VERMONT.

- 1.. *William Henry*
- 2.. [Vacancy]
- 3.. *George P. Marsh*
- 4.. [Vacancy]

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1.. *Robt. C. Winthrop*
- 2.. [Vacancy]
- 3.. *Ainos Abbott*
- 4.. [Vacancy]
- 5.. *Charles Hudson*
- 6.. *George Ashmun*
- 7.. *Julius Rockwell*
- 8.. *John Q. Adams*
- 9.. *Artemas Hala, gain*
- 10.. *Joseph Grinnell.*

NEW YORK.

- 1.. *Frederick W. Lord*
- 2.. *H. C. Murphy, gain*
- 3.. *Henry Nicoll, gain*
- 4.. *William B. Maclay*
- 5.. *F. A. Tallmadge, g*
- 6.. *D. S. Jackson, gain*
- 7.. *William Nelson, g*
- 8.. *Cornelius Warrent*
- 9.. *Daniel B. St. John, g*
- 10.. *Eliakim Sherrill, g*
- 11.. *Peter H. Sylvester, g*
- 12.. *Gideon Reynolds, g*
- 13.. *J. I. Slingerland, g*
- 14.. *Orlando Kellogg*
- 15.. *Sidney Lawrence*
- 16.. *Hugh White*
- 17.. *GEORGE PETRIE*
- 18.. *Joseph Mullin, gain*
- 19.. *William Collins*
- 20.. *TIMOTHY JENKINS.*
- 21.. *G. A. Starkweather*
- 22.. *AUSBURN BRIDGALL*
- 23.. *William Duer, gain*
- 24.. *Daniell Gott,*
- 25.. *Harman S. Conger, g*
- 26.. *Wm. T. Lawrence, g*
- 27.. *John M. Holley, g*
- 28.. *Elias B. Holmes*
- 29.. *Robert L. Rose*
- 30.. *Daniel Rumsey, g*
- 31.. *Dudley Marvin*
- 32.. *Nathan K. Hall*
- 33.. *Harvey Putnam*
- 34.. *Washington Hunt.*

NEW JERSEY.

- 1.. *James G. Hampton*
- 2.. *W. A. Newell, gain*
- 3.. *Joseph Edsall*

4. *John Van Dyke*

- 5. *Dudley S. Gregory*

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1.. *L. C. LEVIN, Native*
- 2.. *Joseph R. Ingersoll*
- 3.. *Chas. Brown, gain*
- 4.. *Chas. J. Ingersoll*
- 5.. *John Freedly, gain*
- 6.. *J. W. Horaback, g*
- 7.. *A. R. McIlvaine*
- 8.. *John Strohm*
- 9.. *William Strong*
- 10.. *Richard Brodhead*
- 11.. *Chester Butler, g*
- 12.. *David Wilnot*
- 13.. *James Pollock*
- 14.. *George N. Eckert*
- 15.. *Henry, Nes, gain*
- 16.. *Jasper E. Brady, g*
- 17.. *John Blanchard*
- 18.. *Andrew Stewart*
- 19.. *Job Mann*
- 20.. *John Dickey*
- 21.. *Moses Hampton*
- 22.. *J. W. Farrelly, g*
- 23.. *James Thompson*
- 24.. *Alexander Irvine.*

DELAWARE.

**John W. Houston*

SOUTH-CAROLINA

- 1.. *James A. Black*
- 2.. *Richard F. Simpson*
- 3.. *Joseph A. Woodward*
- 4.. *A. D. Signs*
- 5.. *Armistead Burt*
- 6.. *Isaac E. Holmes*
- 7.. *R. Barnwell Rhett.*

GEORGIA.

- 1.. *Thomas B. King*
- 2.. *Alfred Iverson*
- 3.. *John W. Jones, gain*
- 4.. *Hugh A. Haralson*
- 5.. *John H. Lumpkin*
- 6.. *Hovell Cobb*
- 7.. *Alex. H. Stephens*
- 8.. *Robert Toombs.*

FLORIDA.

.. *Edw'd. C. Cabell, g*

OHIO

- 1.. *James J. Faxon*
- 2.. *David Fisher, gain*
- 3.. *Robert C. Schenck*
- 4.. *Richard S. Canby*
- 5.. *William Sawyer*
- 6.. *Rodolph's Dickinson*
- 7.. *Thomas L. Homer*
- 8.. *James L. Taylor, g*
- 9.. *Thos O. Edwards, g*
- 10.. *Daniel Duncan*
- 11.. *John K. Miller*
- 12.. *Samuel S. Vinton*
- 13.. *James Richey*
- 14.. *Nathan Evans*

- 15.. *William Kennon*
- 16.. *John D. Cummins*
- 17.. *George Fries*
- 18.. *SAMUEL LAHKE*
- 19.. *John Crowell*
- 20.. *Joshua R. Giddings*
- 21.. *Joseph M. Root.*

ILLINOIS.

- 1.. *ROBERT SMITH*
- 2.. *Jas. A. McClelland*
- 3.. *Orlando B. Ficklin*
- 4.. *John Wentworth*

* Members of the present Congress. † Gain from Native.

- 5.. *Stephen A. Douglas*
- 6.. *Thomas J. Turner*
- 7.. *Abraham Lincoln.*

MISSOURI.

- 1.. *James B. Bowlin*
- 2.. *John Jameson*
- 3.. *James S. Green*
- 4.. *Willard P. Hall*
- 5.. *John S. Phelps.*

ARKANSAS.

.. *Robert W. Johnson.*

RECAPITULATION.

States	1846				1844			
	W.	L.	N.	Va.	W.	L.	N.	V.
Maine.....	1	2	0	4	1	6	0	0
Vermont.....	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0
Massachusetts.....	8	0	0	2	9	0	0	1
New-York.....	23	8	3	0	21	4	0	0
New-Jersey.....	4	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	16	7	0	1	10	12	2	0
Delaware.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0
Georgia.....	4	0	0	0	3	5	0	0
Florida.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ohio.....	11	9	1	0	8	13	0	0
Illinois.....	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0
Missouri.....	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Arkansas.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

So far.....72 50 4 1 8.....48 80 6 1
Whig over Loco...22; '44- Loco over Whig...33
Whig gain...54.

MASSACHUSETTS.—[Not complete.]

Cos.	GOVERNOR—1846.				GOVERNOR—1845.			
	Briggs.	Davis.	Scot.	Briggs.	Davis.	Scot.	Briggs.	Davis.
Suffolk.....	6460	1857	1455	5815	2313	2472		
Essex, 27 t's.....	6082	3460	2239	5553	3714	2953		
Middlesex.....	8121	8005	2229	7488	6333	2725		
Worcester.....	3040	5087	2834	3032	5998	2686		
Hampden, 17 t's.....	2966	2477	449	2777	2785	483		
Hampshire.....	3246	1178	648	3259	1348	535		
Franklin.....	2588	1837	479	2609	1924	332		
Berkshire 27 t's.....	3077	2789	428	2826	2724	539		
Norfolk.....	4098	2388	877	3820	2811	1214		
Bristol, 23 t's.....	4415	3029	575	4035	3564	799		
Plymouth, 20 t's.....	3190	1917	972	3155	2418	918		
Barnstable, 6 t's.....	788	430	122	683	644	146		
Dukes, 2 towns.....	192	91	51	226	113	33		

Total, 294 t's.....53243 32648 19448 5 351 36589 15012
Briggs over Davis, 19,853 over all, 6,738.

ALABAMA.....11th Congressional District.

Counties.	Beman,	W. Cottrell,	L. Clay.	Polk
Autauga.....	340	279	475	633
Bibb.....	294	335	450	596
Cosa.....	324	512	400	796
Dallas.....	625	487	864	722
Jefferson.....	161	354	264	585
Lowndes.....	543	526	710	678
Perry.....	610	558	169	848
Shelby.....	272	248	511	472
Total.....	3269	3299	3843	5331

Cottrell's maj. 30; Polk's do. 1488; Whig gain 1458.

FLORIDA.

We have not the vote of Florida, but EDWARD C. CABELL, Whig, is elected to Congress by about 80 to 100 majority. The Legislature is Loco-Foco.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GEORGIA.

Diets.	CONGRESS—1846.	CONGRESS—1844.	Dade.	Crook. Lumpkin.	Miller. L'pkin.
I.	King, W.	Cohen, L.	King, W.	Sp'ld ^{g.L}	
Appling	107	131	124	138	47
Bryan	83	43	83	77	209
Budoch	10	233	13	387	845
Camden	69	214	99	212	421
Chatham	606	395	616	636	642
Billingham	135	69	194	94	168
Emmanuel	87	119	107	160	322
Glynn	157	22	86	19	244
Laurens	374	18	545	25	583
Liberty	165	109	194	172	347
Lowndes	330	272	371	336	509
McIntosh	102	87	138	142	7720
Montgomery	172	30	201	28	
Telfair	128	118	301	70	
Tattnall	285	52	156	176	
Thomas	339	210	332	166	
Ware	150	134	139	148	
Wayne	25	61	111	102	
Total	3324	2227	3809	3078	
II.	Crawford.	Iverson.	Crawford.	Jones.	
Baker	309	371	209	439	
Decatur	301	304	357	321	
Dooly	235	413	223	459	
Early	135	350	212	409	
Houston	523	575	651	729	
Irwin	22	179	25	224	
Lee	223	155	293	137	
Macon	289	224	354	252	
Marion	311	247	448	288	
Muscogee	880	794	1075	919	
Pulaski	216	319	232	426	
Randolph	506	571	580	655	
Stewart	774	632	862	775	
Sumter	569	465	602	427	
Total	5202	5509	6182	6460	
III.	Jones.	Towns.	Pos.	Chappell.	
Bibb	439	565	607	730	
Crawford	317	407	388	458	
Harris	704	345	865	481	
Monroe	607	576	757	728	
Pike	547	605	593	804	
Talbot	674	717	782	808	
Upton	561	323	331	431	
Twiggs	243	368	629	375	
Total	4083	3904	4952	4813	
IV.	Moseley.	Haralson.	Eloyd.	Haralson	
Campbell	168	469	190	555	
Carroll	264	744	314	684	
Coweta	679	546	743	738	
Fayette	415	608	381	665	
Heard	289	392	288	429	
Henry	744	697	780	797	
Meriwether	502	680	643	898	
Newton	777	348	902	527	
Troup	918	404	973	478	
Total	4756	4906	5814	5771	
V.	*Crook.	Lumpkin.	Miller.	L'pkin.	
Cass	174	706	552	1043	
Chatooga	191	239	265	291	
Cherokee	70	538	494	799	
Cobb	25	604	639	874	
VI.	Cleveland.	Cobb.	Underwood.	Cobb.	
Clarke	415	350	508	390	
Elbert	545	80	902	122	
Franklin	146	577	303	953	
Hall	220	424	289	886	
Habersham	271	573	426	643	
Lumpkin	380	695	442	617	
Jackson	360	505	531	1033	
Madison	221	232	306	326	
Rabun	181	142	44	191	
Union	66	329	211	476	
Walton	325	471	463	702	
Total	3131	4368	4424	6309	
VII.	Stephens.	Turner.	Stephens.	Janes.	
Baldwin	222	171	280	258	
Butts	190	275	235	404	
Green	597	81	725	178	
Jasper	363	336	437	509	
Morgan	326	194	401	405	
Oglethorpe	428	141	396	313	
Putnam	362	245	575	200	
Wilkinson	268	329	414	326	
Jones	328	284	406	54	
Taliaferro	423	22	330	536	
Total	3507	2078	4199	3152	
VIII.	Toombs.	Flournoy.	Toombs.	Black.	
Burke	308	176	490	358	
Columbia	317	150	460	264	
Hancock	341	208	436	327	
Jefferson	437	57	477	96	
Lincoln	216	117	209	174	
Richmond	553	304	225	616	
Scriven	114	116	227	962	
Warren	444	168	538	336	
Washington	416	402	526	520	
Wilkes	414	199	418	349	
Total	3560	1917	4665	3309	

NORTH CAROLINA.

LEGISLATURE, 1846-7.	Whigs.	Loco-Focos.	Maj.
Senate	27	23	4
House	65	55	10
Total	92	88	14

ILLINOIS.

LEGISLATURE, 1846-7.	Whigs.	Loco-Focos.	Maj.
Senate	13	27	15
House	32	79	47
Total	44	106	62

There are five or six counties not heard from.

ARKANSAS.

LEGISLATURE, 1846-7.	Whigs.	Loco-Focos.	Maj.
Senate	3	23	19
House	22	53	31
Total	25	75	50

* Mr. Crook was an independent Loco-Foco candidate. The Whigs refused to vote for either, and generally did not go to the polls.

ELECTION RETURNS.

INDIANA.

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
	GOVERNOR.	CONGRESS.	PRESIDENT.	Polk.
I.	Marshall, W. Wh. Wilson, Owen.			
Crawford	410	411	500	417, 462 397
Dubois	177	496	219	496, 229 501
Gibson	682	726	656	703, 796 810
Harrison	1108	971	1238	1088, 1252 1144
Orange	654	956	686	967, 707 1036
Perry	450	307	517	301, 564 334
Pike	372	508	400	459, 459 491
Posey	434	1104	651	992, 673 1154
Spencer	513	490	615	530, 586 496
Vanderburg	524	510	615	577, 675 556
Warrick	314	823	294	806, 394 850
Total	5638	7302	6331	7346, 5797 7769
Whitcomb's maj.	1664	Owens's	1015	Polk's 1972

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
II.	Clarke, Martin, Henley.			
Clarke	181	1041	1306	1132 1417
Floyd	921	929	847	973, 956 981
Jackson	570	562	533	583, 662 1048
Jefferson	1646	1187	1646	1414, 1835 1427
Jennings	747	629	791	648, 872 669
Scott	474	411	467	459, 461 441
Washington	1039	1334	1051	1505, 1149 1660
Total	5357	5473	6376	7219, 7087 7643
Whitcomb's maj.	116	Henley's	843	Polk's 556

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
III.	Eggleston, Smith.			
Dearborn	1232	1615	1138	1590, 1616 1971
Decatur	1009	879	981	945, 1275 1091
Franklin	1109	1381	973	1267, 1325 1583
Ohio	426	390	397	405, 193 168
Hippley	913	726	909	906, 1060 908
Rush	1370	1208	1341	1210, 1580 1362
Switzerland	889	870	967	923, 961 1066
Total	6948	7087	6706	7246, 8010 8069
Whitcomb's maj.	139	Smith's	540	Polk's 79

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
IV.	Smith, Finley.			
Fayette	1017	752	976	625, 1051 089
Henry	1180	814	1332	812, 1158 1005
Union	626	509	661	591, 682 672
Wayne	1921	1251	1824	1140, 2321 1436
Total	4744	3416	4863	3201, 5512 4021
Marshall's maj.	1328	Smith's	1661	Clay's 1491

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
V.	Foley, Wick.			
Bartholomew	840	959	893	1125, 1035 1062
Brown	60	407	75	374, 59 432
Hamilton	735	673	650	6, 839 766
Hancock	624	651	708	712, 719 736
Johnson	634	973	535	1048, 659 1150
Madison	612	733	742	797, 813 854
Marion	1587	1509	1404	1499, 1715 1634
Shelby	948	1075	990	1252, 1107 1342
Tipton	93	137	86	115 new county
Total	6133	7127	5883	7559, 6966 7982
Whitcomb's maj.	994	Wick's	1676	Polk's 1016

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
VI.	Farmer, Davis.			
Daviess	651	716	680	759, 807 764
Greene	677	804	676	921, 762 909
Knox	862	666	971	731, 1079 821
Lawrence	927	1017	932	1018, 1019 1085
Martin	235	484	185	477, 276 518
Monroe	703	1002	311	1125, 721 1118
Morgan	972	1013	807	1065, 1023 1078
Owen	742	866	261	955, 754 888
Sullivan	358	1108	427	1132, 464 1221
Total	6127	7676	5253	8163, 6905 8400
Whitcomb's maj.	1549	Davis's	2930	Polk's 1495

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
VII.	M'Gaughy, Wright.			
Clay	347	59	398	704, 429 644
Hendricks	1082	698	1072	875, 1262 862
Parke	1215	1249	1296	1347, 1377 1329
Putnam	1420	1327	1477	1455, 1540 1367
Vermillion	606	703	720	729, 787 762
Vigo	1272	837	1210	902, 1515 856
Total	6002	5411	6183	6012, 6910 5829
Marshall's maj.	591	McGaughy's	171	Clay's 1090

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
VIII.	Holmes, Pettit.			
Boone	681	761	735	758, 816 871
Carroll	703	858	646	651, 712 965
Clinton	589	757	363	588, 645 944
Fountain	776	1100	734	1090, 957 1387
Montgomery	1390	1396	1209	1275, 1450 1521
Richardville	22	171	146	129 133
Tippacanoe	1425	1454	1169	1360, 1550 1551
Warren	245	74	392	779 470
Total	5809	6348	5745	6260, 7028 7842
Whitcomb's maj.	439	Pettit's	505	Polk's 814

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
IX.	Sample, Cathcart.			
Benton	43	70	41	67, 49 69
Cass	790	675	673	640, 768 671
Elkhart	656	882	574	826, 758 964
Fulton	273	267	282	246, 344 308
Jasper	152	179	142	185, 128 175
Kosciusko	708	524	632	577, 623 553
Lake	132	184	115	197, 114 206
Laporte	943	867	894	873, 1009 851
Marshall	252	353	195	245, 199 256
Miami	521	582	558	558, 569 517
Porter	294	304	277	308, 311 305
Pulaski	137	127	123	124 194
St. Joseph	755	702	747	569, 863 683
Wabash	670	634	535	574, 601 575
White	228	290	259	218
Total	6171	6271	5959	6302, 6709 6146
Whitcomb's maj.	100	Cathcart's	343	Clay's 263

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
X.	Thompson, Kennedy.			
Adams	192	282	185	278, 198 296
Allen	79	843	755	861, 849
Blackford	78	269	74	202, 81 295
DeKalb	219	366	237	316, 269 327
Delaware	754	542	799	747, 940 732
Grant	341	499	444	450, 353 421
Huntington	270	323	273	320, 277 316
Jay	285	359	307	301, 331 352
Lagrange	549	504	546	472, 590 457
Noble	457	506	377	438, 390 437
Randolph	842	751	724	706, 818 809
Steuben	286	375	309	289, 328 303
Tipton	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	100 119
Wells	123	269	171	307, 185 306
Whitley	231	259	193	256, 222 237
Total	4607	5383	5482	5837, 5643 6190
Whitcomb's maj.	776	Kennedy's	355	Polk's 347
Total vote.	57,536	61,494	58,781	65,165 67,867 70,181
Whitcomb's majority	3258	Loco-Foco majority	for Congress	6,384
Polk's majority	2,314			

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
LEGISLATURE, 1846-7.	Whigs. Loco-Focos. Maj.			
Senate	23	26	3	2
House	54	47	6	3
Total	77	73	9	5

KENTUCKY.

	1846.	1845.	1844.	
LEGISLATURE, 1846-7.	Whigs. Loco-Focos. Maj.			
Senate	26	12	14	14
House	63	37	26	26
Total	89	49	40	40

MARYLAND.

Dist. Congress, 1845. President '44.

I.	Chapman, W.	Key, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Anna Arundel	884	827	1777	1503
Calvert	418	387	451	344
Charles	633	428	785	519
Montgomery	935	858	1124	852
Prince George's	811	697	1054	666
St. Mary's	557	627	783	468
Total	4238	3884	5974	4352

Majority for Chapman 354; Do. for Clay 1622.

II.	Snively.	Perry.		
Allegheny	1065	1562	1494	1491
Frederick	2749	2856	3190	2894
Washington	2281	2271	2633	2565
Total	6085	6789	7247	7050

Majority for Perry 684; Do. for Clay 197

III.	Wethered.	Ligon.		
Baltimore, 5 w'ds.	1118	1882	Part of Balt. city	
Baltimore co.	1690	1870	2301	2716
Carroll	1574	1511	1784	1694
Howard Dist.	648	661	Part of Anne Ar'd'	
Total	5030	5924	4084	4410

Majority for Ligon 894.

IV.	Kennedy.	Giles.		
Baltimore city (15 wards)	4962	5894		

Majority for Giles 932. Duncan, (Native,) received 1147.

V.	Wright.	Constable.		
Caroline	819	559	680	552
Cecil	1301	1595	1527	1504
Harford	1192	1255	1517	1247
Kent	597	528	718	527
Queen Anne's	59 maj.		749	722
Total	3768	3937	5191	4559

Majority for Constable 169; Do. for Clay 639.

VI.	Long.	Martin.		
Dorchester	1145	884	1377	903
Somerset	1031	957	1449	902
Talbot	697	746	795	719
Worcester	862	992	1453	909
Total	3735	3577	5074	3426

Majority for Long 158; Do. for Clay 1648.

LEGISLATURE.—Senate, Whigs 14, Loco-Focos

7. House of Delegates, Whigs 43, Loco-Focos 39.

FLORIDA.

CONGRESS, 1845.

Co's.	Cabell, W.	Brockenbr'gh, L.	Cabell, Brcc.
Alachua	74	160	Leon
Benton	7	82	Levy
Calhoun	90	30	Madison
Columbia	162	206	Marion
Dade	11	14	Nassau
Duval	176	183	Orange
Escambia	152	88	Santa Rosa
Franklin	39	98	St. Johns
Gadsden	274	221	Wakulla
Hamilton	39	99	Walton
Jackson	294	83	Washington
Jefferson	183	206	Total
			2523

There were a few small counties not returned.

VIRGINIA.

LEGISLATURE, 1846-7. Whigs. Loco-Focos. Maj.

Senate	12	20
House of Delegates	80	72
Total	72	92

LOUISIANA.

GOVERNOR—'46. PRES'Y—'44.

	Debuys, Jo's'n.	Derb'ie, Clay.	Polk.
Ascension	311	250	264
Assumption	284	314	279
Avoyelles	195	299	364
Boazier	54	183	103
Carroll	180	198	221
Caddo		80	155
Calcasieu	6	70	New Parish.
Caldwell	59	193	69
Catahoula	162	250	243
Claiborne	162	462	196
Concordia	123	114	188
DeSoto	74	212	52
East Baton Rouge	206	413	325
East Feliciana	228	303	329
Franklin	128	145	134
Iberville	385	303	253
Jackson	52	172	New Parish
Jefferson	390	361	434
Lafayette	138	298	193
Lafourche Interior	426	128	471
Livingston	62	161	100
Madison	205	180	206
Morehouse	No returns.		107
Natchitoches	419	564	432
New-Orleans	3109	3554	3026
Ouachita	106	176	106
Plaquemines	150	388	37
Point Coupée	138	174	174
Rapides	265	475	419
Sabine	244	379	255
St. Bernard	75	79	185
St. Charles	100	49	96
St. Helena	117	175	154
St. James	250	233	351
St. John Baptist	187	132	142
St. Landy	596	298	831
St. Martyn	388	251	479
St. Mary	302	121	352
St. Tammany	112	217	169
Terrebonne	267	115	265
Tensas	101	109	157
Union	No returns.		206
Vermilion	104	78	176
Washington	88	267	127
West Baton Rouge	186	125	209
West Feliciana	137	305	243
Total	11,101	13,380	671

Johnson's majority 2279; Polk's do 699.

LEGISLATURE.—Senate—12 Whigs, 20 Loco-Focos.—House—43 Whigs, 55 Loco-Focos. Majority on joint ballot 20.

ILLINOIS.

GOVERNOR—'46. PRESIDENT—'44.

	Kirkpatrick, French, Eells.	Clay.	Polk.
Total vote	36,939	58,576	5,147
French over Kirkpatrick	21,537		
Polk over Clay	12,392		

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Whigs.	Loco-Focos.	Abolitionists.
1. Smith, Ind.	7068	Trumbull	5015
2. Scat	204	M'Clern'nd	7151
3. M'Laughlin	1780	Ficklin	6473
4. Kerr	6208	Wentw'h	12,026
5. Vanderv'n	6664	Douglass	9628
6. Knox	8456	Turner	8843
7. Lincoln	6340	Cartwright	4829
		Walcott	249
Total	39,920		53,965

ELECTION RETURNS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR—1846. GOVERNOR—1844.			Counties.		
Graham, W.	Shep'd, L.	Grah. W.	Hoke, L.	Graham, W.	Shep'd, L.
Ashe & Union	957	332	1073	506	506
Ashe	707	526	561	499	499
Beaufort	835	421	867	489	489
Bertie	498	350	507	409	409
Bladen	302	391	271	498	498
Brunswick	352	257	335	311	311
Buncombe	951	431	875	496	496
Burke & McD'1	1232	290	1262	309	309
Cabarrus	687	391	751	477	477
Caldwell	651	222	544	260	260
Camden	514	84	18	94	94
Carteret	383	336	454	338	338
Caswell	260	996	277	1086	1086
Chatham	1126	524	1153	794	794
Cherokee	489	228	383	241	241
Chowan	276	182	286	188	188
Cleveland	423	541	396	790	790
Columbus	195	383	180	342	342
Craven	691	591	681	622	622
Cumberland	722	701	603	1070	1070
Currituck	173	528	137	485	485
Davidson	1004	610	911	658	658
Davie	500	319	508	354	354
Duplin	277	917	246	866	866
Edgecomb	127	1394	118	1410	1410
Franklin	383	637	361	710	710
Gates	353	398	359	381	381
Greene	331	330	253	199	199
Gra'ville	1065	899	976	965	965
Guilford	1867	369	1920	463	463
Halifax	561	457	569	378	378
Haywood	447	347	370	327	327
Henderson	563	192	565	206	206
Hertford	360	200	308	269	269
Hyde	420	265	401	189	189
Iredell	1419	288	1527	379	379
Johnston	682	675	639	586	586
Jones	218	169	195	153	153
Lenoir	292	301	198	356	356
Linc'n & Cata's	847	1560	911	1773	1773
Macon	457	300	371	285	285
Martin	355	489	316	523	523
Mecklen'g, &c	680	1035	808	1242	1242
Moore	588	352	584	513	513
Montgomery	465	93	586	107	107
Nash	95	827	70	796	796
New-Hanover	227	948	283	1101	1101
Northampton	515	408	514	362	362
Onslow	210	626	178	553	553
Orange	1711	1440	1756	1535	1535
Pasquotank	506	224	593	177	177
Perquimons	447	242	366	217	217
Person	392	516	267	622	622
Pitt	550	308	697	441	441
Randolph	1233	213	1062	318	318
Richmond	715	54	678	113	113
Robeson	575	527	559	595	595
Rockingham	387	761	449	981	981
Rowan	820	698	809	736	736
Rutherford	1269	231	1402	432	432
Sampson	504	692	461	727	727
Stanly	582	28	541	81	81
Stokes	885	951	1105	1165	1165
Surry	1103	1045	1032	1023	1023
Tyrrel	245	182	311	137	137
Wake	1060	1101	1073	1271	1271
Warren	161	646	127	716	716
Washington	351	114	398	136	136
Wayne	817	884	817	846	846

Counties.			Congress.		
Graham, W.	Shep'd, L.	Grah. W.	Hoke, L.	Graham, W.	Shep'd, L.
Wilkes	1350	128	1333	167	167
Yancey	440	522	310	615	615
Total	40,126	34,156	42,586	39,433	39,433
Maj. for Graham	7,859	Do. in 1844	3,143		

PENNSYLVANIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Counties.			Congress.		
Power, W.	Foster, L.	W'gig.	Loco.	Power, W.	Foster, L.
Adams	1573	890	1590	803	803
Alleghany	5633	3689	5461	4047	4047
Armstrong	1055	856	982	998	998
Beaver	2026	1424	1960	1512	1512
Bedford	1245	1399	1190	1454	1454
Berks	2493	3233	2158	3271	3271
Blair	1448	698	1319	898	898
Bradford	2254	2611	2293	2703	2703
Bucks	3404	2847	3366	2916	2916
Butler	1447	1100	1461	1099	1099
Cambria	793	634	549	876	876
Carbon	378	418	390	440	440
Chester	3570	3102	3369	3183	3183
Centre	1101	1247	1141	1216	1216
Clarion	755	792	617	1199	1199
Clearfield	329	547	582	448	448
Clinton	688	538	636	622	622
Columbia	1614	1569	1562	1641	1641
Crawford	1139	1294	1205	1305	1305
Cumberland	1961	1907	1949	1917	1917
Dauphin	1691	1195	1510	1413	1413
Delaware	1422	1038	1457	1038	1038
Erie	1801	895	1792	942	942
Elk	91	124	113	128	128
Fayette	2136	1876	2181	1876	1876
Franklin	2311	1559	2312	1528	1528
Greene	958	1414	1105	1545	1545
Huntingdon	1551	915	1408	1159	1159
Indiana	1328	454	1238	599	599
Jefferson	311	285	278	333	333
Juniata	503	524	507	539	539
Lancaster	4643	2413	3866	2221	2221
Lebanon	1507	1082	1510	1091	1091
Lehigh	1180	1247	1220	1217	1217
Luzerne	1622	1435	2019	1185	1185
Lycoming	1584	947	1537	1108	1108
McKean	161	248	168	256	256
Mercer	2071	1357	1884	1462	1462
Mifflin	928	828	915	874	874
Monroe	254	570	185	676	676
Montgomery	2761	3060	2880	3238	3238
Northampton	1090	1242	1174	1210	1210
Northumber'd	1224	755	1118	932	932
Philadel. City	5684	3593			
Philadel. Co.	5874	11539	11070	14780	14780
Pike	138	256	129	328	328
Perry	642	661	631	683	683
Potter	76	244	96	237	237
Schuylkill	2587	2103	2694	2093	2093
Somerset	1491	632	1618	723	723
Susquehanna	1126	1579	1236	1527	1527
Tioga	1067	1435	1323	1369	1369
Union	1976	905	1921	1080	1080
Venango	627	604	589	566	566
Washington	2952	2899	2937	2931	2931
Warren	477	623	487	682	682
Wayne	650	794	557	937	937
Westmoreland	1607	2237	1681	2236	2236
Wyoming	650	669	727	616	616
York	2312	2138	2394	2063	2063
Total	97,963	69,064	99,660	94,779	94,779
Power's maj.	8,899	Congress	4,879		

ELECTION RETURNS.

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OHIO.

GOVERNOR—1846.				GOVERNOR—1844.				Bebb.		Tod.		Lewia.		Bartley.		Tod.		King.	
Counties.	Bebb.	Tod.	Lewis.	Bartley.	Tod.	King.													
Adams	949	1298	106	1213	1605	88	Lucas	1028	749	9	Madison	1015	510	23	1202	634	17		
Allen	667	1001	4	691	1061	9	Mahoning (Votes with Columbiana & Trumbull.)				Marion	991	1120	99	1433	1415	86		
Ashabula	2387	616	418	3210	1086	581	Medina	1540	1246	361	Meigs	260		1256	777	37			
Ashland				[Votes with Richland.]			Mercer	358	641	6	Miami	1893	1323	137	2452	1603	116		
Athens	1189	1007	209	1742	1267	260	Monroe	817	1737	118	Montgomery	3167	3066	137	3273	3212	104		
Belmont	2475	1857	194	3081	2667	222	Morgan	1913	1824	124	Muskingum	3150	2390	111	4263	3147	63		
Brown	1343	2147	208	1706	2315	172	Ottawa	156	209	5	Perry	1348	1858		1448	2187	1		
Butler	2048	3303	72	2138	3486	59	Paulding				Pickaway	183			2127	2060	20		
Carroll	1396	1301	98	1651	1590	140	Pike	638	706	15	Portage	1858	1840	163	2467	2360	234		
Champaign	1517	1299	177	1975	1386	35	Preble	2073	1210	143	Putnam	397	653	5	422	620			
Clark	2133	1110	93	2321	1129	62	Richland	2224	3864	208	Ross	2464	1927	159	3128	2435	102		
Clermont	1835	2195	127	2123	2646	114	Sandusky	754	961	30	Seneca	1263	1962	157	1582	2213	37		
Clinton	1295	928	392	1588	1165	218	Scioto	989	758	2	Shelby	831	917	39	1023	1035	28		
Columbiana	1572	2125	109	3187	3729	240	Stark	2062	2131	45	Summit	1860	1152	381	2622	1999	174		
Coshocton	1346	1725	60	1749	2156	52	Trumbull	2953	2939	470	Tuscarawas	2033	1616	41	2572	2301	21		
Crawford	644	1181	22	1123	1671	4	Union	804	574	64	Van Wert		147		110	232			
Cuyahoga	1894	1332	673	3172	2277	366	Warren	2617	1608	132	Washington	1623	1297	254	2003	1653	221		
Darke	250	340	6	1405	1399	38	Wayne	2221	2469	98	Williams	444	468	12	488	623	3		
Delaware	1452	1369	48	2456	2031	159	Wood	444	468		Wyandot	446	522		9				
Defiance	2011	1576	195		New County														
Erie	1154	1035	105	1389	1318	72													
Fairfield	2116	2931	9	2402	3584	9													
Fayette	891	579	78	1183	852	77													
Franklin	2492	2387	112	2851	2461	78													
Gallia	1138	646	71	1376	848	45													
Geauga	1199	454		2077	1042	282													
Greene	2157	983	174	2279	1328	123													
Guernsey	2414	2421	378	2700	2651	277													
Hamilton	5229	7194	562	6951	8836	372													
Hancock	751	1149	6	870	1214	3													
Hardin	416	426	17	465	469	6													
Harrison	1671	1410	144	2001	1796	216													
Henry	158	202	1	209	239	1													
Highland	1870	1893	200	2105	2119	127													
Hocking	623	1130	7	636	1181	5													
Holmes	860	1892	15	1043	2219	4													
Huron	1860	1517	367	2445	2149	181													
Jackson	707	950	16	876	1028	10													
Jefferson	1970	1850	117	2388	2413	115													
Knox	2103	2647	190	2696	3289	153													
Lake	1114	395	136	1727	894	114													
Lawrence	613	464	1	944	601	2													
Licking	3021	3175	278	3443	3856	299													

Whig.		Loco.		Abol.	
TOTAL VOTE—1846.	116,900	116,900	116,900	116,900	10,517
Whig maj.		2,330.			
Do.		1844.		147,738 146,461 8,411	
		Whig maj.		1,277	

MAINE ELECTION.

Counties.	1846.			1845.			1846.			HOUSE.*		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ok.	Whig.	Loco.	Ok.	Whig.	Loco.	No. ok.	Whig.	Loco.	No. ok.
York	2845	3640	764	2574	3876	532	0	2	1	4	6	6
Cumberland	4047	5395	1310	3481	5118	960	0	4	8	6	6	6
Kennebec	4636	2270	1229	3940	2241	868	3	0	0	11	0	6
Lincoln	4428	3983	627	3785	3736	515	0	4	11	4	4	4
Hancock	1350	1732	236	1191	1614	180	0	3	2	2	3	4
Washington	1925	2222	269	1540	2114	107	0	3	4	4	1	1
Oxford	1484	3491	657	1446	3209	351	0	2	0	4	8	6
Somerset	1963	1648	777	2043	1808	502	0	2	2	2	2	6
Penobscot	3010	4059	1545	2354	3819	953	0	3	2	5	7	6
Waldo	1402	2891	659	1421	2759	348	0	3	0	1	6	6
Franklin	825	1046	643	753	1191	426	0	1	1	2	3	3
Piscataquis	807	915	593	822	1011	228	0	1	0	1	1	3
Aroostook	264	513	34	203	398	25	0	0	0	1	1	1

Total, 384 tms 28,986 31,905 9,343 25,552 32,894 6,001 3 8 19 46 45 61

Dana ahead of Bronson 4,919; Dana lacks of a choice, 4,424.

* All chosen to Oct.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Counties.	1845.				1840.	Towns.
	Total Pop.	Males.	Females.	Voters.	Pop.	
Albany	77,268	38,386	38,882	15,878	68,593	10
Alegany	40,084	20,316	19,768	8,754	40,975	30
Broome	25,808	13,108	12,628	5,814	22,338	11
Cattaraugus	30,169	15,477	14,692	6,588	28,872	27
Cayuga	49,663	25,131	24,532	11,140	50,338	22
Chautauque	46,584	23,453	25,095	10,159	47,975	24
Chemung	23,689	12,115	11,574	5,191	20,732	10
Chenango	39,900	19,768	20,111	9,393	40,785	19
Clinton	31,278	16,075	15,203	5,306	28,157	10
Columbia	41,976	20,908	21,068	9,444	43,222	19
Cortland	25,081	12,632	12,449	5,741	24,607	11
Delaware	36,990	18,829	18,181	8,190	35,396	18
Dutchess	55,124	27,447	27,677	12,149	52,395	18
Erie	78,635	41,208	37,427	14,631	62,466	21
Essex	25,102	12,966	12,136	5,286	23,634	16
Franklin	18,692	9,383	9,309	3,356	16,518	15
Fulton	18,579	9,150	9,499	4,203	18,049	11
Genesee	28,845	14,648	14,197	6,509	29,964	13
Greene	31,957	16,389	15,628	6,884	30,446	11
Hamilton	1,882	1,034	648	428	1,907	7
Herkimer	37,424	19,083	18,341	8,552	37,477	19
Jefferson	64,999	33,324	31,675	13,772	60,984	30
Kings	78,691	38,035	40,656	12,896	47,613	6
Lewis	20,218	10,442	9,776	4,287	17,830	13
Livingston	33,193	16,782	16,411	7,300	35,140	10
Madison	40,987	20,743	20,244	9,615	40,008	14
Monroe	70,809	35,477	35,442	14,231	64,902	19
Montgomery	29,643	15,077	14,566	6,592	35,818	10
New-York	371,102	180,365	190,737	64,233	312,710	117
Niagara	34,569	17,927	16,723	6,784	31,132	12
Oneida	84,776	42,561	42,215	17,435	85,310	26
Onondaga	70,175	35,830	34,345	15,812	67,911	18
Otsego	42,592	21,620	20,972	9,405	48,501	15
Orange	52,227	25,924	26,303	10,590	50,739	14
Orleans	25,845	13,106	12,739	5,759	25,127	9
Oswego	48,441	24,997	23,444	10,310	43,619	22
Otsego	50,509	25,221	25,288	11,745	49,628	22
Putnam	13,258	6,758	6,500	3,009	12,825	6
Queens	31,849	16,241	15,608	6,168	30,324	6
Rensselaer	62,338	30,926	31,413	13,437	60,259	14
Richmond	13,673	6,988	6,685	2,608	10,965	4
Rockland	13,741	7,335	6,406	2,772	11,965	4
Saratoga	41,477	20,804	20,673	9,582	40,553	20
Schenectady	16,630	8,382	8,248	3,635	17,387	6
Schoharie	32,488	16,280	16,208	6,053	32,358	12
Seneca	24,972	12,533	12,419	5,459	24,874	10
St. Lawrence	62,354	31,781	30,573	11,885	56,708	28
Steuben	51,679	26,742	24,937	11,212	46,138	30
Suffolk	34,579	17,750	16,829	7,767	32,469	9
Sullivan	18,727	9,783	8,944	4,019	15,692	13
Tioga	22,456	11,521	10,935	4,933	20,597	9
Tompkins	38,168	19,121	19,047	8,668	37,948	10
Ulster	48,907	25,044	23,863	10,646	45,822	16
Warren	14,908	7,642	7,866	3,372	13,422	10
Washington	40,554	20,446	20,108	9,203	41,180	17
Wayne	42,515	21,855	20,866	9,548	42,037	15
Westchester	47,578	24,230	23,348	9,858	48,687	22
Westmoreland	27,205	13,737	13,468	5,767	29,662	13
Yates	20,777	10,447	10,330	4,722	20,437	8
Total	2,600,374	1,313,335	1,287,069	475,440	2,428,921	643

THE SWITZ ALMANAC

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

NEW 1848 NEW YORK

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 30, 1847.)

EXECUTIVE—PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, <i>President</i>	Salary \$25,000
GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, <i>Vice-President</i>	" 6,000
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of State</i>	" 6,000
ROBERT J. WALKER, of Mississippi, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
JOHN Y. MASON, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 4,000
CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000

JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$6,000.

SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y. <i>Associate Justice</i>	JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga. <i>Associate Justice</i>
LEVI WOODBURY, of N. H. " ".....	JOHN MCKINLEY, of Ala. " ".....
JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, " ".....	WILLIAM CATRON, of Tenn. " ".....
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn. " ".....	PETER V. DANIEL, of Va. " ".....

[Salary of Associate Justice, \$4,500.]

Major-General of the Army—WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

XXXth CONGRESS.

Assembles December 6, 1847; Expires March 3, 1849.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, *President, ex officio.*

Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.	Members.	Term expires.
MAINE.		MARYLAND.		OHIO.	
Wyman B. S. Moor†.....	1851	James A. Pearce.....	1849	William Allen.....	1849
James W. Bradbury.....	1853	Reverdy Johnson.....	1851	Thomas Corwin.....	1851
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		VIRGINIA.		INDIANA.	
Charles G. Atherton.....	1849	James M. Mason.....	1851	Edward A. Hannegan.....	1849
* JOHN P. HALE.....	1853	Robert M. T. Hunter.....	1853	Jesse D. Bright.....	1853
VERMONT.		NORTH CAROLINA.		ILLINOIS.	
William Upham.....	1849	George E. Badger.....	1849	Sidney Breese.....	1849
Samuel S. Phelps.....	1851	Willie P. Mangum.....	1853	Stephen A. Douglas.....	1853
MASSACHUSETTS.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		MISSOURI.	
David Webster.....	1851	A. P. Butler.....	1849	David R. Atchison.....	1849
John Davis.....	1853	John C. Calhoun.....	1853	Thomas H. Benton.....	1851
RHODE ISLAND.		GEORGIA.		ARKANSAS.	
Albert C. Greene.....	1851	Walter T. Colquhoun.....	1849	Ambrose H. Sevier.....	1849
John H. Clarke.....	1853	John M. Berrien.....	1853	Chester Ashley.....	1853
CONNECTICUT.		ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN.	
John M. Niles.....	1849	Arthur P. Bagby.....	1849	Lewis Cass.....	1851
† Roger S. Baldwin.....	1851	Dixon H. Lewis.....	1853	Alpheus Felch.....	1853
NEW-YORK.		MISSISSIPPI.		FLORIDA.	
John A. Dix.....	1849	Jefferson Davis.....	1851	James D. Westcott, Jr.....	1849
Daniel S. Dickinson.....	1851	Henry Stuart Foote.....	1853	David Levy Yalee.....	1851
NEW-JERSEY.		LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
William L. Dayton.....	1851	Henry Johnson.....	1849	Thomas J. Rusk.....	1851
Jacob F. Miller.....	1853	Solomon U. Downs.....	1853	Samuel Houston.....	1853
PENNSYLVANIA.		TENNESSEE.		IOWA.	
Simon Cameron.....	1849	Hopkins L. Turney.....	1851	.....	.....
Daniel Sturgeon.....	1851	John Bell.....	1853	.....	.....
DELAWARE.		KENTUCKY.		.....
John M. Clayton.....	1851	John J. Crittenden.....	1849	.....	.....
Presley Spruance.....	1853	Joseph R. Underwood.....	1853	.....	.....

[Whigs, in *Italics*, 21; Locos, in Roman, 34.]

* Anti-Slavery, formerly Loco, elected by a union of Whig and Abolition votes.

† Appointed in place of James W. Huntington, deceased, by Gov. Masell, to hold till the next Legislature meets in May.

‡ Appointed by Gov. Dana, in place of John Fairfield, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Mass., Speaker.

MAINE

- 1.. David Hammons,
- 2.. Asa W. H. Clapp,
- 3.. Hiram Belcher,
- 4.. Franklin Clark,
- 5.. Ephraim K. Smart,
- 6.. James S. Wiley,
- 7.. Hezekiah Williams.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

- 1.† Amos Tuck,
- 2.. Charles H. Peaslee,
- 3.. James Wilson,
- 4.* James H. Johnson.

VERMONT.

- 1.. William Henry,
- 2.* Jacob Collamer,
- 3.* George P. Marsh,
- 4.. Lucius B. Peck.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1.* Robert C. Winthrop,
- 2.* Daniel P. King,
- 3.* Amos Abbott,
- 4.. John G. Palfrey,
- 5.* Charles Hudson,
- 6.* George Ashmun,
- 7.* Julius Rockwell,
- 8.* John Quincy Adams,
- 9.. Artemas Hale,
- 10.* Joseph Ginnell.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1.. Robert B. Cranston,
- 2.. Benj. B. Thurston.

CONNECTICUT.

- 1.* James Dixon,
- 2.* Samuel D. Hubbard,
- 3.* John A. Rockwell,
- 4.* Truman Smith.

NEW-YORK.

- 1.. Frederick W. Lord,
- 2.. Henry C. Murphy,
- 3.. Henry Nicoll,
- 4.* William B. Macleay,
- 5.. Fred'k A. Tallmadge,
- 6.. David S. Jackson,
- 7.. William Nelson,
- 8.. Cornelius Warren,
- 9.. Daniel E. St. John,
- 10.. Eliakim Sherrill,
- 11.. Peter H. Sylvester,
- 12.. Gideon Reynolds,
- 13.. John I. Slingerland,
- 14.. Orlando Kellogg,
- 15.. Sidney Lawrence,
- 16.* Hugh White,
17. GEORGE PETRIE,
- 18.. Joseph Mullen,
- 19.. William Collins,
- 20.* Timothy Jenkins,
- 21.. G. A. Starkweather,
- 22.. Ausburn Birdsall,
- 23.. William Duer,
- 24.. Daniel Gott,
- 25.. Barstow S. Conger,
- 26.. Wm. T. Lawrence,
- 27.. John M. Holley,

- 28.* Elias B. Holmes,
- 29.. Robert L. Rose,
- 30.. David Rumsey,
- 31.. Dudley Marvin,
- 32.. Nathan K. Hall,
- 33.. Harvey Putnam,
- 34.* Washington Hunt.

NEW-JERSEY.

- 1.* James G. Hampton,
- 2.. William A. Newell,
- 3.* Joseph Edsall,
- 4.. John Van Dyke,
- 5.. Dudley S. Gregory.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1.* Lewis C. Levin,
- 2.* Joseph R. Ingersoll,
- 3.. Charles Brown,
- 4.* Charles J. Ingersoll,
- 5.. John Freedly,
- 6.. Vacancy,
- 7.* Abra. R. McIlvaine,
- 8.* John Strohm,
- 9.. William Strong,
- 10.* Richard Brodhead,
- 11.. Chester Butler,
- 12.* David Wilmut,
- 13.* James Pollock,
- 14.. George N. Eckert,
- 15.. Henry Nes,
- 16.. Jasper E. Brady,
- 17.* John Blanchard,
- 18.. Andrew Stewart,
- 19.. Job Mann,
- 20.. John Dickey,
- 21.. Moses Hampton,
- 22.. J. W. Farrelly,
- 23.* James Thompson,
- 24.. Alexander Irvine.

DELAWARE.

- * John W. Houston.

MARYLAND.

- 1.* John G. Chapman,
- 2.. J. Dixon Roman,
- 3.* T. Watkins Ligon,
- 4.. Robert M. McLane,
- 5.. Alexander Evans,
- 6.. John W. Crisfield.

VIRGINIA.

- 1.* Archibald Atkinson,
- 2.. Richard K. Meade,
- 3.. Thomas S. Flournoy,
- 4.. Thomas S. Bocock,
- 5.. William L. Goggin,
- 6.. John M. Botts,
- 7.* Thomas H. Bayly,
- 8.. R. T. L. Beale,
- 9.* Henry S. Pendleton,
- 10.* John Bedinger,
- 11.. James McDowell,
- 12.. William B. Preston,
- 13.. Andrew S. Fulton,
- 14.. Rob't A. Thompson,
- 15.* William G. Brown.

FLORIDA.

- Edward C. Cabell.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1.. Thos. L. Clingan,
- 2.. Nathaniel Boyden,
- 3.* Dan' M. Barringer,
- 4.. Aug. H. Shepherd,
- 5.. Abram W. Venable,
- 6.* James J. McKay,
- 7.* John R. J. Daniel,
- 8.. Richard S. Donnell,
- 9.. David Outlaw.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1.* James A. Black,
- 2.* Richard F. Simpson,
- 3.* Joseph A. Woodward,
- 4.* A. D. Sims,
- 5.* Artemas Burt,
- 6.* Isaac E. Holmes,
- 7.* R. Barnwell Rhett.

GEORGIA.

- 1.* Thomas B. King,
- 2.. Alfred Iverson,
- 3.. John W. Jones,
- 4.* Hugh A. Haralson,
- 5.* John H. Lumpkin,
- 6.. Howell Cobb,
- 7.* Alex'r H. Stephens,
- 8.* Robert Toombs.

ALABAMA.

- 1.. John Gayle,
- 2.* Henry W. Hilliard,
- 3.. Sampson W. Harris,
- 4.. William M. Inge,
- 5.* George S. Houston,
- 6.. W. R. W. Cobb,
- 7.* F. W. Bowdon.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1.* Jacob Thompson,
- 2.. W. S. Featherston,
- 3.. Pat'k W. Tompkins,
- 4.. Albert G. Brown.

LOUISIANA.

- 1.* Emile La Serge,
- 2.* B. G. Thibodaux,
- 3.* J. M. Harmanson,
- 4.* Isaac E. Morse.

OHIO.

- 1.* James J. Faran,
- 2.. David Fisher,
- 3.* Robert C. Schenck,
- 4.. Richard S. Canby,
- 5.* William Sawyer,
- 6.. Rodolph's Dickinson,
- 7.. Jonathan D. Morris,
- 8.. John L. Taylor,
- 9.. Thomas O. Edwards,
- 10.. Daniel Duncan,
- 11.. John K. Miller,
- 12.* Samuel F. Vinson,
- 13.. Thomas Richey,
- 14.. Nathan Evans,
- 15.. William Kenyon, Jr.
- 16.. John D. Cummins,
- 17.* George Fries,
- 18.† SAMUEL LAHM,
- 19.. John Crowell,

20.* Nathan R. Childs,

21.* Hugh M. Hunt.

NEW-YORK.

- 1.* Linn Boyd,
- 2.. Samuel Peyton,
- 3.. B. L. Clark,
- 4.. Aylat Buckner,
- 5.. John B. Thompson,
- 6.. Green Adams,
- 7.. Garnett Duncan,
- 8.. Charles S. Morehead,
- 9.. Richard French,
- 10.. John P. Gaines.

TENNESSEE.

- 1.* Andrew Johnson,
- 2.* William M. Cocke,
- 3.* John H. Crozier,
- 4.. H. L. W. Hill,
- 5.* George W. Jones,
- 6.. James H. Thomas,
- 7.* Meredith P. Gentry,
- 8.. Washington Barrow,
- 9.. Lorenzo B. Chase,
- 10.* Fred'ck P. Stanton,
- 11.. William F. Haskell.

ILLINOIS.

- 1.* Robert Smith,
- 2.* John A. McClerand,
- 3.* Orlando B. Ficklin,
- 4.* John Wentworth,
- 5.. Wm. A. Richardson,
- 6.. Thomas J. Turner,
- 7.. Abraham Lincoln.

MISSOURI.

- 1.* James E. Bowlin,
- 2.. John Jameson,
- 3.. James S. Green,
- 4.. Willard P. Hall,
- 5.. John S. Phelps.

INDIANA.

- 1.. Elisha Embree,
- 2.* Thomas J. Henley,
- 3.. John L. Robinson,
- 4.* Caleb B. Smith,
- 5.* William W. Wick,
- 6.. George G. Dunn,
- 7.. Rich'd W. Thompson,
- 8.* John Pettit,
- 9.* Charles W. Cathcart,
- 10.. William Rookbill.

MICHIGAN.

- 1.* Robert McClelland,
- 2.. Charles E. Stuart,
- 3.. Kinaley S. Bingham.

TEXAS.

- 1.* David S. Kaufman,
- 2.* Timothy Pillsbury,

IOWA.

- 1.. William Thompson,
- 2.* Shepherd Lefter.

ARKANSAS.

- Robert W. Johnson.

DELEGATES.—[No vote.]

WISCONSIN:

- John H. Tweedy.

* Re-elected—25: New Members, 132.

† Independents.

Total Members.—Whigs (in Italics) 115. Locos (in Roman) 106. Independents (in SMALL CAP-ITALS) 4. Clear Whig majority, 3; Loco do. in last House, 63.

ORIGIN OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

FACTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

From an early period—prior even to Aaron Burr's celebrated though baffled expedition—adventurers in the United States have regarded with covetous eyes the rich, warm prairies of Texas, with the famous mines and glittering churches of Mexico. But for a generation this spirit was repressed rather than encouraged by our rulers. When in 1803-4, Louisiana was delivered up by the Spanish authorities to France, in pursuance of a Treaty of Cession just made by the imbecile Spanish monarch, Charles IV. with Napoleon, and immediately sold and delivered by the latter to our Government, it was insinuated in some quarters that Texas, and indeed the whole region East of the Rio Grande, ought to be included in the cession. But no single point or post West of the Sabine and South of the Red River was delivered by Spain to France, nor by France to our Government, nor even demanded on our part. On the other hand, Spain claimed that Mexico, including Texas, rightfully extended to the Mississipi. Natchitoches, on the Red River, within the present limits of Louisiana, was formally surrendered to us, while Nacogdoches, a few miles farther West, remained in undisputed, unquestioned Spanish possession down to the overthrow of Spanish domination in Mexico.

In 1806, there were serious forebodings of a collision between the Spanish forces under Don Antonio Cordero, Governor of Texas, and Gen. Simon Herrera, and our troops under Gen. Wilkinson. The Spaniards appeared in force several miles East of the Sabine, claiming that the provisional or traditional boundary between Louisiana and Texas ran through the Arroyo Hondo, seven miles West of Natchitoches, and considerably East of the Sabine. Gen. Wilkinson, on the other hand, acting under instructions from President Jefferson, insisted that the Sabine was the rightful boundary, and the Spaniards might retire

across it. After standing some time face to face, it was agreed that the Spaniards should retire across the Sabine and our troops fall back to Natchitoches. From that time the Sabine was the acknowledged provisional boundary between the Anglo-Saxon and Spanish power on the Mexican Gulf. There was in 1812 an insurrection in Texas against the Spanish domination, which was put down; but our Government claimed no right, and manifested no desire to meddle with the combatants. In 1816-17, our Collector at New-Orleans wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, complaining that Galveston Bay had become a resort and refuge of smugglers, freebooters and hard cases generally, to the serious detriment of the commerce and revenue of New-Orleans. Still, nothing was done by our Government in the premises—not even a vessel dispatched to the Texan coast to discipline these outlaws, as it was our solemn duty to do if their rendezvous was within the United States. Yet in making a treaty of Boundaries with Spain in 1818-19, of which the chief object was the acquisition of Florida, our Government set up a claim that Louisiana (not Texas) rightfully extended to the Rio Grande; and this claim was ably argued and enforced by John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State. It was surrendered, however, in the formation of the Treaty which gave us Florida, and by which the United States solemnly renounces 'all rights, claims and pretensions' to any territory lying West of the Sabine and South of the Red River of Louisiana. This same boundary was re-stated and agreed to by our Government in its Treaty with Mexico in 1828. Thus, if we ever had any color of right to Texas, under the Louisiana Treaty, we deliberately renounced and surrendered it in 1819, and reiterated the surrender in 1828. Yet in 1845 our Ambassador Shannon declared in an official commu-

lication to the Mexican Government that the acquisition of Texas had been a cherished object with our Government for the last twenty years!

In 1830, the designs of a portion of our people upon Texas had become quite transparent. A considerable number had gone there as settlers, and had obtained large grants of land from the Government of Mexico, upon condition of settling thereon a stipulated number of immigrants of the Catholic faith. Some of these grants of land were obtained under the false and groundless pretence that the applicants were Catholics who were not allowed the free enjoyment of their Religion in the United States, and therefore wished to migrate to a Catholic country. Of course, many of these immigrants were not merely undesirable settlers but turbulent and seditious, and were regarded with suspicion by the Mexicans.

In 1834-5, after repeated attempts had been made by our Government to purchase Texas, and been met with indignant refusal by Mexico, one *Samuel Houston* migrated to Texas. He had been Governor of Tennessee a few years previous—had married a wife and suddenly abandoned her without publicly known cause, retiring into the far Western wilds among savages, who made him a sort of Chief. Becoming wearied of this, he returned to Little Rock and ultimately to Washington, where he renewed his former close intimacy with Gen. Jackson, then President, and with other prominent men of the same stamp. When he departed, it was quite notorious in well informed circles at Washington that he had set out for Texas to raise an insurrection there and wrest the country from Mexico. On reaching Little Rock, on his way thither, this design was no longer concealed. The Arkansas State Gazette, in announcing his departure for Texas, significantly remarked: "We shall doubtless bear of his raising his flag there shortly." So we did.

The Texas Insurrection, the open and ostentatious drumming up of men, munitions and money throughout the South-west to sustain it—the most active and conspicuous participators in the public meetings and other appeals for this purpose being officers of the U. S. Government—the march of a U. S. Army into Texas notoriously to give countenance and aid to the insurgents—and the triumph of this nefarious land-gambling, slave-jobbing conspiracy over the feeble, cowardly, badly-offered legions of Mexico on the field of San Jacinto, are all matters of public history. Santa Anna, surprised with his advance-guard, while cut off by a sudden freshet from his main body, was routed, taken prisoner, threatened with death, and constrained to order a retreat of his headless forces across the Rio

Grande. He agreed also to acknowledge the independence of Texas, but the Mexican Government refused to ratify this engagement, to which, according to common sense and the Laws of Nations, no prisoner of war could bind his country. The war was afterward prosecuted in a desultory, languid fashion, the Mexicans rarely disturbing the Texan settlements, which gradually spread westward to the Nueces. In two instances only did the Texans cross that River in force and advance to the Rio Grande, and in both they were speedily repelled or hastily retreated.

It was now evident to all intelligent, reflecting men that Texas had been wrested from Mexico by citizens of the U. States for the purpose of annexing it to this Union, and with the additional intent of legalizing there in the institution of Negro Slavery, which had been expressly abolished by Mexico in 1824, but which many of the Texan settlers had nevertheless persisted in, not only holding the slaves they already had, but introducing more from the United States and even Africa. Conscientious men became aroused, and appealed to the moral sense of their countrymen. Prominent among them was the great Dr. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING of Boston, who, in 1836, in a letter of great clearness and cogency, denounced the whole Texas conspiracy and its obvious purposes as calculated to cover us with infamy. In this letter Dr. Channing says:

"TO ANNEX TEXAS IS TO DECLARE PERPETUAL WAR WITH MEXICO. THE SEIZURE OF TEXAS WILL NOT STAND ALONE. IT WILL DARKEN OUR FUTURE HISTORY. IT WILL BE LINKED BY AN IRON NECESSITY TO LONG-CONTINUED DEEDS OF KAPINE AND BLOOD. AGES MAY NOT SEE THE CATASTROPHE OF THE TRAGEDY, THE FIRST SCENE OF WHICH WE ARE SO READY TO ENACT."

This was no outburst of fanaticism, but the calm dictate of an enlightened understanding and conscience. Its substance was affirmed by a unanimous vote of the Massachusetts Legislature so late as 1843, and, in general terms, by public bodies and the Press throughout the Free States, down to 1844. In 1837, Gen. Jackson having retired from the Presidency, the first formal application was made on the part of Texas for Annexation to the Union. It was laid by Mr. Van Buren before his Cabinet, who unanimously decided to reject it. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, communicated this decision to the Texan Ministers, in a letter of which the following extract gives the import:

"So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texan Minister Plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of War with that adversary. * * * The United States might be justly suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of her compact [with Mexico] if the overture of Gen. Mont were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to postpone the quarrel of Texas with Mexico—a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the Treaty, and with the uniform policy and obvious welfare of the United States."

This decision, and the reasons assigned for it, were received by the American People with universal approbation. The positions of Mr. Forsyth were so manifestly sound that not even the most unscrupulous instruments of the Texas land speculators and slave-jobbers dared publicly to controvert them. Need we now argue that they emphatically condemn any Annexation of Texas to the Union until Peace should be established between her and Mexico?

[Bear in mind that this was after Mexico had committed, or permitted, most of all the spoliation upon our citizens so justly complained of, and before she had adjusted them by treaty and commenced paying them by installments—a process only interrupted by our Government's assent to Annexation.]

Mr. Van Buren in 1844 reaffirmed and enforced the doctrine laid down by Mr. Forsyth in 1837, as still pertinent and impregnable, notwithstanding the long cessation of actual hostilities against Texas by Mexico. In his letter to Mr. Hammett he said:

"If, as sensible men, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the immediate Annexation of Texas would draw after it a War with Mexico, can it be expedient to attempt it?"

"Could we hope to stand justified in the eyes of mankind for entering into such a war? more especially if its commencement is to be preceded by the appropriation to our own uses of the territory the sovereignty of which is in dispute between two nations, one of which we are to join in the struggle? This, Sir, is a matter of the very gravest importance in respect to which no American statesman or citizen can possibly afford to be indifferent. We have a character among the nations of the earth to maintain. It has hitherto been our pride and boast that, while the lust of power, with fraud and violence in its train, has led other and differently constituted Governments to aggression and conquest, or movements in these respects have always been regulated by reason and justice. Should not every one, then, who sincerely loves his country, consider, and that deeply, whether we would not, by the immediate Annexation of Texas, place a weapon in the hands of those who look upon us with distrustful and envious eyes, that would do us more real, lasting injury as a nation than the acquisition of such territory, valuable as it is, could possibly repair!"

Can the bearing of this on the right and wrong of the present War be misunderstood?

: About the same time. (April 17, '44.) Mr. Clay, in utter ignorance of Mr. Van Buren's letter, wrote from Raleigh to the National Intelligencer a frank and brief exposition of his own reasons for opposing the Annexation scheme, whence the following is an extract:

"Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in the assertion of her right [to Texas] by actual force of arms, which, if suspended are intended to be renewed. Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. *Annexation and War with Mexico are identical.* Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the sake of acquiring Texas," &c.

Between the writing and the publication of this letter, while we were all ignorant of its existence, a great meeting of the citizens of this Emporium was held at the Tabernacle to enter our solemn protest against this Annexation business, then pending. All parties united in it; the Whig party with entire

unanimity, with all that pretended to keep a conscience among the Loco-Focos—Henry Nicoll, the Congressman elect from the lower District, being one of the Vice-Presidents. The chair was taken by the venerable ALBERT GALLATIN, the most eminent citizen of New-York and the highest authority on International Law among us. He is one of the patriarchs of Jeffersonian Democracy, and now a Whig, though he takes no active part in politics. That meeting, after full deliberation, on motion of David D. Field, chairman of a retiring committee, unanimously

"Resolved, That the Annexation of Texas to this Union, as now contemplated, would, according to the acknowledged Laws of Nations, be a positive Declaration of War against Mexico—a War of Congress and an unjust War, in which this Nation would be supported by no sense of right, and be condemned by the unanimous voice of the civilized and Christian world."

Such was then the universal sentiment of the entire Whig party and a majority of the Loco-Focos who had any opinion of their own, throughout the Free States at least.

Mr. Clay, writing (Sept. 23) his last public letter before the Presidential Election, reiterated his inflexible hostility to Annexation while Texas should continue at war with and her independence unrecognized by Mexico, saying,

"I think it would be dishonorable, might involve us in War, and would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union."

In perfect accordance with this, Gen. Houston remarked in the United States Senate, when Congress was deliberating on Mr. Polk's War Message, (May 13, 1846,) that it was too late now to deliberate—that Texas and Mexico had long been at war, and that the United States became a party to that War in consenting to Annexation.

Need we add one word to show the impudent falsity, the utter absurdity, of the pretence that this war grew out of Mexican Spoliations, or was instigated by any act of Mexico whatever?

—A single word on the Rio Grande boundary of Texas, in addition to Senator BENTON's emphatic testimony: (See Almanac for '46.) SILAS WRIGHT, in his famous Wadsworth Speech, in 1844, observed:

"I felt it my duty to vote against the ratification of the Treaty for the Annexation. I believed that the Treaty, from the boundaries that must be implied from it, embraced a country to which Texas had no claim, over which she had never asserted jurisdiction, and which she had no right to cede." "It appeared to me then"—he continued—"if Mexico should tell us, 'We do not know you; we have no treaty to make with you'—and we were left to take possession by force, we must take the country as Texas had ceded it to us, and in doing that, we must do injustice to Mexico, and take a large portion of New Mexico, the people of which have never been under the jurisdiction of Texas. This to me was an insurmountable barrier—I could not place the country in that position."

Can these men have been grossly mistaken? Or did they mean to utter outrageous falsehood? What temptation had they to swerve from the truth?

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH

At the Lexington (Ky.) Mass Meeting, Nov. 13, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed it substantially as follows :

Ladies and Gentlemen :

The day is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country in regard to the unnatural War with Mexico. The public mind is agitated and anxious, and is filled with serious apprehensions as to its indefinite continuance, and especially as to the consequences which its termination may bring forth, menacing the harmony, if not the existence, of our Union.

It is under these circumstances I present myself before you. No ordinary occasion would have drawn me from the retirement in which I live ; but, while a single pulsation of the human heart remains, it should, if necessary, be dedicated to the service of one's country. And I have hoped that, although I am a private and humble citizen, an expression of the views and opinions I entertain, might form some little addition to the general stock of information, and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the perils and dangers which surround it.

I have come here with no purpose to attempt to make a fine speech, or any ambitious oratorical display. I have brought with me no rhetorical bouquets to throw into this assemblage. In the circle of the year Autumn has come, and the season of flowers has passed away. In the progress of years, my Spring-time has gone by, and I too am in the Autumn of life, and feel the frost of Age. My desire and aim are to address you earnestly, calmly, seriously and plainly, upon the grave and momentous subjects which have brought us together. And I am most solicitous that not a solitary word may fall from me, offensive to any party or person in the whole extent of the Union.

War, Pestilence, and Famine, by the common consent of mankind, are the three greatest calamities which can befall our species ; and War, as the most direful, justly stands foremost and in front. Pestilence and Famine, no doubt for wise although inscrutable purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow with obedience, humble submission and resignation. Their duration is not long, and their ravages are limited. They bring, indeed, great afflic-

tion, while they last, but Society soon recovers from their effects. War is the voluntary work of our own hands, and whatever reproaches it may deserve should be directed to ourselves. When it breaks out, its duration is indefinite and unknown—its vicissitudes are hidden from our view. In the sacrifice of human life, and in the waste of human treasure, in its losses and in its burdens, it affects both belligerent nations, and its sad effects of mangled bodies, of death, and of desolation, endure long after its thunders are hushed in peace. War unbinds society, disturbs its peaceful and regular industry, and scatters poisonous seeds of disease and immorality, which continue to germinate and diffuse their baneful influence long after it has ceased. Dazzling by its glitter, pomp and pageantry, it begets a spirit of wild adventure and romantic enterprise, and often disqualifies those who embark in it, after their return from the bloody fields of battle, from engaging in the industrious and peaceful vocations of life.

We are informed by a statement, which is apparently correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in this lamentable Mexican War, although it has yet been of only 18 months' existence, is equal to one-half of the whole of the American loss during the seven years' War of the Revolution ! And I venture to assert that the expenditure of treasure which it has occasioned, when it shall come to be fairly ascertained and footed up, will be found to be more than half of the pecuniary cost of the War of our Independence. And this is the condition of the party whose arms have been everywhere and constantly victorious !

How did we unhappily get involved in this War ? It was predicted as the consequence of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. If we had not annexed Texas, we should have had no War. The people were told that if that event happened, War would ensue. They were told that the War between Texas and Mexico had not been terminated by a treaty of peace ; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted province ; and that, if we received Texas into our Union, we took along with her the War existing between her and Mexico. And the Minister of Mexico formally announced to the Government at Washington, that the na-

tion would consider the Annexation of Texas to the United States as producing a state of war. But all this was denied by the partisans of Annexation. They insisted we should have no War, and even imputed to those who foretold it sinister motives for their groundless prediction.

But, notwithstanding a state of virtual War necessarily resulted from the fact of annexation of one of the belligerents to the United States, actual hostilities might have been probably averted, by prudence, moderation, and wise statesmanship. If General Taylor had been permitted to remain, where his own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at the point of Corpus Christi; and if a negotiation had been opened with Mexico, in a true spirit of amity and conciliation, War possibly might have been prevented. But, instead of this pacific and moderate course, while Mr. Slidell was bending his way to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, General Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon, and to plant them, in a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Slidell's mission. What else could have transpired but a conflict of arms?

Thus the War commenced, and the President, after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was prepared to raise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it, a preamble was inserted falsely attributing the commencement of the War to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth as I do, I never, never could have voted for that bill.

The exceptional conduct of the Federal party, during the last British War, has excited an influence in the prosecution of the present War, and prevented a just discrimination between the two Wars. That was a War of National defence, required, for the vindication of the National rights and honor, and demanded by the indignant voice of the people. President Madison himself, I know, at first reluctantly and with great doubt and hesitation, brought himself to the conviction that it ought to be declared. A leading, and perhaps the most influential member of his Cabinet, (Mr. Gallatin,) was, up to the time of its declaration, opposed to it. But nothing could withstand the irresistible force of public sentiment. It was a just War, and its great object, as announced at the time, was,

"Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," against the intolerable and oppressive acts of British power on the ocean. The justice of the War, far from being denied or controverted, was admitted by the Federal party, which only questioned it on considerations of policy. Being deliberately and constitutionally declared, it was, I think, their duty to have given to it their hearty cooperation. But the mass of them did not. They continued to oppose and thwart it, to discourage loans and enlistments, to deny the power of the General Government to march the militia beyond our limits, and to hold a Hartford Convention, which, whatever were its real objects, bore the aspect of seeking a dissolution of the Union itself. They lost and justly lost the public confidence. But has not an apprehension of a similar fate, in a state of a case widely different, repressed a fearless expression of their real sentiments in some of our public men?

How totally variant is the present War! This is no War of Defence, but one unnecessary and of offensive aggression. It is Mexico that is defending her firesides, her castles and her altars, not we. And how different also is the conduct of the Whig party of the present day from that of the major part of the Federal party during the War of 1812! Far from interposing any obstacles to the prosecution of the War, if the Whigs in office are reproachable at all, it is for having lent too ready a facility to it, without careful examination into the objects of the War. And, out of office, who have rushed to the prosecution of the War with more ardor and alacrity than the Whigs? Whose hearts have bled more freely than those of the Whigs? Who have more occasion to mourn the loss of sons, husbands, brothers, fathers than Whig parents, Whig wives and Whig brothers, in this deadly and unprofitable strife?

But the havoc of War is in progress, and the no less deplorable havoc of an inhospitable and pestilential climate. Without indulging in an unnecessary retrospect and useless reproaches on the past, all hearts and heads should unite in the patriotic endeavor to bring it to a satisfactory close. Is there no way that this can be done? Must we blindly continue the conflict without any visible object, or any prospect of a definite termination? This is the important subject upon which I desire to consult and to commune with you. Who, in this free government, is to decide upon the objects of a War, at its commencement, or at any time during its existence? Does the power belong to collective wisdom of the Nation in Congress assembled, or is it vested solely in a single functionary of the Government?

A declaration of War is the highest and most awful exercise of sovereignty. The

Convention, which framed our Federal Constitution, had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that War had often been commenced upon the most trifling pretexts; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to snatch a crown from the head of one potentate and place it upon the head of another; that it had often been prosecuted to promote alien and other interests than those of the nation whose chief had proclaimed it, as in the case of English wars for Hanoverian interests; and, in short, that such a vast and tremendous power ought not to be confided to the perilous exercise of one single man. The Convention, therefore, resolved to guard the War-making power against those great abuses, of which, in the hands of a monarch, it was so susceptible. And the security against those abuses which its wisdom devised, was to vest the War-making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the States. So apprehensive and jealous was the Convention of its abuse in any other hands: that it interdicted the exercise of the power to any State in the Union, without the consent of Congress. Congress, then, in our system of Government, is the sole depository of that tremendous power.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to declare War, and grant letters of-marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, and provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces. Thus we perceive that the principal power, in regard to War, with all its auxiliary attendants, is granted to Congress. Whenever called upon to determine upon the solemn question of Peace or War, Congress must consider and deliberate and decide upon the motives, objects and causes of the War. And, if a War be commenced without any previous declaration of its objects, as in the case of the existing War with Mexico, Congress must necessarily possess the authority, at any time, to declare for what purposes it shall be farther prosecuted. If we suppose Congress does not possess the controlling authority attributed to it; if it be contended that a War having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it to the accomplishment of any objects he pleases, without consulting and without any regard to the will of Congress; the Convention will have utterly failed in guarding the Nation against the abuses and ambition of a single individual. Either Congress, or the President, must have the right of determining upon the objects for which a War shall be prosecuted. There is no other alternative.

If the President possess it and may prosecute it for objects against the will of Congress, where is the difference between our Free Government and that of any other nation which may be governed by an absolute Czar, Emperor, or King?

Congress may omit, as it has omitted in the present War, to proclaim the objects for which it was commenced or has been since prosecuted, and in case of such omission the President, being charged with the employment and direction of the national force, is necessarily, left to his own judgment to decide upon the objects to the attainment of which that force shall be applied. But, whenever Congress shall think proper to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes a war shall be commenced or continued, it is the duty of the President to apply the national force to the attainment of those purposes. In the instance of the last War with Great Britain, the act of Congress by which it was declared was preceded by a Message of President Madison enumerating the wrongs and injuries of which we complained against Great Britain. That Message, therefore, and without it the well-known objects of the War, which was a War purely of defence, rendered it unnecessary that Congress should particularize, in the act, the specific objects for which it was proclaimed. The whole world knew that it was a War waged for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.

It may be urged that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without any express limitation as to its exercise; that the natural and ordinary termination of a War is by a treaty of peace; and therefore, that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without limitation, than that Congress possesses the War-making power, without restriction. These two powers then ought to be so interpreted as to reconcile the one with the other; and, in expounding the Constitution, we ought to keep constantly in view the nature and structure of our Free Government, and especially the great object of the Convention in taking the War-making power out of the hands of a single man and placing it in the safer custody of the representatives of the whole nation. The desirable reconciliation between the two powers is effected by attributing to Congress the right to declare what shall be the objects of a War, and to the President the duty of endeavoring to obtain those objects by the direction of the national force and by diplomacy.

I am broaching no new and speculative theory. The statute-book of the United States is full of examples of prior declarations by

Congress of the objects to be attained by negotiations with foreign powers, and the archives of the Executive Department furnish abundant evidence of the accomplishment of those objects, or the attempt to accomplish them by subsequent negotiation. Prior to the declaration of the last War against Great Britain, in all the restrictive measures which Congress adopted, against the two great belligerent powers of Europe, clauses were inserted in the several acts establishing them, tending to both or either of the belligerents the abolition of these restrictions if they would repeal their hostile Berlin and Milan Decrees and Orders in Council, operating against our commerce and navigation. And these acts of Congress were invariably communicated, through the Executive, by diplomatic notes, to France and Great Britain, as the basis upon which it was proposed to restore friendly intercourse with them. So after the termination of the War, various acts of Congress were passed, from time to time, offering to foreign powers the principle of reciprocity in the commerce and navigation of the United States with them. Out of these acts have sprung a class, and a large class, of treaties (four or five of which were negotiated while I was in the Department of State), commonly called Reciprocity Treaties, concluded under all the Presidents from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive. And with regard to commercial treaties, negotiated with the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they contained either appropriations, or were in conflict with unrepealed statutes, it has been ever held as the republican doctrine, from Mr. Jay's treaty down to the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. If, in the matter of foreign commerce, in respect to which the power vested in Congress to regulate it and the treaty-making power may be regarded as concurrent, Congress can previously decide the objects to which negotiation shall be applied, how much stronger is the case of War; the power to declare which is confided *exclusively* to Congress?

I conclude, therefore, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, with entire confidence, that Congress has the right, either at the beginning, or during the prosecution of any War, to decide the objects and purposes for which it was proclaimed, or for which it ought to be continued. And I think it is the duty of Congress, by some deliberate and authentic act, to declare for what objects the present War shall be longer prosecuted. I suppose the President would not hesitate to regulate his conduct by the pronounced will of Congress, and to employ the force and the diplomatic power of the nation to execute that will. But, if the President should de-

cline or refuse to do so, and, in contempt of the supreme authority of Congress, should persevere in waging the War, for other objects than those proclaimed by Congress, then it would be the imperative duty of that body to vindicate its authority by the most stringent and effectual and appropriate measures. And, if on the contrary, the enemy should refuse to conclude a treaty, containing stipulations securing the objects designated by Congress, it would become the duty of the whole Government to prosecute the War with all the national energy, until those objects were attained by a treaty of peace. There can be no insuperable difficulty in Congress making such an authoritative declaration. Let it resolve, simply, that the War shall or shall not be a War of Conquest; and, if a War of Conquest, what is to be conquered. Should a resolution pass, disclaiming the design of Conquest, peace would follow in less than sixty days, if the President would conform to his constitutional duty.

Here, fellow-citizens, I might pause, having indicated a mode by which the nation, through its accredited and legitimate representatives in Congress, can announce for what purposes and objects this War shall be longer prosecuted, and can thus let the whole people of the United States know for what end their blood is to be farther shed, and their treasure farther expended, instead of the knowledge of it being locked up and concealed in the bosom of one man. We should no longer perceive the objects of the War varying from time to time, according to the changing opinions of the Chief Magistrate charged with its prosecution. But I do not think it right to stop here. It is the privilege of the people, in their primary assemblies, and of every private man, however humble, to express an opinion in regard to the purposes for which the War should be continued; and such an expression will receive just so much consideration and consequence as it is entitled to, and no more.

Shall this War be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico, in all its boundless extent, to the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States any such design; but I confess I have been shocked and alarmed by manifestations of it in various quarters. Of all the dangers and misfortunes which could befall this nation, I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most direful and fatal. History tells the mournful tale of conquering nations and conquerors. The three most celebrated conquerors, in the civilized world, were Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon. The first, after overrunning a large portion of Asia, and sifting and lamenting that there were no more worlds to subdue, met a premature and igno-

his death. His lieutenants quarreled and warred with each other as to the spoils of his victories, and finally lost them all. Cæsar, after conquering Gaul, returned with his triumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalia, trampled upon the liberties of his country, and expired by the patriot hand of Brutus. But Rome ceased to be free. War and conquest had enervated and corrupted the masses. The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a long line of emperors succeeded, some of whom were the most execrable monsters that ever existed in human form. And that most extraordinary man, perhaps, in all history, after subjugating all continental Europe, occupying almost all its capitals—seriously threatening, according to M. Thiers, proud Albion itself—and decking the brows of various members of his family with crowns torn from the heads of other monarchs, lived to behold his own dear France itself in the possession of his enemies, and was made himself a wretched captive, and, far removed from country, family, and friends, breathed his last on the distant and inhospitable rock of St. Helena. The Alps and the Rhine had been claimed as the natural boundaries of France, but even these could not be secured in the treaties to which she was reduced to submit. Do you believe that the people of Macedonia or Greece, of Rome, or of France, were benefited, individually or collectively, by the triumphs of their great Captains? Their sad lot was immense sacrifice of life, heavy and intolerable burdens, and the ultimate loss of liberty itself.

That the power of the United States is competent to the conquest of Mexico is quite probable. But it could not be achieved without frightful carnage, dreadful sacrifices of human life, and the creation of an onerous National Debt; nor could it be completely effected, in all probability, until after the lapse of many years. It would be necessary to occupy all its strongholds, to disarm its inhabitants, and keep them in constant fear and subjection. To consummate the work, I presume that Standing Armies, not less than a hundred thousand men, would be necessary to be kept perhaps always in the bosom of their country. These standing armies reveling in a foreign land, and accustomed to trample upon the liberties of a foreign people, at some distant day, might be fit and ready instruments under the lead of some daring and unprincipled chieftain, to return to their country and prostrate the public liberty.

Supposing the conquest to be once made, what is to be done with it? Is it to be governed, like Roman Provinces, by Proconsuls? Would it be compatible with the genius, character, and safety of our free institutions, to keep such a great country as Mexico, with

a population of not less than nine millions, in a state of constant military subjection?

Shall it be annexed to the United States? Does any considerate man believe it possible that two such immense countries, with territories of nearly equal extent, with populations so incongruous, so different in race, in language, in religion and in laws, could be blended together in one harmonious mass, and happily governed by one common authority? Murmurs, discontent, insurrectionary rebellion would inevitably ensue, until the incompatible parts would be broken asunder, and possibly, in the frightful struggle, our present glorious Union itself would be dissevered or dissolved. We ought not to forget the warning voice of all history, which teaches the difficulty of combining and consolidating together conquering and conquered nations. After the lapse of eight hundred years, during which the Moors held their conquest of Spain, the indomitable courage, perseverance and obstinacy of the Spanish race finally triumphed over and expelled the African invaders from the Peninsula. And even within our own time, the colossal power of Napoleon, when at its loftiest height, was incompetent to subdue and subjugate the proud Castilian. And here in our own neighborhood, Lower Canada, which, near one hundred years ago, after the conclusion of the Seven Years' War, was ceded by France to Great Britain, remains a foreign land in the midst of the British provinces, foreign in feelings and attachment, and foreign in laws, language and religion. And what has been the fact with poor, gallant, generous, and oppressed Ireland? Centuries have passed since the overbearing Saxon overran and subdued the Emerald Isle. Rivers of Irish blood have flowed, during the long and arduous contest. Insurrection and rebellion have been the order of the day; and yet, up to this time, Ireland remains alien in feeling, affection and sympathy toward the power which has so long borne her down. Every Irishman hates, with a mortal hatred, his Saxon oppressor. Although there are great territorial differences between the condition of England and Ireland, as compared to that of the United States and Mexico, there are some points of striking resemblance between them. Both the Irish and the Mexicans are probably of the same Celtic race. Both the English and the Americans are of the same Saxon origin. The Catholic Religion predominates in both the former; the Protestant among both the latter. Religion has been the fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and discontent between the Irish and the English nations. Is there no reason to apprehend that it would become so between the people of the United States and those of Mexico, if they were united together? Why should we seek to interfere with them?

in their mode of worship of a common Saviour? We believe they are wrong, especially in the exclusive character of their faith, and that we are right. They think that they are right and we wrong. What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own solemn convictions of conscientious duty toward God?—Who, but the Great Arbiter of the Universe, can judge in such a question? For my own part, I sincerely believe and hope that those who belong to all the departments of the great Church of Christ, if, in truth and purity, they conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss which all aim finally to reach. I think that there is no potentate in Europe, whatever his religion may be, more enlightened or at this moment so interesting as the liberal head of the Papal See.

But I suppose it to be impossible that those who favor, if there be any who favor, the annexation of Mexico to the United States, can think that it ought to be perpetually governed by military sway. Certainly no votary of human liberty could deem it right that a violation should be perpetrated of the great principles of our own Revolution, according to which, laws ought not to be enacted and taxes ought not to be levied, without representation on the part of those who are to obey the one and pay the other. Then, Mexico is to participate in our councils and equally share in our legislation and government. But, suppose she would not voluntarily choose representatives to the National Congress, is our soldiery to follow the electors to the ballot-box, and by force to compel them, at the point of the bayonet, to deposit their ballots? And how are the nine millions of Mexican people to be represented in the Congress of the United States of America and the Congress of the United States of the Republic of Mexico combined? Is every Mexican, without regard to color or caste, per capita, to exercise the elective franchise? How is the quota of representation between the two Republics to be fixed? Where is their seat of common government to be established? And who can foresee or foretell, if Mexico, voluntarily or by force, were to share in the common government, what would be the consequence to her or to us? Unprepared, as I fear her population yet is, for the practical enjoyment of self-government, and of habits, customs, language, laws, and religion so totally different from our own, we should present the revolting spectacle of a confused, distracted, and motley Government. We would have a Mexican Party, a Pacific Ocean Party, an Atlantic Party, in addition to the other parties which exist, or with which we are threatened, each striving to execute its own particular views and purposes, and re-

proaching the others with thwarting and disappointing them. The Mexican representation, in Congress, would probably form a separate and impenetrable corps, always ready to throw itself into the scale of any other party, to advance and promote Mexican interests. Such a state of things could not long endure. Those, whom God and geography have pronounced should live asunder, could never be permanently and harmoniously united together.

Do we want for our own happiness or greatness the addition of Mexico to the existing Union of our States? If our population were too dense for our territory, and there was a difficulty in obtaining honorably the means of subsistence, there might be some excuse for an attempt to enlarge our dominions. But we have no such apology. We have already, in our glorious country, a vast and almost boundless territory. Beginning at the North, in the frozen regions of the British Provinces, it stretches thousands of miles along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mexican Gulf, until it almost reaches the Tropics. It extends to the Pacific Ocean, borders on those great inland seas, the Lakes, which separate us from the possessions of Great Britain, and it embraces the great Father of Rivers, from its uppermost source to the Belize, and the still longer Missouri, from its mouth to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. It comprehends the greatest variety of the richest soils; capable of almost all the productions of the earth, except tea and coffee and the spices; and it includes every variety of climate which the heart could wish or desire. We have more than ten thousand millions of acres of waste and unsettled lands—enough for the subsistence of ten or twenty times our present population. Ought we not to be satisfied with such a country? Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is it not the height of ingratitude to Him, to seek by war and conquest, indulging in a spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of His common children? If we pursue the object of such a conquest, beside mortgaging the revenue and resources of this country for ages to come, in the form of an onerous National Debt, we should have greatly to augment that Debt by an assumption of the sixty or seventy millions of the National Debt of Mexico. For I take it that nothing is more certain than that, if we obtain voluntarily or by conquest a foreign nation, we acquire it with all the incumbrances attached to it. In my humble opinion, we are now bound in honor and morality to pay the just debt of Texas. And we should be equally bound by the same obligations, to pay the debts of Mexico, if it were annexed to the United States.

Of the possessions which appertain to Man, in his collective or individual condition, none should be preserved and cherished with more sedulous and unremitting care than that of an unsullied character. It is impossible to estimate it too highly in society when attached to an individual, nor can it be exaggerated or too greatly magnified in a nation. Those who lose or are indifferent to it become just objects of scorn and contempt. Of all the abominable transactions which sully the pages of history, none exceed in enormity that of the dismemberment and partition of Poland by the three great Continental Powers—Russia, Austria and Prussia. Ages may pass away, and centuries roll around, but so long as human records endure, all mankind will unite in execrating the rapacious and detestable deed. That was accomplished by overwhelming force, and the unfortunate existence of fatal dissensions and divisions in the bosom of Poland. Let us avoid affixing to our name and national character a similar, if not worse, stigma. I am afraid that we do not now stand well in the opinion of other parts of Christendom. Repudiation has brought upon us much reproach. All the nations, I apprehend, look upon us, in the prosecution of the present War, as being actuated by a spirit of rapacity, and an inordinate desire for territorial aggrandizement. Let us not forfeit altogether their good opinions. Let us command their applause by a noble exercise of forbearance and justice.—In the elevated station which we hold, we can safely afford to practice the God-like virtues of moderation and magnanimity. The long series of glorious triumphs, achieved by our gallant commanders and their brave armies, unattended by a single reverse, justify us, without the least danger of tarnishing the national honor, in disinterestedly holding out the olive-branch of peace. We do not want the mines, the mountains, the morasses and the sterile lands of Mexico. To her the loss of them would be humiliating, and be a perpetual source of regret and mortification. To us they might prove a fatal acquisition, producing distraction, dissension, division, possibly disunion. Let, therefore, the integrity of the national existence and national territory of Mexico remain undisturbed. For one, I desire to see no part of her territory torn from her by war. Some of our people have placed their hearts upon the acquisition of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California. To us, as a great maritime power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime power, it can never be of much advantage. If we can obtain it by fair purchase for a just equivalent, I should be happy to see it so acquired. As, whenever

the War ceases, Mexico ought to be required to pay the debts due our citizens, perhaps an equivalent for that Bay may be found in that debt, our Government assuming to pay to our citizens whatever portion of it may be applied to that object. But it should form no motive in the prosecution of the War, which I would not continue a solitary hour the sake of that harbor.

But what it will be asked, shall we make peace without any indemnity for the expenses of the war? If the published documents in relation to the late negotiations between Mr. Triat and the Mexican Commissioners be true, and I have not seen them anywhere contradicted, the Executive properly waived any demand of indemnity for the expenses of the War. And the rupture of that negotiation was produced, by our Government insisting upon a cession from Mexico, of the strip of mostly barren land between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo and New Mexico, which Mexico refused to make. So that we are now fighting, if not for the conquest of all Mexico, as intimated in some quarters, for that narrow strip, and for the barren province of New-Mexico, with its few miserable mines. We bought all the province of Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars, and it is, in my opinion, worth more than all Mexico together. We bought Florida at five millions of dollars, and a hard bargain it was, since, beside that sum, we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think we were entitled, as the western limit of the Province of Louisiana, and were restricted to that of the Sabine. And we are now, if not seeking the conquest of all Mexico, to continue this War indefinitely for the inconsiderable objects to which I have just referred.

But, it will be repeated: Are we to have no indemnity for the expenses of the war? Mexico is utterly unable to make us any pecuniary indemnity, if the justice of the War on our part entitled us to demand it. Her country has been laid waste; her cities burned or occupied by our troops, her means so exhausted that she is unable to pay even her own armies. And every day's prosecution of the War, while it would augment the amount of our indemnity, would lessen the ability of Mexico to pay it. We have seen, however, that there is another form in which we are to demand indemnity. It is to be territorial indemnity! I hope, for reasons already stated, that that firebrand will not be brought into our country.

Among the resolutions, which it is my intention to present for your consideration, at the conclusion of this address, one proposes, in your behalf and mine, to disavow, in the most positive manner, any desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of introducing slavery into it. I

do not know that any citizen of the United States entertains such a wish. But such a motive has often been imputed to the Slave States, and I therefore think it necessary to notice it on this occasion. My opinions on the subject of Slavery are well known. They have the merit if it be one, of consistency, uniformity, and long duration. I have ever regarded Slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the present, I fear, an irremediable wrong, to its unfortunate victims. I should rejoice if not a single slave breathed the air or was within the limits of our country. But here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can, with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety and happiness of both races. Every State has the supreme, uncontrolled and exclusive power to decide for itself whether slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior intervention from any quarter. In States, where the slaves outnumber the whites, as is the case with several, the blacks could not be emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen, without becoming the governing race in those States. Collisions and conflicts, between the two races, would be inevitable, and, after shocking scenes of rapine and carnage, the extinction or expulsion of the blacks would certainly take place. In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I thought the proportion of slaves, in comparison with the whites, was so inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate this evil in our State. That system was totally different from the immediate abolition of Slavery for which the party of the Abolitionists of the present day contend. Whether they have intended it or not, it is my calm and deliberate belief, that they have done incalculable mischief even to the very cause which they espoused, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union. According to the system we attempted, near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such; but all who might be born subsequent to a specified day, were to become free at the age of twenty-eight, and during their service were to be taught to read, write and cypher. Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate emancipation, they would have entered upon the possession of their freedom, capable in some degree of enjoying it. After a hard struggle, the system was defeated, and I regret it extremely, as, if it had been then adopted, our State would be now nearly rid of that reproach.

Since that epoch, a scheme of unmixed benevolence has sprung up, which, if it had existed at that time, would have obviated one of the greatest objections which was made to

gradual emancipation, which was the continuance of the emancipated slaves to abide among us. That scheme is the American Colonization Society. About twenty-eight years ago, a few individuals, myself among them, met together in the City of Washington, and laid the foundation of that Society. It has gone on amid extraordinary difficulties and trials, sustaining itself almost entirely by spontaneous and voluntary contributions, from individual benevolence, with scarcely any aid from Government. The Colonies, planted under its auspices, are now well established communities, with churches, schools and other institutions appertaining to the civilized state. They have made successful war in repelling attacks and invasions by their barbarous and savage neighbors. They have made treaties, annexed territories to their dominion, and are blessed with a free representative government. I recently read a message, from one of their Governors to their Legislature, which, in point of composition, and in careful attention to the public affairs of their Republic, would compare advantageously with the Messages of the Governors of our own States. I am not very superstitious, but I do solemnly believe that these Colonies are blessed with the smiles of Providence, and if we may dare attempt penetrating the veil by which He conceals His all-wise dispensations from mortal eyes, that He designs that Africa shall be the refuge and the home of the descendants of its sons and daughters, torn and dragged from their native land by lawless violence.

It is a philanthropic and consoling reflection that the moral and physical condition of the African race in the United States, even in a state of slavery, is far better than it would have been if their ancestors had never been brought from their native land. And if it should be the decree of the Great Ruler of the Universe that their descendants shall be made instruments in His hands to the establishment of Civilization and the Christian Religion throughout Africa, our regrets, on account of the original wrong, will be greatly mitigated.

It may be argued that, in admitting the injustice of Slavery, I admit the necessity of an instantaneous reparation of that injustice. Unfortunately, however, it is not always safe, practicable or possible, in the great movements of States and public affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the infliction of previous injustice. In the inception of it, we may oppose and denounce it; by our most strenuous exertions; but, after its consummation, there is often no other alternative left us but to deplore its perpetration, and to acquiesce as the only course, in its existence, as a less evil than the frightful consequences which might ensue from the vain endeavor to repair it. Slavery

is one of those unfortunate instances. The evil of it was inflicted upon us by the parent country of Great Britain, against all the entreaties and remonstrances of the Colonies. And here it is among and amid us, and we must dispose of it as best we can under all the circumstances which surround us. It continued, by the importation of slaves from Africa, in spite of Colonial resistance, for a period of more than a century and a half, and it may require an equal or longer lapse of time before our country is entirely rid of the evil. And in the meantime, moderation, prudence and discretion among ourselves, and the blessings of Providence, may be all necessary to accomplish our ultimate deliverance from it. Examples of similar infliction of irreparable national evil and injustice might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. The case of the Annexation of Texas to the United States is a recent and an obvious one, which, if it were wrong, cannot now be repaired. Texas is now an integral part of our Union, with its own voluntary consent. Many of us opposed the Annexation with honest zeal and most earnest exertions. But who would now think of perpetrating the folly of casting Texas out of the Confederacy and throwing her back upon her own independence, or into the arms of Mexico? Who would now seek to divorce her from this Union? The Creeks and the Cherokee Indians were, by the most exceptional means, driven from their country, and transported beyond the Mississippi River. Their lands have been fairly purchased and occupied by inhabitants of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Who would now conceive the flagrant injustice of expelling those inhabitants and restoring the Indian country to the Cherokees and Creeks, under color of repairing original injustice? During the War of our Revolution, millions of paper money were issued by our ancestors, as the only currency with which they could achieve our liberties and independence. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of families were stripped of their homes and their all, and brought to ruin, by giving credit and confidence to that spurious currency. Stern necessity has prevented the reparation of that great national injustice.

But I forbear: I will no longer trespass upon your patience or farther tax my own voice, impaired by a speech of more than three hours' duration which professional duty required me to make only a few days ago. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain, I have shown—

1st. That the present War was brought about by the Annexation of Texas and the subsequent order of the President, without the previous consent and authority of Congress.

2d. That the President, being unenlightened and uninstructed, by any public declaration of Congress, as to objects for which it ought to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it, is, necessarily, left to his own sense of what the national interests and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war-making power of the nation, as to motives, causes and objects, is confided by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment of Congress.

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement or during the progress of any War, to declare for what objects and purposes the War ought to be waged and prosecuted.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the Nation for what objects the present War shall be longer continued: that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to and carry out this declared will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the farther progress of the War by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the Nation the objects for which this War shall be farther protracted, and public suspense and public inquietude will no longer remain. If it is to be a War of conquest of all, or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will no longer be agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But, although I might have forbore to express any opinion whatever as to the purposes and objects for which the War should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth anything or not, from the public examination. Accordingly I have stated:

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and, especially, to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it anywhere exists, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending Slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce, in a series of Resolutions, which I beg now to submit to your consideration and judgment. They are the following:

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy War existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the Annexation of Texas to the former; and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of

the United States for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; and that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was impudent and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having, by subsequent acts, recognized the War thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby National.

2. Resolved, That, in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the War ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress, being invested with power to declare War, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the full and complete war-making power of the United States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes and objects of any War, when it commences, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4. Resolved, As the farther opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes and objects the existing War ought to be farther prosecuted; that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and that, if after such declaration the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the War for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the farther progress of the War, taking care to make ample provision for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency. And, if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the War with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexing Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force—in other words, by despotism exercised over the Mexican people, in the first instance, but which, there would be just cause to apprehend, might in process of time be extended over the people of the United States: That we deprecate, therefore, such a union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of free and lib-

eral institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness, according to what it may deem best for itself.

6. Resolved, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders, during the War with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtues of moderation and magnanimity toward their discomfited foe. We have no desire for the dismemberment of the United States of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7. Resolved, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose propagating Slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States, into such foreign territory.

8. Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing War shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known; who are anxious to avert present and future perils and dangers, with which it may be fraught, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

After reading the resolutions and handing them to the Secretary, Mr. Clay concluded, apologizing for the length of time which he had trespassed upon the meeting, and thanking the ladies and gentlemen, most cordially, for the honor done him by their attendance, on this occasion, and the profound attention with which they had listened to him.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The speech was often interrupted by bursts of applause, and both at its commencement and conclusion there was tremendous cheering.

NOTE.—The *National Intelligencer* thus disposes of *The Union's* sole cavil of any consequence at the accuracy of Mr. Clay's Speech:

"Mr. Sidelld must have been considered as on his way to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, so long as it was uncertain whether or not he would be received by Mexico on his diplomatic capacity. The order to General Taylor to transplant his command to the Rio Grande was given before any information was received here of the result of Mr. Sidelld's application to be so received. Without waiting for the decision of the Mexican Government on the question of receiving Mr. Sidelld, while that question was depending, and the Mexican Government impeding for time—that is to say, more than two months before Mr. Sidelld demanded his passport from the Mexican Government—Gen. Taylor was ordered to march the army under his command to the Rio Grande, and simultaneously a strong naval force was ordered to be assembled in the Gulf of Mexico. It was not until the 15th of April, full three months after the order was issued to Gen. Taylor, and twenty days after he began his march, that it was known here (in this city) that Mr. Sidelld had finally been refused to be received.

Nay, the file of *The Union* itself conclusively exposes its own blunder in this matter. The order to Gen. Taylor was, as we have said, issued on the 13th January. In the issue of February 10 the Editor informed his readers not only that Mr. Sidelld had not been rejected; but that "he had been received with much courtesy, and welcomed in the society of the metropolis as an elegant and accomplished gentleman. He had not yet been received by the Government in an official capacity, neither had they declined his reception."

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Narrative of Events continued from Whig Almanac for 1847, p. 37.

OUR narrative of the War, in last year's publication, left Gen. Taylor in camp before Monterey, which place had been surrendered to him on the 21st of September: Gen. Kearney on the march to California, after the capture of Santa Fé, (August 18,) and the organization of a temporary Government in New Mexico, Charles Bent being appointed chief executive officer: Commodore Stockton in declared possession of California, proclaiming himself Governor and promulgating a code of laws: Gen. Wool in possession of Monclova, where he arrived October 30, and preparing to advance to Chihuahua: Com. Perry master of Tabasco: Com. Conner in possession of Tampico: Gen. Scott just ordered (Nov. 23) to proceed to Mexico and organize the Gulf Coast Expedition: and Santa Anna at San Luis de Potosi with a large force, awaiting the advance of Gen. Taylor. From this point (November, 1847) we continue our narrative.

Gen. Taylor, having established his headquarters at Monterey, ordered Gen. Worth, with 1,200 men and 8 pieces of artillery, to advance to Saltillo, 70 miles from Monterey toward San Luis; and Gen. Wool, with 3,400 men and 6 pieces of artillery, to take post in the town of Parras, about 70 miles north-east of Saltillo. Gen. Patterson having been ordered to join Gen. Scott on the Coast, the command of the reserve was allotted to Gen. Butler, with Monterey for his headquarters. No opposition was met at Saltillo and Parras, the Mexicans having retreated toward San Luis. Vera Cruz was in close blockade; and Santa Anna had executive control in the Capital.

On the 15th of December, Gen. Taylor marched for Victoria: on the 17th he joined the 2d regiment of infantry and the 2d Tennessee regiment at Camargo. At Montemorelos, 68 miles from Monterey, Gen. Taylor learned that Gen. Worth momentarily expected an attack on Victoria by Santa Anna, and ordering Gen. Quitman, with a field battery, to meet Gen. Patterson at Victoria, Gen. Taylor fell back on Monterey, and on the 20th advanced toward Saltillo with Gen. Twiggs's division. The arrival of Gen. Wool with reinforcements at Saltillo, and the retirement of the Mexicans toward San Luis, changed this plan, and Gen. Taylor directed his march toward Victoria, where he arrived December 30.

The operations of Gen. Scott, who had superseded Gen. Taylor in chief command, withdrew from the latter nearly all the regular troops and Gen. Worth, who proceeded with his detachment toward Vera Cruz. Gen. Taylor himself was directed to fall back to Monterey and await recruits: he had but 600 regulars when he again reached Monterey. All of January and a portion of February he remained almost inactive at Monterey—reinforcements occasionally arriving, until his force reached 6,000 effective men, mostly new recruits.

Anticipating an attack by Santa Anna to cut off his communication with Matamoros, Gen. Taylor advanced rapidly toward San Luis, and on the 20th February encamped at Agua Nueva, 18 miles south of Saltillo, with a force of about 5,400 men: Santa Anna, with an army of about 20,000, being at Encarnacion, only one day's march south of this position. Having reconnoitered the Mexican position and strength, and satisfied himself that his camp at Agua Nueva could be easily outflanked by this immense force, Gen. Taylor fell back about 11 miles and took a position in front of the hacienda of BUENA VISTA, where the road passed through a narrow defile—the valley on the right being impracticable for artillery, and the deep gullies and precipitous ridges on the left mainly paralyzing the efforts of cavalry. In this position he prepared to receive Santa Anna's attack. Capt. Washington's battery, 4th artillery, was placed to command the road; the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, Col. Hardin and Bissell, each 8 companies, with Capt. Conner's company of Texas volunteers, occupied the ridges on the left and rear; the Arkansas cavalry, Col. Yell, and Kentucky cavalry, Col. Marshall, formed the extreme left at the base of the mountain; while the Indiana brigade, Gen. Lane, the Mississippi riflemen, Col. Davis, the 1st and 2d dragoons, Capt. Steen, and Lt. Col. May, and Capt. Sherman and Bragg's 3d artillery light batteries, were held in reserve.

Thus situated, Feb. 22, (the anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Gen. Taylor was summoned to surrender by Santa Anna, as follows:

[TRANSLATION].—"You are surrounded by 20,000 men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you

From a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.—With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.—God and Liberty!—Camp at Encantada, February 22, 1847.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

"To Gen. Z. TAYLOR, commanding the forces of the U. S."

To this pompous demand, Gen. Taylor thus replied:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
near BUENA VISTA, February 22, 1847. }

"Sir: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline according to your request.—With high respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

"Señor Gen. D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada."

Some time elapsed after the return of the Mexican messenger before Santa Anna showed a disposition to open the battle. Occasionally a shell was thrown into our lines, but with no effect; and now and then a skirmish among the light troops, with small loss on our side, occupied the time until dark. Gen. Taylor, with the Mississippi regiment and 2d dragoons, returned to Saltillo; our main army bivouacked without fires, and lay upon their arms.

On the morning of the 23d, Gen. Taylor, having carefully provided against the surprise of Saltillo and other points in the rear, moved forward with all his available force to Buena Vista, arriving just after the commencement of the action. During the night the Mexicans had advanced a body of light troops along the mountain side for the purpose of outflanking our left; and here, at an early hour, the action began. Our riflemen under Col. Marshall, with a portion of the Illinois volunteers, sustained themselves against a greatly superior force, and did fatal execution with their favorite weapon. About 9 o'clock a strong demonstration was made against our centre; but a few shots from Capt. Washington's battery dispersed the assaulting column. In the meantime the Mexicans had advanced under cover of the ridges a large force, with the obvious intention of turning our left. This part of our line was formed by the 2d Indiana and 2d Illinois regiments, covering three pieces of light artillery under Capt. Brien—the whole immediately commanded by Brig. Gen. Lane. The Indianians and artillery were ordered forward, but were overborne by the greatly superior Mexican force, and retreated in confusion—one piece of artillery being left in the hands of the Mexicans. The

second Indiana regiment could not again be rallied, (except a few who joined the Mississippi regiment,) and took no farther part in the action. Col. Bissell's 2d Illinois regiment, being outflanked and unsupported, was now forced to retire; and the Mexicans, in great numbers, were pouring along the ridges and forming in our rear. At this moment Gen. Taylor arrived upon the field. The Mississippi regiment and the 2d Kentuckians, with Capt. Briggs's artillery, were immediately brought into action. These, with a portion of the 1st Illinoisians, drove back the enemy and recovered much of the ground before lost. The Mississippi regiment being heavily pressed, the 3d Indianians, Col. Lane, advanced to its support. At this point the battle raged long and desperately—shock after shock of the splendid Mexican cavalry being repulsed with a firmness and effect almost unparalleled. Our loss was heavy—that of the Mexicans appalling. All our regular cavalry and the Arkansas horse, under Lt. Col. May, were ordered to hold in check the Mexican column, which was still advancing along the base of the mountain. The concentration of artillery fire upon the masses of the Mexicans, and our determined resistance, had created confusion in their ranks, and some of their corps attempted to effect a retreat upon their main line of battle. An unsuccessful attempt was made by our 1st dragoons to charge and disperse these corps—the nature of the ground and the galling fire of a battery rendering a charge impracticable. A large body of Mexicans now concentrated on our extreme left, with a view to make a descent upon our baggage at the hacienda of Buena Vista. Lt. Col. May, with two pieces of Capt. Sherman's battery, was ordered to the support of this point, and the scattered forces near the hacienda formed under Maj. Monroe. Before our cavalry had reached the hacienda the Mexicans had made the attack, having been bravely met by the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Cols. Marshall and Yell. The Mexican column immediately divided, and one portion filed past the dépôt, where it received a galling fire from our men, and gained the mountain opposite, while the other portion regained the base of the mountain on our left. It was in this charge that the gallant Col. Yell was killed at the head of his column. Lt. Col. May, with dragoons and portions of the Arkansas and Indiana troops, now approached the base of the mountain, holding in check the Mexican right flank, upon the compact masses of which our artillery was dealing terrible destruction.

The Mexican army, by this effort to outflank us, had attained a most critical position—the large force which had gained our rear being cut off from the main body, with scarce a hope of retinon. At this moment Santa

Anna, to gain time for his men to get back, sent a flag of truce to Gen. Taylor, with a message asking him what he wanted! Orders were given to cease firing, and Gen. Wool was sent to Santa Anna; but, being unable to make the Mexicans cease firing, he returned without an interview, and the battle recommenced. But the object of this strange message was accomplished: the extreme right of the Mexican army, in spite of our efforts, rapidly retreated along the base of the mountain, and joined the main body.

The splendid Mexican corps of cavalry under Gen. Mison was sent over the distant plains, and posted along the roads between Buena Vista and Saltillo, probably to harass our army, *after its defeat*, in its retreat to the latter place. A few shots from our batteries, however, sent them pell-mell over the plains, and they were seen no more.

The firing on the principal field had now partially ceased, the Mexicans confining their efforts to the protection of their artillery. The Illinois and 2d Kentucky infantry at this moment boldly attacked the Mexican reserve—a largely superior force—and were almost overwhelmed by numbers. Capt. O'Brien, with two pieces, sustained the charge of the Mexicans with desperate bravery for a long time, but was forced to retire, and his guns were captured. Capt. Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, came rapidly into action, the Mexican lines being but a few yards from his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused them to hesitate, and the second and third drove them back in disorder, and saved the day. The 2d Kentucky regiment, Col. Clay, which had advanced beyond supporting distance in this affair, was driven back and closely-pressed by the Mexican cavalry; but passing a ravine, they brought their pursuers in range of Capt. Washington's battery, a few rounds from which drove them back with heavy loss. In the meantime the remainder of our artillery opened a heavy fire upon the right of the Mexicans, which threw them into disorder, and gave us the victory. In this last conflict we sustained our heaviest loss. Col. Hardin of 1st Illinois, and Col. McKee, and Lt. Col. Clay of 2d Kentucky regiment, fell at this time, while gallantly leading their men.

The Mexicans made no farther attempt to force our position; and the fall of night brought welcome silence in place of the fearful music of death, which had made hideous echoes among the picturesque hills and vales of "Beautiful View." Though the night was severely cold, our army bivouacked without fires, expecting a renewal of the conflict in the morning. The wounded were removed to Saltillo, and reinforcements brought up. When daylight came, it was found that Santa Anna had fallen back on Agua Nueva. Gen.

Taylor's small force rendered pursuit impolitic. An officer was sent to Santa Anna, and an exchange of prisoners effected, and the great Mexican army of 20,000 men, having done their utmost to overcome less than 5,000, left nearly 2,000 dead and prisoners, and fled precipitately toward their stronghold at San Luis de Potosi, with most ungenerous haste leaving their weak, wounded and dead by the road-side and in the villages, to recover, starve, and die as chance might result. Many of the Mexican wounded were taken care of by our army.

The Mexican force was about 20,000—loss about 2,000, beside deserters. American force, as per field reports, 4,759—loss 267 killed, 456 wounded, 23 missing, in all 746.

Gen. Taylor now went in pursuit of the Mexicans under Urrea; but that intangible guerrilla chief was too quick for him, and got his 5,000 over the mountains just in the nick of time. At Maria, Gen. T. retraced his steps, and at the end of March encamped at Walnut Springs, four miles from Monterey.

Gen. Wool joined Gen. Taylor some time before the battle of Buena Vista, and the details of that action were confided to him.

At this time, (the close of September), Gen. Taylor still remains in camp at Walnut Springs, held in a state of "masterly inactivity" by the official withdrawal of all his men not absolutely necessary to garrison the large territory under his control; and in all this territory nothing has transpired since the battle of Buena Vista sufficiently important to claim a place in our brief record.

Gen. Scott reached the Rio Grande on the 1st of January, and began to concentrate a large force to attack Vera Cruz. He appointed the Isle of Lobos, 25 miles north of Vera Cruz, to be the rendezvous, and on the 15th of February 4,000 men and 18 first-class vessels had arrived there. On the 7th of March Gen. S. had collected 12,000 men, embarked them on nearly 100 vessels, and arrived safely off Anton Lizardo. After an examination, the beach due west from the Island of Sacrificios was selected as the landing-place, and on the 9th March this great force was debarked without the smallest accident. Notwithstanding the ease with which the Mexicans might have seriously annoyed if not successfully opposed our landing, nothing worth calling opposition was offered, and Gen. Scott proceeded to invest the city and erect his batteries as unceremoniously as if setting a mock siege for militia practice. On the 9th of March the debarkation was begun, and on the 14th the investment was complete and two mortars were landed. By the 17th ten or twelve mortars were mounted, and the next day at night the trenches were opened. On the 22d, at 2 P. M., Gen. Scott

summoned the city to surrender. The governor (Morales) interpreted the demand as including both castle and city, and refused. Thereupon Gen. Scott ordered seven mortars to open upon the city; and Com. Perry's squadron, two steamers and five schooners, approaching within a mile and an eighth, also opened a brisk fire. This bombardment continued up to 9 A. M. of the 23d, when Com. Perry drew off from a position too much exposed to the heavy guns of the castle. Three mortars were now added to the land batteries—and the whole ten were kept in quick action, doing fearful damage to the city: some of them being but 800 yards from the walls. Notwithstanding a heavy return of fire from the city and castle, up to this time our loss was only two killed and five wounded—one of the killed being Capt. Jno. R. Vinton of the 3d artillery, a brave and intelligent officer, honorably distinguished at Monterey. On the 24th a naval battery of three 32-pounders and three 8-inch Paixhan guns opened fire. This fire continued until 2 P. M.—four sailors were killed and one officer wounded. The mortars worked slowly to-day, wanting ammunition, which could not be landed for the roughness of the sea. Gen. Scott received application for a truce from the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, within the city, that the neutrals and women and children might withdraw from the scene of havoc. Gen. Scott declined, unless the truce should be asked by Gov. Morales, with a view to a surrender. Next day a battery of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers was added, and all were put in active motion—the fire from the city and castle continued with unabated spirit. On the 26th the Mexicans proposed and negotiations were opened for a surrender with Gen. Landero, on whom Gov. Morales had devolved the chief command. Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow, Col. Totten and Capt. Aulick (of the Navy) were the commissioners on our part, and Sen'r Villanueva, Gen. Herrera and Sen'r. Robles on the part of the Mexicans. On the 27th the Articles were signed and exchanged, and on the 29th Gen. Worth took possession and command of the city and castle: the Mexican garrisons were permitted to march out with the honors of war, after laying down their arms—their officers to retain their side-arms and private property—and all to retire to their homes on parole of five days: their flags were struck under salute from their own batteries: the rank and file of regular prisoners were disposed of as their chief officer desired, and the irregulars permitted to return home—all promising not to serve against us again until duly exchanged: all public property was surrendered to the United States of the North—the armament liable to be restored by a treaty of peace: the

sick and wounded remained in the city, with such attendants as were necessary: absolute protection to persons and private property, and freedom of religious worship and ceremonies, were solemnly guaranteed.

Thus fell the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua—the strongest fortress (save Quebec) in the Western Hemisphere. The loss of life on the part of our army was miraculously small—not over sixty-five in killed and wounded, and many of the latter recovered. The loss of the Mexicans could not be ascertained, but is supposed to have exceeded 500. They surrendered over 4,000 men, 700 pieces of artillery, 16,000 stands of arms, and a vast quantity of public stores.

Between the taking of Monterey and the capture of Vera Cruz, some incidents of lesser note transpired in Eastern Mexico. . . . Near the close of December a lieutenant with 12 of Capt. May's dragoons, in going through a narrow gorge between Montemorelos and Linares, fell into an ambush and lost 11 men.—himself and sergeant who had got through the pass, escaping. . . . Lt. Ritchie, while on the road from Victoria to Saltillo, early in January, with very important dispatches to Gen. Taylor from Gen. Scott and the War Department, containing the general plans of the campaign, was lassoed, dragged into a cornfield, killed, and the papers fell into Mexican hands. . . . On the 23d of January Maj. Borland, Maj. Gaines, and Capt. Cassius M. Clay, with 90 men of the Arkansas cavalry, were surrounded and captured at Encarnacion by Gen. Miñon and 1,500 cavalry. They were marched to the City of Mexico. Capt. Henrie, being mounted on a mettled steed, made a bold dash through the Mexicans, distanced their fleetest horsemen, and escaped. . . . A severe encounter occurred at a fortified bridge near Modelin, on the 25th of March, between a detachment of Col. Harney's dragoons and a large Mexican force of about 2,000. About 100 Mexicans were killed and wounded; the dragoons lost two killed and eight wounded. . . . On the 28th of February a battle of small moment was fought at the Pass of the Sacramento near Chihuahua. Our force (under Col. Doniphan) was about 900—loss two killed and seven wounded. The Mexicans lost about 300 killed and as many wounded. On the 1st of March, Col. Doniphan took formal possession of Chihuahua. The result of the battle shows that it was planned and executed with consummate care and skill on the part of our officers.

After the fall of Vera Cruz, Gen. Worth was appointed its governor, and occupied it with a part of his brigade. The port was opened to all nations, and a tariff of duties enacted. The necessary garrisons having been established, Gen. Scott started with the main body of the army (about 10,000 men) for the

City of Mexico. The vanguard was formed by Gen. Twiggs's division, and the commands of Gens. Worth and Patterson followed a few days after. Nothing of moment occurred until the army reached Cerro Gordo, a rough, rocky pass, called impregnable, just beyond Plan del Rio, about 50 miles from Vera Cruz. Santa Anna had fortified this pass with seven batteries and about 15,000 men, and was present in person to dispute to the utmost the advance of our army. On the 18th the whole line of intrenchments was attacked in front by our army, and a desperate contest ensued. The most brilliant part of this affair was the storming of the Mexican tower by Col. Harney with a portion of the 1st artillery, the 3d infantry, 7th infantry, and the rifles. This brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, under a terrible fire of artillery and musketry, with a steadiness and precision that would have hardly been expected in Napoleon's veterans of a hundred battles, drove the Mexicans from the breastworks, and after some minutes' sharp firing finished their conquest with the bayonet. The rout of the Mexicans was complete—Santa Anna himself escaped on a mule, leaving his traveling-carriage, private papers and wooden leg among our trophies. About 3,000 men, five generals, (and Gen. Vasquez killed at the tower,) with an immense quantity of arms and stores, fell into our hands. The Mexicans were vigorously pursued some miles toward Jalapa, and many more prisoners secured. Gen. Scott's loss in killed and wounded was pretty severe: Santa Anna's much larger.

This overwhelming defeat of the high-promising Mexican leader aroused a strong feeling of indignation against him, and after dodging around Orizaba and vicinity for a while, he went to the capital, (where he came near being mobbed,) still retaining command of the army, and (through his friends) laboring hard to avert the public condemnation which was fulminating over his devoted head.

Gen. Scott proceeded by easy marches, taking peaceable possession of Jalapa, Perote, &c., and established his headquarters in the City of Puebla.

In this delightful city our army remained until the middle of August, augmenting considerably by new troops from the Union, and nothing of greater moment than the ever-recurring attacks of guerrilla parties upon trains from Vera Cruz transpiring to relieve the monotony of camp life.

In the meanwhile Santa Anna, despite the strong opposition of a large number of his own people, had collected in the City of Mexico a force of about 30,000 men, constructed what he fancied impregnable works for defence at Rio Frio, and so environed

the capital with forts and batteries and bristling steel, that it really seemed a matter of serious difficulty for a force no larger than ours—less than 15,000 men—to wrest from their possession the ark of their national safety. And, however bitter the opposition of many leading Mexicans, Santa Anna had so much the ascendancy that all were unanimous in the declaration to defend the capital to the last extremity.

There being no prospect of an offer to open negotiations for peace on the part of the Mexicans, Gen. Scott moved forward with the main body of his army—Gen. Worth leading the advance, and meeting with no obstruction until he reached the hacienda of San Gregorio, on the 16th of August. Beyond this the Mexicans had cast rocks and every possible obstruction in the wretched trail along which our artillery must move. Gen. Twiggs, while bringing up his divisions, met a large Mexican force near Chalco, who showed a disposition to bar his progress. A few discharges of our cannon, however, killed five or six of them, and changed the minds of the others, who retired.

Our army was now near the south side of the capital, and by approaching it in this direction, had completely turned the strong fortifications at El Peñon and Mexicalcingo, on the east of the city, upon which Santa Anna had principally relied, and where he had made every preparation to receive us.

The next day (17th) Gen. Worth pushed on as far as San Augustia, on the great Southern road, having on the route occasional views of the spires of the capital. During the day the Mexicans hung around our army, firing upon them from every available position.

On the 18th, Gen. Worth moved forward toward the city, to near San Antonio, at which place the Mexicans fired upon our dragoons, and killed Capt. Thornton, one of our bravest and best officers, who had, in defiance of medical advice, left a sick bed to lead his command. At 2 o'clock a heavy rain set in, which continued all night, with great inconvenience to our army, which was comparatively unsheltered. A reconnoissance was made, and it was decided to turn the strong works at San Antonio by making a road westerly toward Contreras, six or seven miles from the capital.

On the morning of the 19th the Mexicans at San Antonio opened a brisk cannon-fire upon Gen. Worth's camp. The fire was not returned, and at 9 o'clock our forces moved forward toward Contreras—Gen. Pillow's division leading the advance and opening the road. As soon as Gen. Pillow had brought his men in reach of their guns, the Mexicans (under Valencia) at Contreras opened a heavy fire, and seemed fully resolved to maintain

their position in front of their fortifications; but Gen. P. S. Smith's brigade so vigorously attacked their infantry as to force them within their works with heavy loss. While this battle raged with great fury, 12,000 Mexicans, led by Santa Anna, appeared on the left of Contreras, threatening the safety of Col. Riley's command. Gen. Pierce was now ordered to support Gen. Smith, and Gen. Cadwallader came to the aid of Col. Riley. About 4 o'clock Gen. Scott reached the field, and at once ordered Gen. Shields's brigade of South Carolina and New York volunteers, from San Augustin, to support Riley, and prevent, if possible, a junction between Santa Anna and Valencia. Until night closed in, the fire of the Mexicans was loud and incessant—it had been one continuous roar for more than six hours. Gen. Scott retired to San Augustin at 8 o'clock. Gen. Smith set the order of battle for attacking the Mexicans early in the morning—opposing no more than 3,500 men, without artillery or cavalry, to at least 12,000 of the best troops of Mexico. Through the night the cold rain fell incessantly, and our army suffered severely, being compelled to bivouac without tents, and many of the men with not even a blanket.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and entirely unexpected by Valencia, Gen. Smith assaulted the strong works of Contreras. So sudden and determined was the onset of our troops, that the Mexicans were hardly in action before the fort was carried at the point of the bayonet. No less than 700 Mexicans were killed, and more than 1,500 were taken prisoners—among them several Generals. All their camp equipage, 22 pieces of artillery and a great quantity of small-arms fell into our hands. Such of their force as escaped, fled precipitately toward the city, scattering their guns along the road as they ran. In their retreat they were nearly cut to pieces by Gen. Shields's brigade, before whose position they passed. What organized force was left of the enemy now fell back in great confusion to Churubusco, (or San Pablo,) endeavoring at several points on the road to make a stand, but so vigorously pursued by our army as to fail in every attempt.

Charubusco was reinforced by new troops from the city, and the Mexicans seemed determined to make their last stand at the former place, where in the short space of 38 hours they had raised a strong fortification, which was completely masked by trees and fields of corn. The church and other strong buildings were filled and covered with infantry, and every point was carefully guarded. At the church Gen. Smith's brigade opened the action, and was soon followed, a little farther to the left, by Col. Riley's brigade—these two composing the Cerro Gerdo

division, Gen. Twigg's. Capt. Taylor's battery of light artillery also took position near this work, on the right of Gen. Smith's brigade. It soon drew upon it a heavy fire from the fort, which he sustained for an hour and a half, losing 23 of his company, among whom were Lieuts. Martin, Boynton and Sims, and three sergeants.

Gen. Pillow, with part of his division, was sent round by Gen. Scott to assault the opposite side of this work, but as he, with his command, emerged from the mud and mire of the corn-fields, (having waded, some of them waist deep,) into the road, he met Gen. Worth coming up from San Antonio with his division, and the two Generals went hand in hand into action.

At the same time, Gen. Scott ordered Gen. Shields to attack the enemy's extreme left, where he was heavily intrenched, reinforcing his command with the 9th, part of the 12th and 15th infantry, under Gen. Pierce. This movement was executed as soon as the nature of the ground would admit—the whole command having to pass through corn-fields of high growth, intercepted by ditches running through them in every direction.

The action now became general, and the severity of the conflict was never equalled within the recollection of our oldest soldiers. The Mexicans were more than three times our number, beside their advantage of artillery and position—added to this, they were stimulated by the fact that it was the last effort of resistance they could make before we could enter their country's capital. The roar of musketry was so great that it was almost impossible for the soldiers to hear the orders of their officers. There was no point at which the action did not rage with severity for more than two hours, which is proved by the fact that our loss at this point was nearly 1,000 men, in killed and wounded.

After the contest had lasted about two hours, our troops had got into such a position as to be able to close with them at the point of the bayonet, which decided the affair in our favor—Gen. Pillow and Gen. Worth carrying the works on the road, an officer of Gen. Pillow's division taking down one flag, and one of Gen. Worth's taking down the other, and the 8th infantry planting their colors instead: Gen. Twigg's division carrying the work it attacked at the church, Capt. J. M. Smith of the 3d infantry receiving the surrender with seven pieces of artillery, two stands of colors and Gen. Rincon, together with 104 officers, and upward of 1,100 non-commissioned officers and privates, as prisoners of war. Gen. Shields had his work more to himself. His volunteers stood and moved under the fire with the regularity of veteran troops. South Carolina sustained a heavy loss. Col. Butler was wounded twice before he re-

ceived the fatal shot. Two color-bearers were successively shot down, when Lieut. Col. Dickinson took the colors, and was bearing the Palmetto proudly amid the storm, when he also received a severe wound. About the same time that the three divisions at the forts were enabled to close, Gen. Shields succeeded in driving from their position the large force with which he was contending.

The dragoons were now brought forward, and drove the Mexicans to the gates of the capital, thus closing the most brilliant victory achieved by our arms during the war, and one which will vie with any achievement of our arms in times past.

The Mexican loss in these engagements was about 5,000 in killed and wounded. Out of 30,000 men, they had but between 6,000 and 8,000 men left, and they in confusion, without leaders—the balance killed, wounded, prisoners, or totally dispersed. Our loss is set down at 128 killed, 866 wounded, and 33 missing.

Gen. Scott, instead of pursuing his victory to actual occupation of the capital, concluded an armistice with Santa Anna, and established his headquarters at Tacubaya, while Nicholas P. Trist (Minister from our Government, with ample power for the purpose) endeavored to conclude a treaty of peace with Jose J. de Herrera, Ignacio Mora y Villamil, Bernardo Couto and Miguel Atristain, Commissioners on the part of Mexico, appointed for the same end.

Negotiations for peace were forthwith opened, and Mr. Trist, on the part of the United States, made the following propositions:—That peace commence as soon as this treaty is ratified: That all prisoners shall be liberated on both sides: That all ports, towns, territory and property captured (except that comprised in the new boundary) shall be restored to Mexico: That the dividing line between the two Republics will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues off land fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upward by the middle of said river to a point where it touches the meridian line of New-Mexico; thence toward the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New-Mexico, at the angle southwest of the same; thence toward the north to the longitude of the northern line of New-Mexico, until it is intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila, or if it should not be intersected by any arm of that river, thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direct line to the same, and descending by said arm and by the said River Gila, until its discharge into the River Colorado, and thence downward by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific Ocean: That in consideration of this cession of territory, the United States abandon all claims against Mexico, and pay

her \$0,000,000, [sum not specified]: That the United States pay all the claims of her citizens against Mexico: That the United States have in perpetuity, free of tax, the transportation of goods through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to or from the Pacific, by any conveyance now in existence, or to be established hereafter, by canal or railroad: That goods brought into Mexico during our occupation be free from duties and confiscation: That the Commercial Treaty of 1831 be renewed for eight years, with right for either party to terminate it on one year's notice: That this treaty will be ratified by the Government of the United States. And on the part of Mexico the propositions were—That all prisoners be returned: That all ports, towns or territory and artillery taken from Mexico be returned: That the dividing line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front from the southern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in a straight line through said Bay to the mouth of Rio de las Nueces, to follow thence the course of said river to its source; from the source of the River Nueces a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual frontier of New-Mexico in the east-south-east part; it will thence follow the actual frontier of New-Mexico by the east, north and west of New-Mexico, until it meets latitude 37°, which will serve as the boundary of the two Republics from the point where it touches the frontier of New-Mexico to the Pacific: That Mexico do not establish new settlements between the Rio Grande and Nueces: That the United States pay \$0,000,000 to Mexico on the ratification of the treaty: That the United States release Mexico from all public or private claims: that the Catholic religion and property shall be respected in the territory ceded to the United States: That Mexicans return to their country without hindrance or taxation: That grants of land made by Mexico be respected by the United States: That the United States binds herself, solemnly, not to admit henceforth the annexation of any district or territory comprised within the limit assigned by the present treaty to the Mexican Republic: That goods in ports now occupied by American troops pay the regular Mexican duty or be confiscated: That the United States satisfy the just claims of Mexicans injured in person or property by the American troops: That this treaty shall be ratified.

These proposals, so widely different, were firmly adhered to on either side, and consequently no approach to a treaty was made; and on the 6th September Gen. Scott notified Santa Anna that, inasmuch as two or three articles of the armistice had been broken by the Mexicans, if explanation or reparation were not given by 12 o'clock next day, hostil-

was would be recommenced. Santa Anna replied, retorting the charge of breaking the armistice upon our army, but declining to meet Scott's requirements.

After the capture of their forts at Contreras and Churubusco the Mexicans entrenched themselves strongly at Chapultepec, at the head of the aqueducts, near the southern side of the capital, erecting works apparently impregnable, at least to so small a force as ours. On the 8th a portion of our force, about 3,000 in number, encountered from 12,000 to 15,000 Mexicans at Molino el Rey, very near Tacubaya, and a short but desperate action ensued, which resulted in a complete defeat of the Mexicans, who lost nearly 3,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Balderas, Gen. Leon and other distinguished officers were killed. Gen. Worth's division was engaged on our side, and against such heavy odds the loss was unavoidably large—many of the bravest officers of the army met the fate they had so often dared, among whom were Col. Martin Scott, and Col. Graham. The total loss of our brave army in this daring achievement is estimated at about 700 in killed, wounded and missing. The foundry at Molino el Rey for casting cannon was discovered to be entirely destroyed, and after an examination Gen. Scott decided to abandon the place altogether, and retired with his troops.

Gen. Scott now erected batteries in the vicinity of Molino, and also on the Tacubaya road, for the purpose of battering Chapultepec, and on the 12th, at daybreak these batteries were opened. The fire was returned from the castle with great earnestness, and continued from both sides throughout the day. The next morning the fire was resumed with the same spirit on our part, but not so on the part of the Mexicans—only occasionally returning the fire. One of their largest guns had been removed during the night. It had been determined previously to assault the work this morning, and Gen. Pillow's division, supported by Worth's, were ordered to the attack; they moved at an early hour from Molino. Chapultepec is situated on a high, isolated hill, precipitous on the north, very steep and rocky on the east and south; to the west the slope is more easy, but covered with rocks. On this side the hill is covered with a dense wood within a short distance of the top. It was through this wood, where a large force of the Mexicans was posted, that the attack was made. Our boys being at home in the woods, soon drove them from it. It was a thrilling sight, as the storming party emerged from the wood, right in the face of the guns of the work, and the ramparts lined with musketry. They found some shelter behind the rocks, and approached gradually and cautiously, and occa-

sionally returning the fire. When within a few yards of the work, a gallant fellow, with the standard of his regiment in his hand, rushed forward to the very walls, followed by a few determined men with ladders, which they placed against the walls, and our men rushed over with a shout; the Mexicans fled, rushing out where they best could, over the walls and down the precipices! Our men, in the heat of the moment, shot every one before them, and the scene was indescribable; the works and buildings were a mass of ruins, covered with the dead and dying. The effects of so short a battering speak volumes for our ordnance and artillery. Our own siege-train of 24-pounders, and a large mortar managed by Huger and Hagner, and a portion of the siege-train taken from the Mexicans, managed by Capt. Drum of the artillery, performed wonders—every shot told; every part of the building, which is a very large one, was entirely riddled. It was occupied as a military school; and the library, which was a well-selected and valuable one, was in perfect confusion, and the books, drawing-tables, furniture, &c. were a mass of ruins. A great number of prisoners were taken, among them Gen. Bravo (who commanded) and all the pupils.

While these operations were going on, on the west, Gen. Quitman was ordered to attack on the south and east, where the Mexicans were in great numbers along the aqueduct, with defences thrown across the road; these works were carried in handsome style, and at about the same time.

The General did not halt long at Chapultepec—just long enough to give some directions—and leaving a small garrison, followed in pursuit of the Mexicans; Gen. Quitman's division by the Tacubaya road, and Worth's (Pillow was wounded in the assault) by the San Cosme. The Mexicans resisted at every step, having defences thrown across the roads; and, as our approach could only be by those roads, or straight causeways, the ground being wet and marshy on either side, the fire from their batteries was very destructive. But they were not permitted to hold any one position long, and at nightfall they were driven within the walls, and we had possession of the two gates of the city. When Gen. Quitman's division reached the Tacubaya gate it encountered the citadel—a strongly fortified place, with heavy guns, the showers of grape and canister from which were truly awful; but the General found cover for his men and maintained his position. At midnight, commissioners, with a flag, came out to the General-in-Chief, and stated that Santa Anna was marching out with his army, and that they came to surrender the city to him; and accordingly the next morning this little but gallant army—certainly not exceed-

ing 6,000 effective men—marched into the great Capital of the Mexican Republic—by metonymy, “The Halls of the Montezumas”—and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Constitutional Palace.

Our loss in the taking of Chapultepec and the entrance to the capital was nearly 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing: that of the Mexicans not ascertained, but very large. Our whole loss from the end of the armistice to the 14th September was 1,673.

For the first day or two in the city our army was assailed from the windows and housetops, by musketry and all sorts of hand missiles, nor could there be a stop put to this destruction until Gen. Scott sent out a sacking party, with orders to break open every house whence molestation might come. This, with some stringent proclamations and a little imperative dealing with the priests, restored quiet and opened to our officers all the public places in the capital.

After the occupation of the city, Santa Anna devolved the supreme power on Peña y Peña, and retired with 3,000 or 4,000 men toward Puebla. Paredes and other leading Mexicans went each his way; Peña y Peña retired to Queretaro, where he attempted to assemble the National Congress, but failed, as a quorum could not be got together.

Beside the main features of the war, there were continual skirmishes, assassinations, ambushes, attacks on trains, mails, &c.—the inseparable incidents of the occupancy of so large a territory, and especially a country peopled with men so expert in guerrilla warfare.

The operations of our fleet in the Gulf were of very little moment after the capture of Vera Cruz. About the 1st of May Com. Perry captured Tuspan after a smart skirmish; and, as a matter of course, all the smaller ports on the Gulf are in our possession.

A brief review of the operations of our forces in New-Mexico and the California will continue our War Chronicle for 1847.

The loose and often questionable shape of news from this far-off region, precludes the possibility of positive correctness in dates and trifling details, so that general facts only are worthy of record. . . . On the 17th January, 1847, there was a serious insurrection of Mexicans at Taos, some distance east of Santa Fé, and formerly the frontier town of New-Mexico. Some 25 Americans, including Gov. Bent, Sheriff Lee, &c., were massacred, and their families despoiled. The insurgents were quickly overcome, some punished with death, some were whipped, others imprisoned, and the outbreak was speedily subdued; not, however, without a severe battle in the Valley of the Mora, near Santa Fé, between

nearly 2,000 insurgents and Capt. Morris's command, in which the latter were completely successful, with small loss. The town of Mora was destroyed by our troops.

On the 24th January, at La Canada, thirty miles from Santa Fé, an engagement took place between about 300 Americans, under Col. Price, and a body of 2,000 Mexicans and Indians. As Col. Price approached the village, he found the Mexicans posted on the hills in every direction, in advantageous positions. The artillery was soon brought to bear upon them, and the fight lasted about an hour, when they fled over the hills, where it was impossible to pursue them. Col. Price lost not a single man. The Mexicans acknowledged nearly 90 killed and wounded.

On the 29th there was a severe fight at El Embudo, between a large Mexican force and a handful of our men under Col. Burgwin. To dislodge the Mexicans, our men had to climb a steep mountain, supporting themselves by the bushes. The Mexicans were routed with a loss of 20 killed and 60 wounded: the Americans lost but two—one killed and one wounded.

On the 3d February there was an engagement at Puebla de Taos, which lasted from 2 P. M. till dark and all the next day. Distance prevented any serious loss, and the next morning the Mexicans sued for peace and the place was delivered up.

After the murder of Gov. Bent, Col. Price, as senior military officer, took executive command in New-Mexico; and, beside the usual turbulence of a newly-subjected people, there has transpired nothing worthy of special note.

During the operations on the Rio Grande, and until after the fall of Monterey, important events were transpiring in the California. Several considerable battles had been fought, which placed our army in full possession of the Provinces of New-Mexico, New-Leon and the California—a territory larger in extent than the original thirteen States, inhabited by a considerable population, and more than 1,000 miles from the points at which the Americans commenced their movements. After the reduction of New-Mexico, Gen. Kearney, with 300 dragoons, started for California, to join Col. Fremont; but less than 200 miles west of Santa Fé he was met by an express from Col. Fremont, announcing the capture of California by the forces under the latter officer in conjunction with a small force from Com. Sloat's fleet. Kearney sent back two-thirds of his force, and with the remainder pushed on to join Fremont. Col. Fremont, who had arrived in California in the Summer of 1846, on a surveying expedition, with a force of only 62 men, was threatened with extermination if he did not immediately leave the country; yet, in spite of a vast disparity of force, he determined to defend himself, and took

position on a mountain about thirty miles from Monterey, the capital of California, where he entrenched himself and raised the flag of the United States. On the 14th June, a dozen men of Fremont's party captured an officer, 14 men and 200 horses en route for Castro's camp. On the 15th, at daybreak, the strong party of Sanoma was surprised and taken with 9annon, 250 muskets and several officers and men. Leaving a small garrison at Sanoma, Fremont advanced 80 miles, to the Sacramento, where he had scarce arrived when an express overtook him, saying that Castro was preparing to attack Sanoma. He immediately returned, with a reinforcement of 900 men raised among the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento. A party of 10 men was sent out to reconnoitre, who fell with 70 of Castro's dragoons—all who had crossed San Francisco Bay—and totally defeated them, killing and wounding five without harm to themselves. Castro now retreated to Santa Clara, an entrenched post on the south side of San Francisco Bay: he had 600 men and two pieces of artillery.

The country north of the Bay was now clear of hostile Mexicans, and Fremont, on the 6th July, led his command to the attack of Castro. In three days he reached the American settlements on the Rio de los Americanos, and learned that Castro was retreating south, toward Ciudad de los Angeles, (City of the Angels,) 400 miles distant. Fremont resolved to pursue him, and at the moment of starting, heard for the first time of positive war between the United States and Mexico—that Monterey (in California) had been taken by Com. Sloat, and the Stars and Stripes raised there on the 7th July, and that the fleet would cooperate in the pursuit of Castro.

Shortly after the occupation of Monterey, Com. Stockton took command of the Pacific Squadron, and Com. Sloat sailed for the United States. The pursuit of Castro was unremitting, and the flight of that chief equally so; and on the 12th of August Stockton and Fremont entered the City of the Angels without resistance—Pico the Mexican Governor and all other authorities having fled. Stockton took possession of the whole country, and appointed Fremont governor.

Thenceforward the Californias have remained passably tranquil: here and there a feeble attempt at revolt, and a few skirmishes

of small moment, have, as a matter of course, marked our occupation. In fact, so little employment had the sword in enforcing subordination, that our officers have found sufficient time for jealousies and quarrels among themselves—as yet undeveloped in their causes—resulting in the formal arrest of Fremont by Kearney, and the arrival of both at Washington—Fremont to be tried by a Court-Martial. (now in session,) and Kearney as principal accuser.

Our present position in Mexico is, briefly, this: All her Gulf and Ocean ports, except those on the Pacific south of San Blas, (mouth of the Tolotolan,) are in our possession: the Provinces of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New-Leon, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, New-Mexico, Alta California, Old California, part of Sonora, most of Vera Cruz, part of Puebla and part of Mexico have been overrun by our troops, and may be considered effectually occupied: her chief ports of entry (except Acapulco) are in our hands, and all commerce is through American channels: Gen. Taylor has a small force still at Walnut Springs—several parties of his division being busily employed in keeping the roads to Camargo and the Brazos clear of guerrillas of Urrea's command: (Gen. T. about to visit the United States on furlough: Gen. Scott in complete possession of the City of Mexico, awaiting heavy reinforcements now on the march to join him—and at the same time awaiting the decision of our Government as to the course to be pursued: our fleet inactive in the Gulf, there being nothing to do except transport our troops and ammunition: Santa Anna retired from the Presidency, and, with the remnant of an army, growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," still vowing vengeance and destruction to the invaders: Pena y Peña, nominal President, neither able nor willing to end the war: all our lines of communication hedged in with intangible guerrilla parties, who omit no opportunity to kill and plunder anything and everything American: all over Mexico the people of all classes hating us more religiously than ever—more ready than ever to resist our overtures and defy our power: and, finally, Peace, in any probable form, distant almost beyond the hope of overtaking—there being no reliable Government in Mexico to make a treaty with, should one never so acceptable be proposed.

ARNOLD'S PASS TO ANDRE.

HEADQUARTERS, ROBINSON'S HOUSE, }
September 22, 1780. }

Permit Mr. John Anderson to pass the Guard to the White Plains or below, if he chooses, he being on Public Business, by my Direction.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, M. Gen'l.

POLK'S PASS TO SANTA ANNA.

The Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf is hereby directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna and Suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither.

JAMES K. POLK, President.

May 15, 1846.

THE WAR ON MEXICO.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN, DELIVERED IN THE U. S. SENATE FEB. 11, 1847.

(CONCLUSION.)

..... I AM somewhat at a loss to know on what plan of operations gentlemen having charge of this war intend to proceed. We hear much said of the terror of your arms. The affrighted Mexican, it is said, when you shall have drenched his country in blood, will sue for peace, and thus you will indeed "conquer peace." This is the heroic and savage tone in which we have heretofore been lectured by our friends on the other side of the Chamber, especially by the Senator from Michigan, (Gen. CASS.) But suddenly the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations comes to us with the smooth phrase of diplomacy, made potent by the gentle sponson of gold. The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs calls for thirty millions of money and ten thousand regular troops; these we are assured shall "conquer peace," if the obstinate Celt refuses to treat till we shall whip him in another field of blood. What a delightful scene in the Nineteenth Century of the Christian era! What an interesting sight to see these two representatives of war and peace moving in grand procession through the Halls of the Montezumas! The Senator from Michigan, (Gen. CASS,) red with the blood of recent slaughter, the gory spear of Achilles in his hand, and the hoarse clarion of war in his mouth, blowing a blast "so loud and deep" that the sleeping echoes of the lofty Cordilleras start from their caverns and return the sound, till every ear from Panama to Santa Fé is deafened with the roar. By his side, with "modest mien and downcast look," comes the Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. SEVIER,) covered from head to foot with a gorgeous robe, glittering and embossed with three millions of shining gold, putting to shame "the wealth of Ormus or of Ind." The olive of Minerva graces his brow, in his right hand is the delicate rebeck, from which are breathed in Lydian measure, notes "that tell of nought but love and peace." I fear very much, you will scarcely be able to explain to the simple, savage mind of the half-civilized Mexicans, the puzzling dualism of this scene, at once gorgeous and grotesque. Sir, I scarcely understand the meaning of all this myself. If we are to vindicate our rights by battles—in bloody fields of war—let us do it. If that is not the plan, why then let us call back our armies into our own territory, and propose a treaty with Mexico, based upon the proposition that money is better for her and land is better for us. Thus we can treat

Mexico like an equal, and do honor to ourselves. But what is it you ask? You have taken from Mexico one-fourth of her territory, and you now propose to run a line comprehending about another third, and for what? I ask, Mr. President, for what? What has Mexico got from you, for parting with two-thirds of her domain? She has given you ample redress for every injury of which you have complained. She has submitted to the award of your Commissioners and up to the time of the rupture with Texas faithfully paid it. And for all that she has lost, (not through or by you, but which loss has been your gain,) what requital do we, her strong, rich, robust neighbor, make? Do we send our missionaries there to "point the way to Heaven?" Or do we send the schoolmasters to pour daylight into her dark places, to aid her infant strength to conquer freedom, and reap the fruit of the independence herself alone had won? No, no, none of this do we. But we send regiments, storm towns, and our Colonels prate of liberty in the midst of the solitudes their ravages have made. They proclaim the empty forms of social compact to a people bleeding and maimed with wounds received in defending their hearth-stones against the invasion of these very men who shoot them down, and then exhort them to be free. Your Chaplains of the Navy throw aside the New Testament and seize a Bill of Rights. The Rev. Don Walter Colton I see, abandons the sermon on the mount, and betakes himself to Blackstone and Kent, and is elected a Justice of the Peace! He takes military possession of some town in California, and instead of teaching the plan of the atonement and the way of salvation to the poor, ignorant Celt, he presents Colt's pistol to his ear, and calls on him to take "trial by jury and habeas corpus," or nine bullets in his head. Oh! Mr. President, are you not the lights of the earth, if not its salt? You, you are indeed opening the eyes of the blind in Mexico, with a most emphatic and exoteric power. Sir, if all this were not a sad, mournful truth, it would be the very "ne plus ultra" of the ridiculous.

But sir, let us see what, as the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations explains it, we are to get by the combined processes of conquest and treaty.

What is the territory, Mr. President, which you propose to wrest from Mexico? It is consecrated to the heart of the Mexican by many a well-fought battle with his old Cas-

tillian master. His Bunker-Hills and Saratogas and Yorktowns are there! The Mexican can say, "There I bled for liberty! and shall I surrender that consecrated home of my affections to the Anglo-Saxon invaders? What do they want with it? They have Texas already. They have possessed themselves of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. What else do they want? To what shall I point my children as memorials of that independence, which I bequeath to them, when those battle-fields shall have passed from my possession?"

Sir, had one come and demanded Bunker-Hill of the people of Massachusetts, had England's Lion ever showed himself there, is there a man over 13 and under 90 who would not have been ready to meet him—is there a river on this Continent that would not have run red with blood—is there a field but would have been piled high with the unburied bones of slaughtered Americans before these consecrated battle-fields of liberty should have been wrested from us? But this same American goes into a sister Republic, and says to poor, weak Mexico, "Give up your territory—you are unworthy to possess it—I have got one-half already—all I ask of you is to give up the other!" England might as well, in the circumstances I have described, have come and demanded of us, "Give up the Atlantic slope—give up this trifling territory from Allegany Mountains to the Sea; it is only from Maine to St. Mary's—only about one-third of your Republic, and the least interesting portion of it." What would be the response? They would say, we must give this up to John Bull. Why? "He wants room." The Senator from Michigan says he must have this. Why, my worthy Christian brother, on what principle of justice? "I want room!"

Sir, look at this pretence of want of room. With twenty millions of people you have about one thousand millions of acres of land, inviting settlement by every conceivable argument—bringing them down to a quarter of a dollar an acre, and allowing every man to squat where he pleases. But the Senator from Michigan says we will be two hundred millions in a few years, and we want room. If I were a Mexican I would tell you, "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospitable graves."

Why, says the Chairman of this Committee of Foreign Relations, it is the most reasonable thing in the world! We ought to have the Bay of San Francisco. Why? Because it is the best Harbor on the Pacific! It has been my fortune, Mr. President, to have practiced a good deal in criminal courts in the course of my life, but I never yet heard a

thief, arraigned for stealing a horse, plead that it was the best horse that he could find in the country! We want California. What for? Why, says the Senator from Michigan, we will have it; and the Senator from South Carolina, with a very mistaken view, I think, of policy, says, you can't keep our people from going there. I do n't desire to prevent them. Let them go and seek their happiness in whatever country or clime it pleases them.

All I ask of them is, not to require this Government to protect them with that banner consecrated to war waged for principles—eternal, enduring truth. Sir, it is not meet that our old flag should throw its protecting folds over expeditions for lucre or for land.—But you still say you want room for your people. This has been the plea of every robber chief from Nimrod to the present hour. I dare say when Tamerlane descended from his throne built of seventy thousand human skulls, and marched his ferocious battalions to farther slaughter, I dare say he said, "I want room." Bajazet was another gentleman of kindred tastes and wants with us Anglo-Saxons—he "wanted room." Alexander, too, the mighty "Macedonian madman," when he wandered with his Greeks to the plains of India, and fought a bloody battle on the very ground where recently England and the Sikhs engaged in strife for "room," was no doubt in quest of some California there. Many a Monterey had he to storm, to get "room." Sir, he made quite as much of that sort of history as you ever will. Mr. President, do you remember the last chapter in that history? It is soon read. Oh, I wish we could but understand its moral. Amaron's son, (so was Alexander named,) after all his victories, died drunk in Babylon! The vast empire he conquered to "get room," became the prey of the Generals he had trained; it was disparted, torn to pieces, and so ended. Sir, there is a very significant appendix; it is this: The descendants of the Greeks, of Alexander's Greeks, are now governed by a descendant of Attila! Mr. President, while we are fighting for room, let us ponder deeply this appendix. I was somewhat amazed the other day, to hear the Senator from Michigan declare that Europe had quite forgotten us, till these battles waked them up. I suppose the Senator feels grateful to the President for "waking up" Europe. Does the President, who is, I hope, read in civic as well as military lore, remember the saying of one who had pondered upon history long—long, too, upon Man, his nature and true destiny? Montesquieu did not think highly of this way of "waking up."—"Happy," says he, "is that nation whose annals are tiresome."

The Senator from Michigan has a different view of this. He thinks that a nation is not distinguished until it is distinguished in war.

He fears that the slumbering faculties of Europe have not been able to ascertain that there are twenty millions of Anglo-Saxons here—making railroads and canals, and speeding all the arts of Peace to the utmost accomplishment of the most refined civilization!—They do not know it! And what is the wonderful expedient which this Democratic method of making history would adopt in order to make us known? Storming cities, desolating peaceful, happy homes, shooting men—ay, Sir such is war—and shooting women too.

Sir, I have read in some account of your battle of Monterey, of a lovely Mexican girl, who, with the benevolence of an angel in her bosom, and the robust courage of a hero in her heart, was busily engaged during the bloody conflict, amid the crash of falling houses, the groans of the dying and the wild shriek of battle, in carrying water to slake the burning thirst of the wounded of either host. While bending over a wounded American soldier, a cannon ball struck her and blew her to atoms! Sir, I do not charge my brave, generous-hearted countrymen who fought that fight with this. No, no—we who send them, we who know that scenes like this, which might send tears of sorrow "down Plato's iron cheek," are the invariable, inevitable attendants on War, we are accountable for this; and this is the way we are to be made known to Europe. This—*this* is to be the undying renown of free Republican America! "She has stormed a city—killed many of its inhabitants of both sexes—she has room." So it will read. Sir, if this were our only history, then may God of his mercy grant that its volume may speedily come to a close.

Why is it, sir, that we of the United States, a people of yesterday, compared with the older nations of the world, should be waging war for territory, for "room?" Look at your country, extending from the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, capable itself of sustaining in comfort a larger population than will be in the whole Union for one hundred years to come. Over this vast expanse of territory your population is now so sparse that I believe we provided at the last session a regiment of mounted men to guard the mail, from the frontier of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, and yet you persist in the ridiculous assertion, "I want room!"—One would imagine, from the frequent reiteration of the complaint, that you had a bursting, teeming population, whose energy was paralyzed, whose enterprise was crushed for want of space. Why should we be so weak or wicked as to offer this idle apology for ravaging a neighboring republic? It will impose on no one at home or abroad.

Do we not know, Mr. President, that it is a law, never to be repealed, that falsehood

shall be short-lived? Was it not ordained of old that truth only shall abide forever?—Whatever we may say to-day, or whatever we may write in our books, the stern tribunal of History will review it all, detect falsehood, and bring us to judgment before that posterity which shall bless or curse us as we may act *now*, wisely or otherwise. We may hide in the grave, (which awaits us all,) in vain; we may hope there, like the foolish bird that hides its head in the sand, in the vain belief that its body is not seen, yet even there this preposterous excuse of want of "room," shall be laid bare, and the quick-coming future will decide that it was a hypocritical pretence, under which we sought to conceal the avarice which prompted us to covet and to seize by force *that* which was not ours.

Mr. President, this uneasy desire to augment our territory has deprived the moral sense, and blunted the otherwise keen sagacity of our people. What has been the fate of all nations who have acted upon the idea that they must advance! Our young orators cherish this notion with a fervid, but fatally mistaken zeal. They call it by the mysterious name of "destiny." "Our destiny," they say, is "onward," and hence they argue, with ready sophistry, the propriety of seizing upon any territory and any people that may lay in the way of our "fated" advance. Recently these Progressives have grown classical; some assiduous student of antiquities has helped them to a patron saint. They have wandered back into the desolated Pantheon, and there, among the Polytheistic relics of that "pale mother of dead empires," they have found a god whom these Romans, centuries gone by, baptized "Terminus."

Sir, I have heard much, and read somewhat of this gentleman Terminus. Alexander, of whom I have spoken, was a devotee of this divinity. We have seen the end of him and his empire. It was said to be an attribute of this god that he must *always* advance, and never recede. So both republican and imperial Rome believed. It was, as they said, their destiny. And for a while it did seem to be even so. Roman Terminus did advance. Under the eagles of Rome he was carried from his home on the Tiber, to the farthest East on one hand, and to the far West, among the barbarous tribes of western Europe, on the other. But at length the time came when retributive justice had become "a destiny." The despised Gaul calls out to the contemned Goth, and Attila, with his Huns, answers back the battle shout to both. The "blue-eyed Nations of the North," in succession, or united, pour forth their countless hosts of warriors upon Rome and Rome's always-advancing god Terminus. And now the battle-ax of the barbarian strikes down the conquering eagle of Rome. Terminus at last recedes,

slowly at first, but finally he is driven to Rome, and from Rome to Byzantium. Whoever would know the farther fate of this Roman Deity, so recently taken under the patronage of American Democracy, may find ample gratification of his curiosity in the luminous pages of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." Such will find that Rome thought as you now think, that it was her destiny to conquer provinces and nations, and no doubt she sometimes said as you say, "I will conquer a peace." And where now is she; the Mistress of the World? The spider weaves his web in her palaces, the owl sings his watch-song in her towers. Teutonic power now lords it over the servile remnant, the miserable memento of old and once omnipotent Rome. Sad, very sad, are the lessons which Time has written for us.—Through and in them all I see nothing but the inflexible execution of that old law which ordains as eternal that cardinal rule, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods, nor *any thing which is his.*" Since I have lately heard so much about the dismemberment of Mexico, I have looked back to see how, in the course of events, which some call "Providence," it has fared with other nations who engaged in this work of dismemberment. I see that in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, three powerful nations, Russia, Austria and Prussia, united in the dismemberment of Poland. They said, too, as you say, "it is our destiny." They "wanted room." Doubtless each of these thought, with his share of Poland, his power was too strong ever to fear invasion, or even insult. One had his California, another his New-Mexico, and the third his Vera Cruz. Did they remain untouched and incapable of harm? Alas! No—far, very far from it. Retributive justice must fulfill its destiny too. A very few years pass off, and we hear of a new man, a Corsican lieutenant, the self-named "armed soldier of Democracy," Napoleon. He ravages Austria, covers her land with blood, drives the Northern Cæsar from his capital, and sleeps in his palace. Austria may now remember how her power trampled upon Poland. Did she not pay dear, very dear, for her California?

But has Prussia no atonement to make?—You see this same Napoleon, the blind instrument of Providence, at work there. The thunders of his cannon at Jena proclaim the work of retribution for Poland's wrongs; and the successors of the Great Frederick, the drill-sergeant of Europe, are seen flying across the sandy plain that surrounds their capitol, right glad if they may escape captivity or death. But how fares it with the Autocrat of Russia? Is he secure in his share of the spoils of Poland? No. Suddenly we see, sir, six hundred thousand armed men marching to Moscow. Does his Vera Cruz

protect him now? Far from it. Blood, slaughter, desolation spread abroad over the land and finally the conflagration of the old commercial metropolis of Russia closes the retribution; she must pay for her share in the dismemberment of her weak and impotent neighbor. Mr. President, a mind more prone to look for the judgments of Heaven in the doings of men than mine, cannot fail in this to see the Providence of God. When Moscow burned it seemed as if the earth was lighted up, that the Nations might behold the scene. As that mighty sea of fire gathered and heaved and rolled upward, and yet higher, till its flames licked the stars, and fired the whole Heavens, it did seem as though the God of Nations was writing in characters of flame on the front of His throne, that doom that shall fall upon the strong nation which tramples in scorn upon the weak. And what fortune awaits him, the appointed executor of this work, when it was all done? He, too, conceived the notion that his destiny pointed onward to universal dominion. France was too small—Europe, he thought should bow down before him. But as soon as this idea took possession of his soul, he too becomes powerless. His Terminus must recede too. Right there, while he witnessed the humiliation, and doubtless meditated the subjugation of Russia, He who holds the winds in his fist, gathered the snows of the north and blew them upon his six hundred thousand men; they fled—they froze—they perished. And now the mighty Napoleon, who had resolved on universal dominion, *he* too is summoned to answer for the violation of that ancient law, "Thou shalt not covet any thing which is thy neighbors." How is the mighty fallen.—He, beneath whose proud footstep Europe trembled, he is now an exile at Elba, and now finally a prisoner on the rock of St. Helena, and there on a barren island, in an unfrequented sea, in the crater of an extinguished volcano, *there* is the death-bed of the mighty conqueror. All his *annexations* have come to that! His last hour is now come, and he, the man of *destiny*, he who had rocked the world as with the throes of an earthquake, is now powerless, still—even as the beggar, so he died. On the wings of a tempest that raged with unwonted fury, up to the throne of the only Power that controlled him while he lived, went the fiery soul of that wonderful warrior, another witness to the existence of that eternal decree, that they who do not rule in righteousness, shall perish from the earth.—He has found "room" at last. And France, *she* too has found "room." Her "eagles" now no longer scream along the banks of the Danube, the Po, and the Boristhenes. They have returned home to their old eyrie, between the Alps, the Rhine, and the Pyrenees; so shall it be with yours. You may car-

ry them to the loftiest peaks of the Cordilleras, they may wave with insolent triumph in the Halls of the Montezumas, the armed men of Mexico may quail before them, but the weakest hand in Mexico uplifted in prayer to the God of Justice, may call down against you a Power, in the presence of which the iron hearts of your warriors shall be turned into ashes.

Mr. President, if the history of our race has established any truth, it is but a confirmation of what is written, "the way of the transgressor is hard." Inordinate ambition, wantoning in power, and spurning the humble maxims of Justice has—ever has—and ever shall, end in ruin. Strength cannot always trample upon weakness—the humble shall be exalted—the bowed down will at length be lifted up. It is by faith in the law of strict justice, and the practice of its precepts, that nations alone can be saved. All the annals of the human race, sacred and profane, are written over with this great truth, in characters of living light. It is my fear, my fixed belief, that in this invasion, this war with Mexico, we have forgotten this vital truth.—Why is it that we have been drawn into this whirlpool of war? How clear and strong was the light that shone upon the path of duty a year ago! The last disturbing question with England was settled—our power extended its peaceful sway from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Alleghanies we looked out upon Europe, and from the tops of the Stony Mountains we could descry the shores of Asia; a rich commerce with all the nations of Europe poured wealth and abundance into our lap on the Atlantic side, while an unoccupied commerce of three hundred millions of Asiatics waited on the Pacific for our enterprise to come and possess it. One hundred millions of dollars will be wasted in this fruitless war. Had this money of the people been expended in making a railroad from your Northern Lakes to the Pacific, as one of your citizens has begged of you in vain, you would have made a highway for the world between Asia and Europe. Your capitol then would be within thirty or forty days travel of any and every point on the map of the civilized world. Through this great artery of trade, you would have carried through the great heart of your own country, the teas of China, and the spices of India, to the markets of England and France. Why, why, Mr. President, did we abandon the enterprises of Peace, and betake ourselves to the barbarous achievements of War? Why did we "forsake this fair and fertile field to batten

hazards of internal commotion at home, which last I fear may come if another province is to be added to our territory. There is one topic connected with this subject which I tremble when I approach, and yet I cannot forbear to notice it. It meets you in every step you take. It threatens you which way soever you go in the prosecution of this war. I allude to the question of slavery. Opposition to its farther extension, it must be obvious to every one, is a deeply-rooted determination with men of all parties in what we call the non-slaveholding States. New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, three of the most powerful, have already sent their legislative instructions here—so it will be, I doubt not, in all the rest. It is vain now to speculate about the reasons for this. Gentlemen of the South may call it prejudice, passion, hypocrisy, fanaticism. I shall not dispute with them now on that point. The great fact that it is so, and not otherwise, is what it concerns us to know. You nor I cannot alter or change this opinion if we would. These people only say, we will not. cannot consent that you shall carry slavery where it does not already exist. They do not seek to disturb you in that institution, as it exists in your States. Enjoy it if you will, and as you will. This is their language, this their determination. How is it in the South? Can it be expected that they should expend in common, their blood and treasure in the acquisition of immense territory, and then willingly forego the right to carry thither their slaves, and inhabit the conquered territory if they please to do so? Sir, I know the feelings and opinions of the South too well to calculate on this. Nay, I believe they would even contend to any extremity for the mere right, had they no wish to exert it. I believe (and I confess I tremble when the conviction presses upon me) that there is equal obstinacy on both sides of this fearful question. If then we persist in war, which if it terminate in anything short of a mere wanton waste of blood as well as money, must end (as this bill proposes) in the acquisition of territory, to which at once this controversy must attach—this bill would seem to be nothing less than a bill to produce internal commotion. Should we prosecute this war another moment, or expend one dollar in the purchase or conquest of a single acre of Mexican land, the North and the South are brought into collision on a point where neither will yield.—Who can foresee or foretell the result! Who so bold or reckless as to look such a conflict in the face unmoved! I do not envy the heart of him who can realize the possibility of such a conflict without emotions too painful to be endured. Why then shall we, the representatives of the Sovereign States of this Union—the chosen guardians of this confederated Republic—

But, Mr. President, if farther acquisition of territory is to be the result either of conquest or treaty, then I scarcely know which should

ful struggle by continuing a war, the results of which must be to force us at once upon it? Sir, rightly considered, *this is treason, treason to the Union. treason to the dearest interests, the loftiest aspirations, the most cherished hopes of our constituents.* It is a crime to risk the possibility of such a contest. It is a crime of such infernal hue that every other in the catalogue of iniquity, when compared with it, whitens into virtue. Oh, Mr. President, it does seem to me, if Hell itself could yawn and vomit up the fiends that inhabit its penal abodes, commissioned to disturb the harmony of this world, and dash the fairest prospect of happiness that ever allured the hopes of men, the first step in the consummation of this diabolical purpose would be, to light up the fires of internal war, and plunge the sister States of this Union into the bottomless gulf of civil strife. We stand this day on the crumbling brink of that gulf—we see its bloody eddies wheeling and boiling before us—shall we not pause before it be too late? How plain again is here the path, I may add the only way, of duty, of prudence,

of true patriotism. Let us abandon all idea of acquiring farther territory, and by consequence cease at once to prosecute this war.—Let us call home our armies, and bring them at once within our own acknowledged limits. Show Mexico that you are sincere when you say you desire nothing by conquest. She has learned that she cannot encounter you in war, and if she had not, she is too weak to disturb you here. Tender her peace, and my life on it, she will then accept it. But whether she shall or not, you will have peace without her consent. It is your invasion that has made war, your retreat will restore peace. Let us then close forever the approaches of internal feud, and so return to the ancient concord and the old ways of national prosperity and permanent glory. Let us here, in this temple consecrated to the Union, perform a solemn lustration; let us wash Mexican blood from our hands, and on these altars, in the presence of that image of the Father of his Country that looks down upon us, swear to preserve honorable peace with all the world, and eternal brotherhood with each other.

TOM CORWIN—PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

Judge H—, an old and respectable citizen of Franklin County, related to us, some years since, the following anecdote of Gov. Corwin, which we do not recollect ever to have seen in print:

At the time the "Wagon Boy" was first sent to the Legislature by the good people of Warren, he found a law on the statute-book providing for the punishment of certain offences by public whipping. It was no unusual thing at that day to see a whipping-post in every court-house yard, where, whenever occasion required, the stealers of pigs and chickens were drawn up by the sheriff, and received "thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, well laid on." Tom was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House; and being, as is well known, a man who is dead set against all such relics of barbarism as public whipping, forthwith brought in a bill to repeal the aforesaid enactment. The bill met with considerable opposition from the "Old Hunkers," among whom was one old gentleman from the Western Reserve, who was particularly horrified at the idea of repealing what he termed the wisest and most practical enactment in our whole criminal code. Corwin made an eloquent speech when the question of engrossment was before the House, appealing to the members, as Christian legislators and enlightened freemen of the Nineteenth Century, to come up and erase this relic of

the dark ages from the statute-book of the great republican State of Ohio. He took his seat—the House completely electrified with the eloquent powers of the young orator. The old Yankee arose, and replied as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, all the gentleman from Warren has said is well enough in its way. I am glad to see young men of our State growing up inspired with those feelings of philanthropy which the gentleman has so eloquently given utterance to. But that is not the thing. We must look at the matter in a practical light. Now I can give one illustration in favor of my side of the question that will entirely upset all the gentleman's fine-spun theories. You know, Mr. Speaker, I was born and raised in the State of Connecticut. A law similar to this has been for years in force in that State, where its effects are most salutary. You once expose a rascal to the ignominious disgrace of a public whipping, and he clears out—leaves the State—and you are never troubled with him afterward. Out of hundreds I have known to be whipped there, I never knew one of them to show his face in that community afterward."

The gentleman sat down, satisfied that his "practical illustration" was a clincher, and would kill the bill. Corwin arose very gravely, and remarked:

"I have often endeavored, Mr. Speaker, to solve the question why there was such an immense emigration from Connecticut to the West, but always, until now, without success. The gentleman has explained it to my entire satisfaction."

Corwin's bill passed. [Ohio paper

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

By the Whigs of Massachusetts, in Convention at Springfield, Sept. 29, 1847.

Resolved, That the Annexation of Texas gave the first strong impulse to the desire for the acquisition of foreign lands, and created a national appetite, which, if not seasonably corrected, may lead to the destruction of our most cherished rights, and the overthrow of our civil institutions, in the engulfing vortex of military despotism.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico,—the predicted result, if not the legitimate offspring, of the Annexation of Texas—begun in a palpable violation of the Constitution, and the usurpation of the powers of Congress by the President, and carried on in reckless indifference and disregard of the blood and treasure of the Nation,—can have no object which can be effected, but the acquisition of Mexican territory; and the acquisition of Mexican territory, under the circumstances of the country—unless under adequate securities for the protection of human liberty—can have no other probable result than the ultimate advancement of the sectional supremacy of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts are not prepared for this result: they see, therefore, no rational or justifiable object in the protracted prosecution of the war, and rejoice in every manifestation of the return of peace; for although sanctioned by a portion of the Whigs in its earliest movements, as a measure for the preservation of the army—then in peril by the unauthorized acts of the President—yet the war itself, while prosecuted to secure the sectional supremacy of the Slave Power, or the conquest and dismemberment of the Mexican Republic, has never had and never can have, the sanction and approbation of the Whigs of Massachusetts.

Resolved, Therefore, that the great and permanent interests of the American Union as it is, and the highest and brightest hopes of the liberties and the rights of our race on the American Continent, require of the great North American Republic to stay her hands, already too deeply stained in the blood shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this Continent, and inscribe on her standard, now waving victoriously over the Halls of the Montezumas, and deeply on the hearts of her Rulers—as her well-considered and unchangeable purpose—“Peace with Mexico without dismemberment—No addition of Mexican Territory to the American Union.”

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, this course of policy and action would form a basis on which the whole patriotism, and intelligence, and moral worth of the country might honestly rally and securely stand; while it would place our country eminently in the right, and show to the world that we are, as a nation, as invincible in moral principle as in military power, and that we can conquer a peace with Mexico by first conquering in ourselves the raging thirst of military glory and the mad ambition of foreign conquest.

Resolved, That if this course of policy shall be rejected, and the war shall be prosecuted to the final subjugation or dismemberment of Mexico, the Whigs of Massachusetts now declare, and put this declaration of their purpose on record, that Massachusetts will never consent that Mexican

territory, however acquired, shall become a part of the American Union, unless on the unshakable condition that “there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, otherwise than in the punishment of crime.”

Resolved, That in making this declaration of her purpose, Massachusetts announces no new principle of action in regard to her sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American principle embodied in our Declaration of Independence—the political equality of persons in the civil States; the principle adopted in the legislation of the States under the Confederation—and sanctioned by the Constitution—in the admission of all the new States formed from the only territory belonging to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; it is, in short, the imperishable principle set forth in the ever-memorable Ordinance of 1787, which has, for more than half a century been the fundamental law of human liberty in the great Valley of the Lakes, the Ohio and Mississippi—with what brilliant success, and with what unparallelled results, let the great and growing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin answer and declare.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts regard the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures as so inseparably connected that National measures injurious to either are injurious to all; that the increased and rapidly-increasing Agricultural products of the great West require great and increasing facilities of commercial transport; that the regulation of Commerce, both internal and external, is placed by the Constitution among the clearly-expressed and undoubted powers of Congress; and that the improvement of the great Lakes and Rivers of the West, by the construction of harbors on the Lakes and the removal of obstructions from the Rivers, is among the most obviously just and necessary uses of this important power; and would greatly tend, by the increase of internal trade and commerce, to the rapid advancement of these great interests of the country.

Resolved, Therefore, that the Veto by the President of the River and Harbor bill of the last Congress was an act of wanton injury to the great interests not only of the West, but of all interests connected with them, and of unmitigated wrong and insult to the Congress that passed it, and ought never to be forgotten until the Veto is annihilated by a two-thirds vote, or by the election of a President who will exercise the Constitutional power, as it was made to be executed, and as it has been executed by every President from George Washington down to—but not including—James K. Polk.

Resolved, That the great Whig doctrines of Protection to American Industry, Capital and Labor—a sound and uniform Currency for the People as well as the Government—a well-regulated system of Internal Improvement, especially in reference to the internal commerce of the great lakes and rivers of the West—uncompromising hostility to the Sub-Treasury, to Executive usurpations of the powers of Congress, and to all wars for conquest, and to all acquisitions of territory in any manner what-

over for the diffusion and perpetuity of Slavery and for the extension and permanency of the Slave Power, are now—as they have been—cardinal principles in the policy of the Whigs of Massachusetts, and form, in their judgment, the broad and deep foundations on which rest, and ever must rest, the prospective hopes, and the true and enduring interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That whenever the Democracy of Massachusetts shall be able to set before us a model of their radical doctrines in actual practice, in any of our sister States, where justice is more fully and more ably administered; where legislation is more pure and more fairly applied to all interests and classes; where the execution of the laws is more impartial and just; where the equality

of persons and the security of their rights are practically greater; where the acquisition of wealth, of knowledge and of power is more open to all; where education in all its branches is more fully imparted to all classes, or the institutions of benevolence more fully sustained; where the necessities, the comforts and the conveniences of life are more universally and more equally diffused; and where the functions of government—leading to these results—have been fulfilled and sustained at less expense than in Massachusetts; then—and not till then—will the Whigs of Massachusetts give heed to their complaints, regard their denunciations, believe in their professions, and trust in the recently-selected head and embodiment of their principles.

TABLE,

Showing the Value of Foreign Coins, Weights and Measures.

RATES AT WHICH FOREIGN MONEY OR CURRENCY ARE FIXED BY LAW.		100 cailles 1 picul pounds 133 14	
Franc, of France or Belgium.....	90 18 6-10	<i>England.</i>	
Florin, of Netherlands.....	40	Old ale gallon.....	gallon 1-22
Florin, of Southern States of Germany.....	40	Imperial gallon.....	gallon 1-90
Guilder, of Netherlands.....	40	Old wine gallon.....	gallon 1-00
Livre, (Tournois) of France.....	18 1-2	Quarter of grain, or 8 Imperial bush.....	bush. 8-25
Lira, of the Lombard Venetian Kingdom.....	16	Imperial corn bushel, or 8 imp'l gall.....	bush. 1-03
Lira, of Tuscany.....	16	Old Winchester bushel.....	bush. 1-00
Lira, of Sardina.....	18 6-10	Imperial yard.....	inches 36-00
Milrea, of Portugal.....	1 12	Troy pound.....	poundsavoirdupois 144-175
Milrea, of Azores.....	83 1-8	<i>France.</i>	
Mare Banco, of Hamburg.....	35	Metre.....	feet 3-28
Pound Sterling, of Great Britain.....	4 84	Decimetre (1-10th metre).....	inches 3-94
Pound, of British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland and Canada.....	4 00	Vest.....	gallons 2-00
Pagoda of India.....	1 84	Hectolitre.....	gallons 26-42
Real Vellon, of Spain.....	5	Decalitre.....	gallons 2-64
Real Plate, of Spain.....	10	Litre.....	pints 2-11
Rupce Company.....	44 1-2	Kilolitre.....	feet 25-32
Rupce, of British India.....	44 1-2	Hectolitre.....	bushels 2-84
Specie Dollar, of Denmark.....	1 5	Decalitre.....	quarts 9-08
Rix Dollar, or Thaler, of Prussia and the Northern States of Germany.....	69	Millier.....	pounds 22-03
Rix Dollar, of Bremen.....	78 3-4	Quintal.....	pounds 230-54
Rouble, of Russia.....	75	Kilogramme.....	pounds 2-24
Specie Dollar, of Sweden and Norway.....	1 06	<i>Portugal.</i>	
Florin, of Austria.....	48 1-2	100 pounds.....	pounds 101-19
Ducat, of Naples.....	80	22 pounds (1 arroba).....	pounds 22-26
Ounce, of Sicily.....	2 40	4 arrobas, of 22 pounds, (1 quintal).....	pounds 89-05
Legh of China.....	1 48	Alquiere.....	bushels 4-73
Talhorn Livre.....	16	Majo, of grain.....	bushels 23-03
		Last, of salt.....	bushels 70-00
		Almude, of wine.....	gallons 4-37
		<i>Russia.</i>	
		100 pounds, of 32 laths each.....	pounds 90-26
		Chertwert, of grain.....	bushels 5-25
		Vedro, of wine.....	gallons 3-25
		Petersburg foot.....	foot 1-18
		Moscow foot.....	foot 1-10
		Food.....	pounds 1-35
		<i>Sweden.</i>	
		100 pounds, or 5 lispands.....	pounds 73-76
		Can, of can.....	bushels 7-42
		Last.....	bushels 35-00
		Cann, of wine.....	gallons 69-09
		Ell, of cloth.....	feet 1-95
		<i>Smyna.</i>	
		100 pounds, (1 quintal).....	pounds 189-42
		Oke.....	pounds 2-83
		Quital, of grain.....	bushels 1-46
		Quital, of wine.....	gallons 13-50

TABLE OF FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE U. STATES:	
<i>Amsterdam.</i>	
100 lbs., 1 canner.....	pounds 108-93
Last of grain.....	bushels 85-25
Ahm of wine.....	gallons 41-00
Amsterdam foot.....	foot 0-93
Antwerp foot.....	foot 0-94
Rhineland foot.....	foot 1-03
Amsterdam ell.....	feet 2-26
Ell of the Hgue.....	feet 2-22
Ell of the Drabant.....	feet 2-30
<i>China.</i>	
Tael.....	ounce 1 1-2
16 taels 1 cattv.....	pounds 1 1-2

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Presidents.	Time of Service.	Vice Presidents.	When Elected.
1.. George Washington.....	1789 to 1797	John Adams.....	{ 1789 1792
2.. John Adams.....	1797 to 1801	Thomas Jefferson.....	1796
3.. Thomas Jefferson.....	1801 to 1809	Aaron Burr.....	1800
4.. James Madison.....	1809 to 1817	George Clinton.....	{ 1804 1808
5.. James Monroe.....	1817 to 1825	Elbridge Gerry.....	1812
6.. John Q. Adams.....	1825 to 1829	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	{ 1816 1820
7.. Andrew Jackson.....	1829 to 1837	John C. Calhoun.....	{ 1824 1828
8.. Martin Van Buren.....	1837 to 1841	Martin Van Buren.....	1832
9.. William H. Harrison.....	1841 to 1845	Richard M. Johnson.....	1838
10.. John Tyler.....		John Tyler.....	1840
11.. James K. Polk.....	1845 to 1849	George M. Dallas.....	1844

1789. George Washington 69, John Adams 34, John Jay 9, R. H. Harrison 6, J. Rutledge 6, John Hancock 4, George Clinton 3, Samuel Huntington 2, John Milton 2, John Armstrong 1, Ed. Telfair 1, Benj. Lincoln 1.

Whole number of Electors voting, 69.—George Washington elected President, and John Adams Vice President.

1792. George Washington 132, John Adams 77, George Clinton 50, Thomas Jefferson 4, Aaron Burr 1.

Whole number of Electors 132.

1796. John Adams 71, Thomas Jefferson 68, Samuel Pinckney 59, Aaron Burr 30, Samuel Adams 15, Oliver Ellsworth 11, John Jay 5, George Clinton 7, James Iredell 3, George Washington 2, J. Henry 2, R. Johnson 2, Charles C. Pinckney 1.

Whole number of Electors 138.

1800. Thomas Jefferson 73, Aaron Burr 73, John Adams 65, Charles C. Pinckney 64, John Jay 1.

Whole number of Electors 138.

The votes for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr being equal, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, wherein, on the 36th ballot, the votes of ten States were given for Jefferson, four States for Burr, and two States gave blank votes.

After this election the Constitution was amended, so that each Presidential Elector chosen by the States voted for President and Vice President separately, instead of the original mode of voting for two persons, without designating which was his choice for President and Vice President. The person receiving the greatest number of votes, by the original mode, if a majority, was to be President, and the next highest Vice President. When no choice was made by the Electors, the House of Representatives decided the question.

President.	Vice Presidents.
1804. Thomas Jefferson... 162	George Clinton... 162
Chas. C. Pinckney... 14	Rufus King... 14

President.	Vice President.
1808. James Madison... 122	George Clinton... 113
Chas. C. Pinckney... 47	Rufus King... 47
George Clinton... 6	John Langdon... 9
	James Madison... 3
	James Monroe... 3

1812. James Madison... 128	Elbridge Gerry... 131
De Witt Clinton... 89	Jared Ingersoll... 88

1816. James Monroe... 183	D. D. Tompkins... 133
Rufus King... 34	John C. Howard... 22
	James Ross... 5
	John Marshall... 4
	Rob't G. Harper... 3

1820. James Monroe... 281	D. D. Tompkins... 218
John Q. Adams... 1	Richard Stockton... 2
	Daniel Roduey... 4
	Rob't G. Harper... 1
	Richard Rush... 1

1824. Andrew Jackson... 99	John C. Calhoun... 162
John Q. Adams... 81	Nathan Sanford... 30
Wm. H. Crawford... 41	Nathaniel Macon... 24
Henry Clay... 37	Andrew Jackson... 13
Election of President decided by the House of Representatives, viz:—Adams, 13 States, Jackson 7, Crawford 4.	

1828. Andrew Jackson... 172	John C. Calhoun... 171
John Q. Adams... 63	Richard Rush... 83
	William Smith... 7

1832. Andrew Jackson... 219	M. Van Buren... 129
Henry Clay... 49	John Sergeant... 49
John Floyd... 11	William Wilkins... 20
William Wirt... 7	Henry Lee... 11
	Amos Ellmaker... 7

1836. Martin Van Buren... 170	Rich. M. Johnson... 147
Wm. H. Harrison... 73	Francis Granger... 77
Hugh L. White... 26	John Tyler... 47
Daniel Webster... 14	William Smith... 23
Willie P. Mangum... 11	Richard M. Johnson... 16
Johnson elected Vice President by the Senate: Johnson 32 votes, Granger 16.	

1840. Wm. H. Harrison... 234	John Tyler... 234
Martin Van Buren... 60	R. M. Johnson... 48
	L. W. Tazewell... 11
	James K. Polk... 1

1844. James K. Polk... 170	Geo. M. Dallas... 170
Henry Clay... 103	T. Frelinghuysen... 105

[By a recent act of Congress, the choice of Electors of President and Vice President must be made in all the States on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.]

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Elected.		Elected
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania.....	1789	Langdon Cheves, South Carolina.....	1813
* Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut.....	1791	John W. Taylor, New-York.....	1820
* Jonathan Dayton, New-Jersey.....	1795	Philip P. Barbour, Virginia.....	1825
* Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts.....	1797		1821
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina.....	1799	Andrew Stevenson, Virginia.....	1827
	1803		1829
	1805		1831
Joseph E. Varnum, Massachusetts.....	1807	† John Bell, Tennessee.....	1834
	1809	James K. Polk, Tennessee.....	1835
	1811		1836
	1813	† Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia.....	1838
Henry Clay, Kentucky.....	1815	† John White, Kentucky.....	1841
	1817	John W. Jones, Virginia.....	1843
	1819	John W. Davis, Indiana.....	1845
	1823		

* Federalists. † Whigs. ‡ Calhoun.
Robert C. Walthrop, Massachusetts, elected.....1847

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, for one year, viz: from Sept. 1, 1846, to Sept. 1, 1847.				
	Flour.	Ind. Meal.	Wheat.	Ind. Corn.
From	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New-York.....	1,670,582	354,127	2,505,756	6,818,263
Philadelphia.....	520,350	244,504	539,633	1,127,126
Baltimore.....	304,463	63,926	101,376	1,687,896
Norfolk.....	49,587	21,829		1,362,761
New-Orleans.....	671,535	71,175	818,770	5,186,330
Boston.....	80,333	25,846	11,541	574,404
Other ports.....	49,339	47,513	38,038	541,965
Total.....	3,150,680	847,280	4,015,134	17,236,741

Total.....	3,150,680	847,280	4,015,134	17,236,741
Total Barley.....				bushels. 289,813
" Rye.....				88,281
" Oats.....				436,831

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK for same period.

	To G. Britain & Ireland.	To France.
Flour.....	bbls. 1,673,582	243,433
Indian Meal.....	" 354,127	4,073
Wheat.....	bushels. 2,505,756	352,600
Indian Corn.....	" 6,818,263	5,772
Rye.....	" 75,692	104,425
Barley.....	" 287,503	52
Oats.....	" 367,791	3,368

EXPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS for same period.

	To G. Britain & Ireland.	To France.
Flour.....	bbls. 671,535	287,662
Indian Meal.....	" 71,175	686
Wheat.....	bushels. 818,770	593,854
Indian Corn.....	" 5,186,330	3,392
Rye.....	" 11,541	1,247
Barley.....	" 1,985	1,274

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS from the ports of the United States to Foreign Countries, from Sept. 1, 1846, to Sept. 1, 1847.

	Flour.	Ind. Meal.	Wheat.	Ind. Corn.
Ports.	bbls.	bbls.	bush.	bush.
New-York.....	2,129,140	402,626	2,980,315	6,946,238
New-Orleans.....	1,066,088	73,691	1,049,200	5,133,394
Philadelphia.....	516,642	319,430	664,082	1,413,441
Baltimore.....	663,626	87,327	183,090	1,728,827
Boston.....	160,565	31,344	17,127	583,743
Norfolk.....	49,337	21,289		1,362,771

	Richmond & Petersburg...}	bbls.	bbls.	bush.	bush.
Richmond & Petersburg...}	49,100	4,166			27,164
Alexandria...	18,245	1,944	23,542		97,544
Charleston...	747		6,233		71,643
Savannah....	1,807	254			70,070
Mobile.....	1,371				44,214
Apalachicola.					40,000
Wilmington, Del.!	420	59,217			8,400
Newark, N. J.	91	2,043			912
Gardiner, Me.	500				
Chicago, Ill.			18,000		
Cleveland, O.	24,459		262,962		3,060
Total.....	4,712,588	1,012,579	5,144,851	17,561,432	

By changing the Flour and Meal into bushels—allowing 5 bushels of Wheat to a barrel of Flour, and 4 bushels of Indian Corn to a barrel of Meal, and adding the same to the Wheat and Corn—we have the following results:

Exports of Wheat.....	28,707,481 bushels
" of Indian Corn.....	21,601,748

The estimated average values, at the places of export, are as follows:

Flour.....	4,712,588 bbls. at \$6 00..	\$28,275,528
Indian Meal.....	1,012,579 " " 3 00..	3,037,737
Wheat.....	5,144,851 bush. " 1 25..	6,430,688
Indian Corn.....	17,551,432 " " 0 80..	14,041,145
Total.....		\$51,785,098

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS of the above articles of Breadstuffs, from the United States to all Foreign Countries, from 1837 to 1846, inclusive.

	Year ending	bbls.	bbls.	bush.	bush.
Sept. 30, 1837..	318,719	159,435	17,393	151,276	
" 1838..	448,461	171,843	6,291	172,532	
" 1839..	523,151	165,672	96,325	112,500	
" 1840..	1,897,501	206,063	1,720,860	374,274	
" 1841..	1,515,817	282,284	868,563	535,727	
Total, 5 years..	5,103,349	935,237	2,709,364	1,765,949	
Sept. 30, 1842..	1,263,602	209,199	817,393	660,303	
June 30, 1843..	841,474	174,654	311,685	281,749	
" 1844..	1,438,574	247,822	558,917	825,239	
" 1845..	1,195,290	269,030	398,716	940,184	
" 1846..	2,289,476	298,790	1,613,795	1,826,069	
Total, 4 years }	7,048,356	1,199,255	3,692,071	4,373,291	
" 9 months }					

Total Value of the before-mentioned Exports.

	1st period,	2d period,	
	1837 to 1841.	1842 to 1846.	Total.
Flour.....	\$31,418,999	\$34,965,179	\$66,384,178
Ind. Corn & Meal.	4,614,468	5,923,956	10,538,424
Wheat.....	2,637,886	3,699,879	6,337,765
Total.....	\$38,671,353	\$44,594,014	\$83,265,367

It will be observed that the value of exports of Breadstuffs for the present year (1847) exceeds that of either of the above periods of about five years each; and the exports of Indian Corn and Meal the present year exceed the total exports of the same for the previous ten years by about six and a half millions of dollars.

Exports of Breadstuffs from Canada.

STATEMENT OF BREADSTUFFS Shipped from the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, from the opening of navigation to the 10th of October, 1847.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Total.	Est'd val
Flour.....	bbls. 345,676	260,652	606,328	\$3,638,968
Wheat.....	bush.* 74,357	601,094	675,451	\$44,313
Barley....	" 132	" 132	264	132
Oats.....	" 29,477	114,338	143,815	143,815
Peas.....	" 22,445	" 22,445	44,890	11,222
Oatmeal..	bbls. 11,186	11,389	22,575	45,150
Total.....				\$4,682,600

* In Canada grain is measured by the minor, which contains about 1½ bushels. We have reduced the minors to bushels.

Trade on the New-York Canals.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE at tide water, (Albany and West Troy,) from the commencement of Canal navigation in each year to the 14th of October, inclusive, during the years 1845, (185 days,) 1846, (182 days,) and 1847, (167 days.)

	1845.	1846.	1847.
Canal open	April 15	April 16.	May 1.
Flour.....	bbls. 1,514,718	2,058,146	2,897,518
Wheat.....	bushels. 659,808	2,709,131	2,937,680
Indian Corn..	" 28,896	1,315,438	5,426,061
Barley.....	" 470,128	702,247	691,547
Beef.....	bbls. 23,638	35,560	28,754
Pork.....	" 35,317	75,867	70,566
Butter.....	lbs. 3,802,122	3,635,947	9,547,124
Lard.....	" 2,230,567	4,893,700	5,018,950
Cheese.....	" 11,302,634	11,985,600	15,303,585
Bacon.....	" 678,500	1,678,300	3,438,130
Wool.....	" 6,955,594	7,066,266	9,784,032
Ashes.....	bbls. 58,932	42,217	68,082

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS of Breadstuffs at tide water, from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of October.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Ind. Corn.	Barley.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1847.....	2,897,518	2,937,680	5,426,061	691,547
1846.....	2,058,146	1,709,131	1,315,438	702,247
Increase	839,372	1,228,549	4,410,628	Dec. 70,700

CANAL STATISTICS, ETC.

Tolls on the New-York State Canals.

AMOUNT OF TOLLS collected on the New-York State Canals during the season of navigation in each year since 1820:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1820.....	\$5,437	1830.....	\$1,056,922	1839.....	\$1,610,362
1821.....	14,388	1831.....	1,225,902	1840.....	1,775,747
1822.....	64,072	1832.....	1,229,483	1841.....	2,084,882
1823.....	152,958	1833.....	1,463,715	1842.....	1,749,304
1824.....	340,761	1834.....	1,839,799	1843.....	2,081,585
1825.....	566,118	1835.....	1,548,972	1844.....	2,446,375
1826.....	762,008	1836.....	1,614,680	1845.....	2,646,181
1827.....	859,058	1837.....	1,283,130	1846.....	2,756,121
1828.....	938,444	1838.....	1,589,948	1847.....	3,650,000
1829.....	813,137				

* Erie Canal opened from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, October, 1825

Tolls for the Fiscal Year.

The following statement shows the amount received for Tolls by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, on each Canal and from the Railroad Companies for the fiscal years of 1845 and 1847, ending on the 30th of September:

	1845.	1847.
Erie Canal.....	\$2,492,062 84	\$3,154,089 69
Champlain Canal.....	114,169 65	163,058 79
Total on the Erie and Champlain canals..	\$2,606,231 89	\$3,317,148 48
Oswego Canal.....	60,101 35	70,859 81
Cayuga & Seneca Canal	29,395 23	26,308 78
Chemung Canal.....	13,862 99	13,677 28
Crooked Lake Canal..	1,846 37	1,774 55
Chemung Canal.....	25,378 78	25,620 01
Genesee Valley Canal.	24,182 60	25,055 20
Ononda Lake Canal ..	604 41	487 49
Ononda River Improv't	118 22	118 22
Teneca River.Tow'g-path	379 27	400 41
Total Canal tolls.....	\$2,764,182 87	\$3,422,049 49
Railroad tolls.....	23,291 89	38,896 49
Total.....	\$2,787,384 76	\$3,460,945 92

Opening and Closing of the Canal.

Year.	Opened.	Closed.	Days.	Year.	Opened.	Closed.	Days.
1824.	April 30	Dec. 4	218	1836.	April 25	Nov. 26	216
1825.	April 12	Dec. 4	238	1837.	April 20	Dec. 9	234
1826.	April 20	Dec. 18	243	1838.	April 19	Nov. 26	226
1827.	April 22	Dec. 18	241	1839.	April 20	Dec. 16	228
1828.	May 27	Dec. 20	269	1840.	April 20	Dec. 3	227
1829.	May 2	Dec. 17	230	1841.	April 25	Nov. 26	218
1830.	April 20	Dec. 17	224	1842.	April 20	Nov. 23	218
1831.	April 16	Dec. 1	230	1843.	May 1	Dec. 1	214
1832.	April 25	Dec. 21	241	1844.	April 18	Nov. 26	223
1833.	April 19	Dec. 12	238	1845.	April 15	Nov. 29	228
1834.	April 17	Dec. 12	240	1846.	April 16	Nov. 25	224
1835.	April 15	Nov. 30	230	1847.	May 1	Nov. 30	213

Closing of the Hudson River.

1830.....	Dec. 23	1836.....	Dec. 7	1842.....	Nov. 29
1831.....	Dec. 5	1837.....	Dec. 14	1843.....	Dec. 10
1832.....	Dec. 21	1838.....	Nov. 25	1844.....	Dec. 17
1833.....	Dec. 13	1839.....	Dec. 18	1845.....	Dec. 9
1834.....	Dec. 15	1840.....	Dec. 8	1846.....	Dec. 15
1835.....	Nov. 30	1841.....	Dec. 19	1847.....	.....

Bullion and Specie.

The following Table shows the amount of Specie and Bullion imported into the U. States (through the Custom-house,) and exported from the U. States, in each commercial year from 1821 to 1846 inclusive. Prior to 1843 the commercial year ended 30th September; in 1843 and subsequently, on 30th June.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Year.	Imported.	Exported.
1821.....	\$8,054,800	\$10,478,056	1835.....	\$13,131,447	6,477,776
1822.....	3,360,840	10,810,180	1836.....	13,400,881	4,334,380
1823.....	5,097,896	6,572,987	1837.....	10,618,414	5,976,240
1824.....	5,379,335	7,014,668	1838.....	17,747,116	3,608,046
1825.....	6,130,366	8,470,334	1839.....	8,896,176	8,770,763
1826.....	6,980,938	4,704,236	1840.....	8,863,313	5,417,014
1827.....	6,731,120	8,014,280	1841.....	4,073,888	10,384,870
1828.....	7,489,741	8,243,470	1842.....	4,096,016	4,812,539
1829.....	7,409,042	4,934,690	1843*.....	39,320,335	1,620,231
1830.....	8,155,640	2,178,773	1844.....	5,830,439	5,450,814
1831.....	7,303,545	4,014,931	1845.....	4,070,949	8,446,496
1832.....	6,907,046	6,638,340	1846.....	3,777,732	3,905,868
1833.....	7,070,888	2,611,701			
1834.....	7,911,632	2,076,758	Tot.	\$321,684,605	\$162,425,779

* Nine months.

STATE STATISTICS.

State.	Capital.	Governor.	Term, Years.	Expires.	Salary.	Times of holding Elections.
Maine	Augusta	John W. Dana	1	Jan. 1849	\$1,500	2d Monday in Sept.
New-Hampshire	Concord	Jared W. Williams	1	June, 1848	1,100	2d Tuesday in March.
Vermont	Montpelier	<i>Horace Eaton</i>	1	Oct. 1848	750	1st Tuesday in Sept.
Massachusetts	Boston	<i>George N. Briggs</i>	1	Jan. 1849	2,500	2d Monday in Nov.
Rhode Island	Providence	<i>Elisha W. Harris</i>	1	May, 1848	400	1st Wednes. in April.
Connecticut	Hartford	<i>Clark Bissell</i>	1	May, 1848	1,100	1st Monday in April.
New-York	Albany	<i>John Young</i>	2	Jan. 1849	4,000	{ Tuesday after 1st
New-Jersey	Trenton	Daniel Haines	3	Jan. 1851	2,000	Monday in Nov.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Francis R. Shunk	3	Jan. 1851	3,000	2d Tuesday in Oct.
Delaware	Dover	William Sharp	4	Jan. 1849	1,333	2d Tuesday in Nov.
Maryland	Annapolis	Philip Francis Thomas	3	Jan. 1851	2,000	1st Wednesday in Oct.
Virginia	Richmond	William Smith	3	May, 1849	3,333	3d Thursday in April.
North Carolina	Raleigh	<i>William A. Graham</i>	2	Jan. 1849	2,000	1st Thursday in Aug.
South Carolina	Columbia	David Johnson	2	Dec. 1848	3,500	2d Monday in Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	George W. B. Towns	2	Nov. 1849	3,500	1st Monday in Oct.
Florida	Tallahassee	William D. Moseley	2	Aug. 1849	2,500	1st Monday in Oct.
Alabama	Montgomery	Reuben Chapman	2	Dec. 1849	3,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Mississippi	Jackson	Joseph W. Matthews	2	Jan. 1849	3,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Isaac Johnson	4	Jan. 1851	6,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Texas	Austin	G. T. Wood	2	Dec. 1850	2,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Thomas S. Drew	4	Nov. 1848	2,000	1st Monday in Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	<i>Neil S. Brown</i>	2	Oct. 1849	2,000	1st Thursday in Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	<i>William Owsley</i>	2	Sept. 1848	2,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	<i>William Bebb</i>	2	Dec. 1848	1,200	2d Tuesday in Oct.
Indiana	Indianapolis	James Whitcomb	3	Dec. 1849	1,500	1st Monday in Aug.
Illinois	Springfield	Augustus C. French	4	Dec. 1850	1,000	1st Monday in Aug.
Michigan	Michigan	Epharoditus Ransom	2	Jan. 1850	1,000	1st Monday in Nov.
Iowa	Monroe City	Ansel Briggs	4	Aug. 1850	1,000	1st Monday in Aug.
Missouri	Jefferson City	John C. Edwards	4	Nov. 1848	1,500	1st Monday in Aug.

Organized Territory:
 Wisconsin..... Madison..... Henry Dodge..... \$1,500.
 [Wisconsin will doubtless come into the Union within the year 1848.]
 * And Newport alternate years. † And New-Haven alternate years.
 [Whig Governors in *Italics*. The States of *New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana* and *Indiana* have *Loco-Foco* Governors and Whig Legislatures, while the Legislature of *Virginia* is nearly tied.]

PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.

Presidential Electors from each State.				Popular Vote for President—1844.				
States.	No. Electors.	States.	No. Electors.	States.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.	Clay, maj. Polk.
Maine	9	South Carolina	9	Maine	34,378	45,719	4,816	11,341
New Hampshire	6	Georgia	10	N. Hamp.	17,866	27,160	4,161	9,294
Massachusetts	12	Alabama	9	Vermont	26,770	18,041	3,954	8,739
Rhode Island	4	Mississippi	6	Massa. c. its.	67,009	53,039	10,830	13,970
Connecticut	6	Louisiana	6	R. Island	7,322	4,867	..	2,455
Vermont	6	Ohio	23	Connect.	32,832	29,841	1,943	2,991
New-York	36	Kentucky	12	New-York	232,482	237,588	15,812	5,106
New-Jersey	7	Tennessee	13	N. Jersey	38,318	37,495	131	823
Pennsylvania	26	Indiana	12	Penna.	161,203	167,535	3,128	6,333
Delaware	3	Illinois	9	Delaware	6,258	5,971	..	287
Maryland	8	Michigan	5	Maryland	35,984	32,676	..	3,308
Virginia	17	Missouri	7	Virginia	43,677	49,570	..	5,893
North Carolina	11	Arkansas	3	Ohio	155,057	149,117	8,050	5,940
Total	275			Kentucky	61,255	51,988	..	9,267
				N. Carolina	48,232	39,287	..	3,945
				S. Carolina. (By Legislature.)				
				Georgia	42,100	44,147	..	2,047
				Alabama	26,084	37,740	..	11,656
				Indiana	67,967	70,181	2,106	2,314
				Illinois	45,528	57,920	3,570	12,392
				Michigan	24,237	27,703	3,632	3,466
				Mississippi	19,206	25,126	..	5,920
				Tennessee	60,030	59,917	..	113
				Louisiana	13,063	13,782	..	699
				Missouri	31,251	41,369	..	10,116
				Arkansas	5,504	9,546	..	4,042
				Total	1,288,533	1,377,325	62,963	51,826
				Polk over Clay	38,792	Clay and Birney over Polk	38,471	

In 1844 the States in *Italics* voted for Polk, giving him 170 votes—the residue for Clay, giving him 105 votes.

NEW STATES SINCE '44:

Florida	3	Iowa	4
Texas	4	Total	11

Present No. of Electors, 286—and Wisconsin to come in, making probably 290 in 1848: 146 necessary to a choice. [The States that voted for Mr. Clay before, with New-York and any other but Arkansas or Florida, would suffice to elect.] Should the election go to the House, 14 States have *Loco-Foco*, and 12 Whig Delegations: 3 tied

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1846.

Counties.	1847.			1846.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
York	1963	3141	371...2845	3640	764	
Cumberland	3091	4496	879...4047	5295	1310	
Lincoln	3559	3525	550...4428	3983	627	
Hancock	1394	1896	170...1350	1732	236	
Washington	1535	2061	379...1925	2222	269	
Kennebec	2985	2082	1019...4636	2270	1229	
Somerset	2251	1981	637...1963	1648	777	
Oxford	1267	3377	695...1484	3491	657	
Penobscot	2836	3987	1075...3010	4059	1545	
Waldo	1456	3594	670...1402	2991	659	
Franklin	834	1354	603...825	1046	643	
Piscataquis	755	991	437...807	915	593	
Aroostook	378	986	32...264	513	34	
Total	24,304	33,471	7,517	28,986	33,905	9,343
Dana's maj.		1,650.	Dana's plurality		4,919.	

CONGRESS, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Dist.	1847.			1844.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
I. Hopkins	3364	774	3216	5117	453	
York, in part	750	2066	411...1887	4395	397	
Total	3,521	5,430	1,185	5,103	9,512	850
Hammons's maj.		724.	Polk's maj.		3,550.	
* The balance of this County votes with 4th (Lincoln) Dist.						
II. Little	4369	1,010	4,483	6,387	695	
Cumberland	3,023	4,369	1,010	4,483	6,387	695
Clapp's maj.	4,369.	Polk's maj.		1,189.		

III.	Belcher.			Cutler.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
Kennebec	4572	2346	1132...5393	3535	561	
Franklin	1115	1141	680...1132	1609	392	
Total	5,687	3,487	1,812	5,285	5,144	953
Belcher's maj.		368.	Clay's maj.		428.	

IV.	Morse.			Clark.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
Lincoln	3743	3451	414...4566	5354	461	
Oxford	799	1743	284... In 1st District.			
Kennebec, in part	115	72	77... In 3d District.			
Total	4,657	5,266	775	4,566	5,354	461
Clark's plurality		607.	Polk's maj.		327.	

V.	Johnson.			Smart.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
Somerset	2413	1336	683...2849	2530	435	
Waldo	1439	2612	1199...1626	4661	316	
Total	3,852	4,548	7,892	4,675	7,191	751
Smart's plurality		696.	Polk's maj.		1,765.	

VI.	Kingsbury.			Wiley.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
Penobscot	2,223	3899	1192...3376	4895	695	
Piscataquis	792	918	368...1074	1136	228	
Total	3,615	4,817	1,560	4,450	6,031	923
Wiley's plurality		1,202.	Polk's maj.		638.	

VII.	Pike.			Williams.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
Hancock	1468	1748	456...1849	2608	105	
Washington	1905	2359	379...2329	2905	77	
Aroostook	387	926	75...398	907	21	
Total	3,740	5,033	910	4,576	6,190	903
Williams's maj.		383.	Polk's maj.		1,342.	

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1846.

Counties.	1847.			1846.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
Belknap	1116	2047	531...774	1708	747	
Carroll	1009	2146	744...699	1764	1087	
Cheshire	2761	2402	556...2448	2116	507	
Coos	363	1582	270...276	1526	263	
Grafton	2646	4422	1404...2248	3768	1570	
Hillsboro'	3934	5141	1134...3402	5015	1352	
Merrimack	2211	4681	1207...1714	4019	1570	
Rockingham	3477	4286	1339...2972	3721	1645	
Stratford	2187	2077	762...1851	1574	985	
Sullivan	1405	2022	584...1260	1900	677	
Total	21,109	30,806	8,531	17,717	27,140	10,403
Williams's maj.		1,166.	Willms's plurality		9,423.	

CONGRESS, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1846.

Dist.	1847.			1846.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
I. Tuck	3466	2721	46...2972	3721	1645	
Rockingham	3466	2721	46...2972	3721	1645	
Stratford	2142	1304	38...1851	1574	985	
Total	5,608	4,925	84	4,823	5,295	2,630
Tuck's maj.		1,499.	Maj. ag't Williams		2,158.	
II. Eastman. Peaselee. Stevens and scat.						
Belknap	4235	8729	2392	744	1708	747
Carroll	4235	8729	2392	692	1764	1087
Merrimack	4235	8729	2392	1714	4019	1570
Total	4,275	8,873	2,356	3,150	7,491	3,404
Peaselee's maj.		2,242.	Williams's maj.		937.	
III. Wilson. W. Moulton. L. Ab. & Scat.						
Hillsboro'	3650	3432	309...3402	5045	1352	
Cheshire	2276	1664	246...2448	2116	507	
Total	5,926	5,086	555	5,850	7,161	1,859
Wilson's maj.		285.	Maj. against Williams		548.	
IV.						
Coos	J. H. Johnson.	L.	276	1526	263	
Grafton	elected by about		2248	3768	1570	
Sullivan	1,300 maj.		1260	1900	677	
Total			3,784	7,194	2,510	
Williams's maj.		900.				

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1846.

Counties.	1847.			1846.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.
Fairfield	4709	4110	135...4146	4106	150	
Hartford	5812	5426	295...5372	5411	316	
Litchfield	4306	3901	384...4059	3938	418	
Middlesex	2173	2340	149...2110	2272	147	
New-Haven	5224	4260	312...4955	3933	207	
N. London	8754	3180	314...3363	3315	348	
Tolland	1839	1766	139...1715	1836	146	
Windham	2320	2419	407...2102	2343	426	
Total	30,137	27,402	2,135	27,822	27,203	2,248
Bissell's maj.		600.	Bissell's plurality		619.	
Toucey chosen by Legislature in 1846.						

CONGRESS, 1847.

Dist.	1847.			Maj.	
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab. & Scat.		
I. Dixon	7676	Hammersly	7167	373	137
II. Hubbard	7325	Ingham	6669	416	240
III. Rockwell	6112	Billings	5578	654	4594
IV. Smith	9082	Taylor	7990	440	692
LEGISLATURE—Whig in both branches. * Plur.					

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1847.		GOVERNOR, 1846	
Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Counties.	Eaton.	Dilling'm.	Brainard.
Addison	2317	604	488
Bennington	1633	1413	2-5
Caledonia	1663	1662	452
Chittenden	1855	1314	747
Essex	439	400	15
Franklin	1777	1461	566
Grand Isle	324	225	6
Lamoille	414	828	669
Orange	1973	2311	947
Orleans	1159	836	342
Rutland	2981	1509	574
Washington	1518	2090	622
Windham	2447	1801	516
Windsor	3557	1846	994

Total... 23,933 18,059 7,163 22,885 17,016 6,871
 Eaton over Dilling'm, 5,874; do. over Smith, 5,869.
 1847—Eaton chosen by Leg.; 1846—do. do. do.

CONGRESS, 1846.

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.	Foco.	Ab. & Scat.	Maj.
I. Henry	6627	Bradley	3071	2580	1603
II. Collamer	5457	Henry	3854	3794	Plu. 1803
III. Marsh	5644	Hubble	3079	1614	824
IV. Chandler	5059	Peck	5594	2020	Plu. 435

* Elected on a second trial by a handsome majority.
 † Elected on a third trial by a plurality.

LEGISLATURE, '47.—Senate, 21 Whig, 9 Loco; House, small Whig maj. over Loco and Abolition.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1847.		GOVERNOR, 1846.	
Counties.	Briggs.	Cushing.	Scat.
Suffolk	5885	3175	1580
Essex	6251	4714	1756
Middlesex	6289	7712	1979
Worcester	8171	5679	2595
Franklin	2695	1959	645
Hampshire	3268	1282	445
Hampden	3371	3209	441
Berkshire	3050	2928	361
Norfolk	3837	2783	1016
Plymouth	3399	2140	744
Bristol	3925	3109	518
Barnstable	1261	720	189
Dukes	183	130	30
Nantucket	303	123	33

Total... 53,743 39,683 19,309 54,794 33,196 13,589
 Briggs over Cushing, 14,060; do. over all, 1751.
 * One town not returned.

CONGRESS, 1846.

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.	Foco.	Ab. & Scat.	Maj.
I. Winthrop	5980	Homor	1688	1084	2608
II. King	3735	Dike	1621	608	1506
III. Abbott	4965	Boutwell	3098	1398	489
IV. Palfrey	4513	Robins'n.	3754	659	100
V. Hudson	6068	Bryant	4107	1884	77
VI. Ashmun	6228	Tabor	4425	1158	1045
VII. Rockwell	5714	Byington	4138	913	664
VIII. Adams	5765	Wright	2617	960	2168
IX. Hale	4937	Hooper	3718	1205	14
X. Grinnell	3806	Coffin	1788	468	1550

Total... 52,111 30,954 10,958 10,201
 Whig over Loco... 21,166; over all... 10,201.
 * Elected on second trial—no choice first ballot.

LEGISLATURE, '47.—Senate, all Whig; House, about 100 Whig majority

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1847.		GOVERNOR, 1846.	
Law & Ord. Dorr.	Law & Ord. Liberal.	Counties.	Harris.
Providence	3898	2983	446
Newport	1063	346	42
Washington	842	549	229
Kent	716	280	37
Bristol	414	178	3

Total... 6,863 4,347 755... 7,457 7,391 155
 Harris's maj. -1,763. Diman's plurality... 86.

CONGRESS.—Eastern District.

R. B. Cranston, W... 3,310 Jas. Brown, L... 2,422
 Scattering... 705 Boyden, Abol... 167
 Cranston over Brown... 888; over all... 35.

Western District.—(First Trial.)

W. Updike, Law & Or. 1,960 B. B. Thurston, L... 1,844
 W. H. Arnold, W. Vol. 442 Hall, Abol... 186
 Scattering... 14 No choice.
 Jamestown and New-Shoreham not received.

Second Trial—Aug. 31.

Wilkins Updike... 2,350 B. B. Thurston... 2,415
 Scattering... 68 [Plurality chooses.]
 Thurston's plurality, 85—lacks 4 of a majority.
 LEGISLATURE.—Both branches Law and Order.

NEW-YORK.—[OFFICIAL.]

JUDIC'L ELECT'N—JUNY, '47.—COURT OF AP'LS.

Whig.	Judges.	Loco.
*A. L. Jordan	127,519	*A. Gardiner
*F. Whittlesey	128,844	*G. C. Bronson
B. D. Noxon	124,398	C. H. Ruggles
M. T. Reynolds	123,933	F. G. Jewett

* Supported by the Anti-Reuters—Benton in Delaware County only.
 Hamilton County not returned. It cast about 300 votes, giving about 100 Loco majority. Herkimer County vote for Whittlesey (1,911) returned for Frederick W. Whittlesey.

Dist. N. Y. CITY—CONGRESS, 1846.

III. Wards.	Phenix.	Nicoll.	Ros.
I.	804	905	25
II.	553	507	36
III.	1385	693	74
IV.	556	1508	59
V.	1282	996	68
Total	4,560	4,609	268

IV. Williams. Macley. Frafl. Smith. Com'Yd.

VI.	567	1210	35	181	15
VII.	1517	1437	189	108	37
X.	1163	1078	267	91	66
XIII.	810	1024	374	68	60
Total	4,057	4,749	865	448	180

V. Tallmadge. Broderick. Wheeler. Blood'g. Ryck'n.

VIII.	1751	1023	508	128	43
IX.	1709	1604	808	122	5
XIV.	765	1182	177	142	28
Total	4,205	3,809	1,493	392	81

VI. Monroe. Jackson. Campbell. Moots.

XI.	703	1361	589	41
XII.	603	443	145	3
XV.	1554	553	208	8
XVI.	1015	1221	270	72
XVII.	1282	1517	411	34
XVIII.	769	974	158	7
Total	5,926	6,071	1,841	163

NEW YORK.

Counties.	1847.				1846.			1844.				
	Lt. Gov'r.	CON.TROLLER.	SEC. STATE.	GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.	GOVERNOR.	PRESIDENT.	PRESIDENT.	PRESIDENT.			
	Fish.	Dayton.	Fillmore.	Hung'rd.	Morgan.	Saunders.	Young.	Wright.	Fillmore.	Wright.	Clay.	Polk.
Albany	5651	3121	6572*	3097	5645	4048*	7659*	4811	7044	7019	7109	6916
Allegany	2388	2465	2392	2466	2389	9471	2919	2924	4099	3514	3913	3640
Broomfield	2112	1712	2120	1716	2115	1710	2337	9341	2649	2636	2961	2508
Cattaraugus	2468	2385	2479	2375	2476	2376	2605	2148	2791	2664	2743	2634
Cayuga	4159	2035	4180	2524	4180	2503	4328	3730	4856	5189	4908	5202
Chautauque	3702	2545	3777	2007	3717	9014	4516	2706	5587	3463	5612	3407
Chemung	1452	1578	1455	1566	1457	1571	1666	2044	1790	2613	1791	2592
Chenango	3384	1419	3384	3411	3381	3419	2765	3704	4183	4556	4215	4495
Clinton	1731	1952	1766	1849	1734	1949	1755	2122	1864	2264	1919	2918
Columbia	2827	2148	3474	2150	2814	2813	4204	3318	4294	4736	4392	4691
Cortland	1903	1714	1911	1897	1907	1728	2090	2062	2360	2390	2378	2358
Delaware	960	1597	2676	1630	884	3605	4040	2338	3032	4307	3071	4249
Dutchess	4602	3829	4684	3799	4595	3909	4536	4271	5698	5735	5767	5627
Erie	5895	2853	5897	2719	5792	2848	5809	4355	6926	5084	6905	5050
Essex	2025	1633	2026	1613	2026	1635	2265	1634	2590	2032	2618	1998
Franklin	1215	1215	1217	1207	1217	1214	1306	1580	1518	1521	1594	1501
Fulton & Ham Rivers	9092	2092	1942	2087	1936	2176	1892	6929	2103	2207	2107	2192
Genesee	2540	1360	2549	1341	2542	1344	2679	1468	1590	2138	3604	2105
Greene	1866	2051	1926	2047	1884	2086	2734	2467	2935	3529	2998	3488
Herkimer	2281	1460	2091	1440	2087	1455	2590	3940	2677	4418	2698	4346
Jefferson	3920	4597	3893	4463	3917	4589	4709	5395	5571	6341	5576	6261
Kings	4615	3335	4629	3302	4603	3352	4347	4940	5090	4781	5107	4648
Lewis	1173	893	1178	886	1169	894	1282	1170	1655	2080	1640	2073
Livingston	3316	1618	3317	1576	3310	1587	3779	2337	3783	2754	3773	3709
Madison	2610	2266	2613	2254	2610	2264	3045	2668	3654	3891	3683	3842
Monroe	5670	4014	5701	9944	5681	3979	6302	4933	6831	5730	6673	5611
Montgomery	2572	2237	2579	2225	2502	2115	3044	2631	2840	3296	2849	3278
New York	17,075	13,176	16,871	11,325	16,981	13,377	17,713	22,573	25,894	29,162	26,385	28,296
Niagara	2366	2193	2475	2045	2450	9079	2069	2255	3129	2603	3100	2569
Oneida	5164	4533	5200	4453	5164	4531	6431	5094	6988	7803	6963	7717
Onondaga	4548	3601	4554	3522	4548	3599	5448	5315	6476	6968	6495	6878
Ontario	3462	1651	3465	1640	3163	1650	3802	3004	4560	3717	4568	3659
Orange	3229	3008	3230	2993	3221	3003	3774	4127	4604	5354	4628	5303
Orleans	2820	1925	2824	1908	2279	1916	2300	2078	2609	2359	2600	2311
Oswego	3252	2831	3260	2802	3250	2829	2170	3497	3731	4445	3771	4382
Otsego	3306	4042	3323	4034	3327	4016	3804	4818	4703	6121	4743	6050
Putnam	559	797	559	797	559	798	627	1343	972	1743	979	1731
Queens	1290	1150	1258	1138	1250	1150	1637	1962	2504	2797	2547	2751
Rensselaer	4858	3482	5039	3372	4846	3634	6241	4398	6863	5756	6360	5618
Richmond	567	599	567	579	565	593	692	834	1044	1071	1049	1063
Rockland	486	809	486	802	486	809	722	1169	792	1683	794	1679
St. Lawrence	3251	844	3250	845	3248	848	3459	5143	4625	6114	4672	6008
Saratoga	3665	3181	3678	3107	3666	3135	4054	3605	4499	4296	4550	4200
Schenectady	1312	1423	1362	1397	1314	1455	1690	2419	1779	1711	1814	1679
Schoharie	1374	2267	2156	2361	1342	2778	3048	1470	2968	2545	2966	2823
Seneca	1871	1935	1879	1915	1873	1930	2012	2131	2316	2600	2327	2560
Steuben	3198	3341	3199	3282	3203	3343	3795	4367	4361	5603	4385	5612
Suffolk	1421	1614	1420	1538	1413	1604	1575	2016	2478	3397	2487	3375
Sullivan	1136	1367	1432	1363	1139	1654	1704	1497	1745	1963	1739	1904
Tioga	1282	1364	1282	1361	1283	1464	1629	1927	1994	2622	1999	2548
Tompkins	2959	2637	2968	2615	2953	2634	3153	3009	3831	4051	3845	4013
Ulster	2808	2824	2810	2779	2795	2848	4277	4277	4787	4839	4804	4783
Warren	1072	1271	988	1267	1008	1274	1129	1458	1317	1737	1330	1701
Washington	3643	1644	3645	1638	3647	1641	4184	2714	4979	3342	5094	3970
Wayne	3109	2561	3119	2534	3114	2542	3324	3317	3970	4151	3953	4046
Westchester	2591	2409	2594	2237	2585	2305	3304	3447	4231	4468	4218	4412
Wyoming	2300	1455	2314	1438	2301	1440	2815	1702	2797	2112	2754	2102
Yates	1658	1472	1661	1469	1657	1470	1786	1926	2034	2158	2056	2110

Total 170,072 139,623 174,756 136,067 169,470 144,133 198,878 187,306 231,039 241,089 232,442 237,566
 Majorities—Fish 30,449, Fillm. 38,729, Morg. 25,337, Young 11,575, Wright 10,030, Polk, 5,106.

	1847, AGGREGATES—Whig.		Loco. Whig maj.		LEGISLATURE, 1847.		
	Attorney General.	Jordan	139,481	35,282	Senate, House, Joint Ballot		
Treasurer	Hunt	169,422	Cuyler	145,966	Whig	24	93
State Engineer	Stuart	173,003	Childs	134,944	Loco-Foco	8	35
Canal Comm'rs.	Cook	169,860	Masher	147,124	Whig maj.	16	58
		175,095	Smith	139,395	Whole Senate elected for two		
		174,948	Follett	139,217	years; House, for one year.		

Vote for Prison Inspectors nearly the same as for Canal Commissioners.
 Scattering Vote—Abolition, 8,518; Anti-Rent, 4,911; Laud Reform, 1,709.
 * These candidates were also on the Anti-Rent Ticket

ELECTION RETURNS.

New-York City.

1847. LEIGH GOV. CONTROLLER. SEC. STATE.

Wards.	Fish.	Daytha.	Filmers.	Haug	M'd	Morgan.	Sanf'd.
I..	740	544	751	375	737	545	
II..	464	267	469	235	462	271	
III..	1267	364	1283	363	1277	393	
IV..	437	887	432	783	423	899	
V..	1016	631	1019	573	1005	651	
VI..	498	718	802	492	638	676	
VH..	1416	902	1443	722	1410	901	
VIII..	1494	1068	1501	1011	1496	1070	
IX..	1522	1085	1547	1058	1533	1064	
X..	984	904	960	857	952	914	
XI..	657	857	661	786	651	658	
XII..	448	568	444	471	444	567	
XIII..	661	854	610	717	673	863	
XIV..	668	854	706	517	666	877	
XV..	1558	321	1557	994	1548	336	
XVI..	1054	963	1056	879	1053	979	
XVII..	1306	689	1280	654	1272	722	
XVIII..	835	682	849	533	841	691	

Total 17,075 13,176.. 16,871 11,395.. 16,961 13,277
 Maj.—Fish, 3,899...Fillm. 5,546...Morgan, 3,704.
 Lieut. Governor.—Hugh T. Brooks, Nat. Reform,
 408; Shepherd, Liberty, 27.
 Controller.—Lewis Tappan, Nat. Reform, 377.

SENATE

III'd District.			IV'th District.			
Wards.	Hall.	Tilyou.	Ruth'd.	Wards.	Lawrence.	Small.
I..	727	209	342	VII..	1415	967
II..	460	241	36	X..	919	954
III..	1234	371	136	XIII..	657	870
IV..	444	692	386	XVII..	1255	964
V..	978	712	4	Total	4,246	3,755
VI..	387	305	539	Lawrence's maj.	491	

Total 4,230 2,430 1,426
 Hall over both...374

V'th District.			VI'th District.		
Wards.	Frost.	Sickle-	XI..	Johnson.	Kelly.
VIII..	1496	1051	XII..	619	868
IX..	1577	947	XIII..	448	588
XIV..	671	488	XV..	1334	359
			XVI..	1042	1000
			XVIII..	834	724

Total 3,746 2,486
 Frost's maj.....1,260
 Johnson's maj.....918

ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Whig.	Loco.	
1..	I & II. J. P. Phoenix.	1167 H. Walbridge.	775
2..	III & VI. Jas. Bowen.	1766 Wm. Shaler.	1184
3..	IV..*T. H. Burras.	173 F. M'Carthy.	624
		John H. Bowie	740
4..	V. J. F. Rodman.	1007 N. Quackenboss.	653
5..	VII. Peter H. Titus.	1399 Greg. Thomas.	969
6..	VIII. S. G. Raymond.	1474 J. M. Lodewick.	1109
7..	IX. Wm. B. Meech.	1428 C. Van Zandt.	1097
8..	X. Thad. C. Davis.	922 T. Charlock.	925
9..	XI. McGowan.	476 D. Garrison.	895
	Sparrow.	350	
10..	XII. M. H. Truesdell.	456 Morg. L. Mott.	431
		John H. Riker	131
11..	XIII. Cromwell.	659 Alex. Stewart.	861
12..	XIV. John Colvin.	579 Mich'l Walsh	732
		Dan. B. Taylor	402
13..	XV. E. C. Benedict.	1299 John E. Ross.	326
	J. R. J. Deputy.	276	
14..	XVI. R. G. Campbell.	933 Adams	705
		A. M. Alling.	453
15..	XVII. M. R. Brewer.	1248 H. Keyser.	969
16..	XVIII. Jas. Brooks.	841 J. M. Smith, Jr.	703

Total Whig.....16,453 Total Loco.....14,704
 Whig majority on Assembly ticket.....1,749
 * Not a candidate. Most of the Whigs voted for M'Carthy.

CHARTER ELECTION—1847.

Wards.	Mayor.	ALMS-HOUSE COM.		
	Brady, W. Brown, L.	Taylor, W. Leonard, L.		
I..	827	817	771	819
II..	636	419	673	471
III..	1366	438	1286	484
IV..	654	1485	443	1631
V..	1214	944	1102	1035
VI..	589	1480	518	1530
VII..	1774	1370	1680	1451
VIII..	909	1330	1777	1507
IX..	1259	1520	1724	1628
X..	1209	1067	1052	1224
XI..	1169	1700	1061	1708
XII..	558	694	633	711
XIII..	982	1101	830	1178
XIV..	926	1339	634	1262
XV..	1915	394	1798	463
XVI..	1383	1395	1245	1466
XVII..	1280	1301	1478	1591
XVIII..	860	1073	780	1123

Total...21,310 19,867.....19,465 21,477
 Maj. for Brady...1,443. For Leonard...9,012.

GOVERNOR, 1846. L. T. GOVERNOR

Wards.	Young.	Wright.	Edw'ds.	Fish.	Gard'r.	Folsom.
I..	686	1000	33	748	969	26
II..	518	519	36	504	504	36
III..	1276	768	77	1377	705	66
IV..	573	1516	65	551	1497	64
V..	1049	1109	173	1143	1051	148
VI..	560	1427	38	572	1398	35
VII..	1419	1667	185	1484	1573	206
VIII..	1543	1712	358	1608	1617	364
IX..	1769	9126	575	1855	2041	597
X..	1135	1289	250	1162	1287	298
XI..	732	1368	552	708	1359	593
XII..	385	692	168	376	685	170
XIII..	790	1172	394	798	1140	363
XIV..	735	1514	152	769	1446	169
XV..	1474	640	233	1634	594	169
XVI..	975	1339	261	1021	1358	258
XVII..	1277	1580	376	1316	1529	338
XVIII..	694	1116	157	840	1079	144

Total 17,530 22,574 4,048...18,512 21,755 4,048
 Wright's maj...5,044. Gardiner's maj...3,241.

NEW-JERSEY.

Counties.	Wright.	Haines.	L. Stratton.	W. Thomp. L.
Atlantic.....	370	531	426	755
Bergen.....	853	1138	974	1371
Burlington.....	3124	2550	3675	2977
Camden.....	1422	1099	1502	1126
Cape May.....	441	269	750	285
Cumberland.....	1383	1213	1567	1337
Essex.....	4330	3761	5385	3611
Gloucester.....	1116	903	1484	811
Hudson.....	813	1064	1102	637
Hunterdon.....	1839	2689	2210	3622
Mercer.....	3148	1848	2286	1874
Middlesex.....	2960	1816	2320	1942
Monmouth.....	2774	3429	3809	3531
Morris.....	2509	2316	2632	2520
Passaic.....	1404	1333	1534	1195
Salem.....	1548	1354	1791	1501
Somerset.....	1794	1563	2022	1644
Sussex.....	1111	3943	1874	3421
Warren.....	1229	2526	1004	2780

Total.....32,251 34,785.....37,949 36,260
 Haines's maj...2,514. Stratton's maj...1,320.

PENNSYLVANIA.
GOVERNOR, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1844.

Counties.	Irvin, W.	Shank, L.	Markle, W.	Shank, L.
Allegheny.....	3753	4454	8105	5863
Adams.....	1946	1558	2485	1848
Armstrong.....	1548	2136	1407	1966
Be'ks.....	3357	8068	3850	8316
Beaver.....	2903	2034	2730	2093
Bucks.....	4341	4685	4804	5106
Bedford.....	2905	2458	3045	2884
Blair.....	1854	1254	(New Co.)	
Butler.....	1860	1931	8197	2034
Bradford.....	3520	3058	2967	3525
Cambria.....	974	1139	969	1129
Carbon.....	484	786	453	784
Chester.....	5159	4614	6139	5475
Centre.....	1782	2477	1788	2384
Cumberland.....	2559	3867	2971	3008
Columbia.....	1506	2913	1593	3199
Crawford.....	1686	2265	2410	2920
Clarion.....	631	1607	793	1889
Clinton.....	665	966	807	925
Clearfield.....	568	867	611	1009
Dauphin.....	2790	1872	2813	2359
Delaware.....	1719	1484	2089	1493
Elk.....	93	182	103	132
Erie.....	2566	1728	3510	2907
Fayette.....	2113	2811	2626	3304
Franklin.....	3219	2712	3797	3211
Greene.....	860	1514	1455	2255
Huntingdon.....	2012	1641	4082	2630
Indiana.....	2058	1415	2098	1417
Juniata.....	975	968	1085	1188
Jefferson.....	454	709	617	797
Lebanon.....	2149	1600	2478	1749
Lancaster.....	8741	4931	8513	5532
Lahigh.....	2229	2523	2443	2690
Lycoming.....	1528	1874	1945	2600
Luzerne.....	2017	2826	2561	3649
Monroe.....	347	1489	377	1801
Mercer.....	2616	2617	2795	2744
Mifflin.....	1289	1431	1506	1585
Montgomery.....	3723	5141	4341	5394
M'Kean.....	252	313	307	416
Northampton.....	2350	2628	2455	3466
Northumberland.....	1231	1871	1498	2384
Perry.....	1108	1728	1316	2646
Philadel'a City.....	6512	3918	2922	5265
Philadel'a Co.....	7605	12992	14138	12200
Pike.....	142	671	142	64
Potter.....	183	530	202	527
Schuylkill.....	2833	3720	2390	3217
Somerset.....	2162	913	2450	929
Sullivan.....	130	317	(New Co.)	
Susquehanna.....	2463	2358	1591	2468
Tioga.....	972	1750	1049	1973
Union.....	2463	1479	2721	1777
Venango.....	802	1326	873	1230
Westmoreland.....	2337	4525	2778	4704
Washington.....	3335	3531	3501	3658
Warren.....	659	849	843	1107
Wayne.....	686	1291	811	1553
Wyoming.....	653	819	754	806
York.....	3103	4006	2603	4691

Total..... 128,148 146,061... 154,120 160,403
 Shunk over Irvin, 17,933. Do. over Markle, 4,263.
 '47. Reigart, Nettes, 11,247; Lemoyno, Abc. 1,661.

LEGISLATURE—'47.	Senate.	House.	Joint Bal.
Whigs.....	19	36	55
Loeo-Focos.....	14	64	78
Loeo maj. on Joint Ballot.....			23

OHIO—Legislature—1847-8.
SENATE.

Counties.	N/A.	Counties.	Loeo
Delaware and Marion.....	5863	Butler and Preble.....	1
Franklin, Madison, &c.....	1848	Pickaway & Fairfield.....	1
Jefferson and Harrison.....	1966	Hamilton.....	1
Lorain and Medina.....	8316	Knox and Holmes.....	1
Montgomery & Warren.....	2093	Licking.....	1
Miami, Darke & Shelby.....	5106	Lucas, Wood, &c.....	1
Summit and Portage.....	2884	Sandusky, Seneca, &c.....	1
Ross and Hocking.....		Stark.....	1
Tuscarawas, &c.....	2034	Richland.....	1
Trumbull.....	3525	Adams, Pike, &c.....	1
Ashtabula and Lake.....	1129	Allan, Putnam, &c.....	1
Aiherns and Meigs.....	784	Belmont and Monroe.....	1
Logan, Union, &c.....	5475	Clermont and Brown.....	1
Clinton, Fayette, &c.....	2384	Columbiana.....	1
Cuyahoga and Geauga.....	3008	Guernsey and Coshocton.....	1
Galla, Jackson, &c.....	3199	Wayne.....	1
Huron and Erie.....	2920	Total.....	19
Muskingum.....	1889	Whig majority.....	1
Washington, Perry, &c.....	925		
Total.....	1009		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Counties.	N. L.	Counties.	N. L.
Adams and Pike.....	0	Lake.....	1
Ashtabula.....	1	Lorain.....	1
Athens and Meigs.....	1	Logan and Hardin.....	1
Belmont.....	1	Licking.....	0
Bolier.....	0	Lucas, Wood, &c.....	0
Brown.....	0	Medina.....	1
Clermont & Brown.....	0	Miami.....	1
Clermont.....	0	Morgan.....	2
Coshocton.....	0	Muskingum.....	2
Carroll.....	1	Montgomery.....	2
Champaign & Union.....	1	Mercer, Allen, &c.....	0
Clark.....	0	Monroe.....	0
Clinton and Fayette.....	1	Perry.....	0
Columbiana.....	2	Pickaway.....	1
Crawford, Wyandott.....	0	Portage.....	0
Cuyahoga.....	1	Portage & Summit.....	1
Darke and Shelby.....	1	Preble.....	1
Delaware & Marion.....	1	Putnam, Paulding &c.....	0
Fairfield.....	0	Richland.....	2
Franklin & Madison.....	2	Ross and Hocking.....	1
Galla and Jackson.....	1	Seneca.....	0
Gauga.....	1	Stark.....	0
Greene.....	1	Sandusky.....	0
Guernsey.....	1	Summit.....	1
Hamilton.....	0	Scioto & Lawrence.....	1
Harrison.....	1	Trumbull.....	2
Highland.....	1	Tuscarawas.....	1
Holmes.....	0	Washington.....	1
Huron and Erie.....	1	Warren.....	1
Jefferson.....	0	Wayne.....	0
Knox.....	0	Total.....	39 3

Whig maj. Senate, 2; House, 6; Joint Ballot, 1

DELAWARE.

GOVERNOR—1846—CONGRESS.

Counties.	Crusey, W. Tharp, L. Houston, W. Dilw.	N. L.
Newcastle.....	2683	2728 2755 267
Kent.....	1461	1472 1516 141
Sussex.....	1898	1938 1883 192

Total..... 6,019 6,148... 6,154 6,00
 Tharp's maj..... 138. Houston's maj..... 147.

P. F. Causey, Whig candidate for Govern or, was beaten on a local question. A Legislator Whig in both branches was chosen at the same time, as well as a Whig Member of Congress.

ELECTION RETURNS.

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Dist.	Watts, W. Atkinson, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Isla of Wight.....	78	366	93
City of Norfolk.....	546	224	634
Nansemond.....	317	286	361
Princess Anne.....	233	212	329
Norfolk County.....	545	452	627
Southampton.....	281	318	325
Sussex.....	86	270	124
Surry.....	80	110	118
Total.....	2,166	2,938	2,611
Atkinson's maj.....	73.	Polk's maj.....	230.
II. Bowling. Dromgoole.			
Petersburg.....	361	190	376
Dinwiddie.....	317	217	270
Brunswick.....	140	226	194
Notoway.....	174	120	187
Greenville.....	68	99	83
Prince George.....	125	139	139
Mecklenburg.....	259	415	276
Amelia.....	161	225	159
Total.....	1,690	1,641	1,684
Dromgoole's maj.....	21.	Polk's maj.....	694.
III. Flournoy. Treadway.			
Halifax.....	344	556	344
Pittsylvania.....	190 maj.		838
Henry.....	36 "		306
Franklin.....	80 "		619
Patrick.....	"	93	369
Total.....	650	649	2,476
Flournoy's maj.....	1.	Polk's maj.....	518.
IV. Irving. Bocock. * Not official.			
Appomattox.....	170	323	196
Lunenburg.....	197	279	264
Prince Edward.....	234	306	337
Charlotte.....	293		377
Cumberland.....	105 maj.		274
Fluvanna.....	238	145	305
Campbell.....	635	563	633
Buckingham.....	371	330	548
Total.....	2,943	2,983	2,757
Bocock's unofficial maj.....	20.	Polk's maj.....	2.
V. Goggin. Locke.			
Albemarle.....	868	537	917
Amherst.....	431	423	451
Bedford.....	860	517	941
Greene.....	60	306	66
Madison.....	90	577	65
Nelson.....	402	244	443
Orange.....	279	266	239
Total.....	2,980	2,870	3,117
Goggin's maj.....	110.	Clay's maj.....	76.
VI. Botta. Locke.			
Hanover.....	494	450	558
Louisa.....	362	419	364
Powhatan.....	129	199	215
Chesterfield.....	369	510	338
Goochland.....	154	943	153 maj.
Henrico.....	603	337	578
Richmond City.....	948	310	847
Total.....	3,063	2,408	2,900
Botta's maj.....	594.	Clay's maj.....	239.
VII. Jones. Bayly.			
Mathews.....	104	148	172
James City.....	38		103
Warwick.....	37	16	67
Northampton.....	29		240
Accomac.....	237	608	466
New-Kent.....	155	125	90 maj.

Charles City.....	81	James, W. Bayly, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Elizabeth City.....			2	133
Williamsburgh.....	4			66
Gloucester.....	141	64	233	280
York.....	24		113	100
Lancaster.....	16		139	99
Northumberland.....		150	185	276
Total.....	266	1,107	2,239	1,793
Bayly's maj.....	241.	Clay's maj.....	446.	
VIII. Newton. Beale.				
Essex.....	216		168	229
Middlesex.....	118		118	131
King and Queen.....	224		314	250
Richmond City.....	182		72	269
Westmoreland.....	225		76	305
Caroline.....	394		436	476
Spottsylvania.....	368		436	436
King George.....	122		112	165
King William.....	65		284	109
Total.....	1,963	2,116	2,305	2,212
Beale's maj.....	153.	Clay's maj.....	93.	
IX. Pendleton. Hunter.				
Alexandria.....	256		57	
Fairfax.....	342		229	410
Prince William.....	130		313	159
London.....	873		270	1505
Culpeper.....	322		337	396
Stafford.....	308		267	359
Stafford.....	146		226	223
Fauquier.....	444		346	761
Total.....	2,861	2,045	3,823	2,867
Pendleton's maj.....	802.	Clay's maj.....	816.	
* Retroceded to Virginia in '46.				
X. Kennedy. Bedinger.				
Frederick.....	750		801	805
Hampshire.....	408		444	675
Berkeley.....	503		389	683
Jefferson.....	621		345	725
Clarke.....	141		153	199
Warren.....	92		214	126
Page.....	47		516	50
Morgan.....	184		191	183
Total.....	2,746	3,053	3,426	4,128
Bedinger's maj.....	307.	Polk's maj.....	703.	
XI. Gray. McDowell.				
Rockingham.....	293		1039	990
Rockbridge.....	301		201	697
Augusta.....	717		397	1398
Pendleton.....	385		373	469
Hardy.....	298		146	533
Shenandoah.....	141		909	170
Total.....	2,138	2,995	3,497	5,126
McDowell's maj.....	857.	Polk's maj.....	1,003.	
XII. Preston. Chapman.				
Monroe.....	505		482	425
Botetourt.....	312		345	364
Romoko.....	152		231	177
Montgomery.....	469		276	364
Pulaski.....	148		110	186
Floyd.....	303		232	194
Giles.....	328		371	267
Norcer.....	217		198	173
Greenbrier.....	583		262	709
Pocahontas.....	99		236	81
Logan.....	222		218	123
Bath.....	146		178	126
Alleghany.....	67		126	114
Total.....	3,671	3,443	3,573	3,962
Preston's maj.....	228.	Polk's maj.....	645.	

ELECTION RETURNS.

<i>III.</i>	Fulton.	McMullen.	Goodson.	Clay.	Polk.
Wythe.....	32	198	92	309	583
Russell.....	494	123	192	414	416
Smyth.....	228	103	84	475	371
Carroll.....	148	318	17	191	268
Grayson.....	222	242	19	150	331
Tazewell.....	141	132	297	100	627
Washington.....	334	149	410	371	723
Scott.....	205	308	105	276	531
Lee.....	190	505	14	237	578
Total.....	2,084	2,078	1,230	2,253	4,398
Fulton's plurality.....6.					Polk's maj. .2,145.

<i>IV.</i>	McComas.	Thompson.	Polk's maj.
Richie.....	81	212	104
Kanawha.....	545	309	983
Jackson.....	278	314	442
Mason.....	297	260	415
Cabell.....	286	904	287
Wayne.....	177	169	190
Lewis.....	292	350	329
Harrison.....	473	734	479
Braxton.....	152	112	186
Wood.....	363	350	533
Fayette.....	130	197	219
Nicholas.....	131	79	231
Total.....	3,510	3,961	2,888
Thompson's maj. 451.			Polk's maj. 856.

[The votes of two precincts in Fayette and Nicholas, giving 23 maj. for Thompson, rejected for informality.] *Unofficial.

XV. Wm. G. Brown, Loco, elected. No serious opposition. A few votes were cast in three or four Counties for Hawkins, Whig. Polk's maj. 609.

NORTH CAROLINA.

<i>Dist</i>	CONGRESS, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.			
<i>I</i>	Clingman, W.	Blynn, W. also.	Clay.	Polk.
Buncombe.....	775	236	961	412
Burke.....	386	270	1,234	228
Caldwell.....	362	305	598	219
Cherokee.....	435	194	380	225
Cherokee.....	158	581	366	694
Cherokee.....	395	221	342	267
Henderson.....	447	114	555	141
Macon.....	374	226	374	224
McDowell.....	345	293	(with Burke.)	272
Folk & Rath'rd	570	787	1,310	296
Yancey.....	293	269	338	427
Total.....	4,550	3,426	6,468	3,073
Clingman's maj. 1,124.		Clay's maj. 3,395.		

<i>II.</i>	Boyd, W.	Bogle, W.	Vogel, L.
Ashe.....	365	278	303
Wilkes.....	405	745	14
Surry.....	946	477	83
Catawba.....	235	443	1
Davie.....	381	229	5
Iredell.....	896	337	23
Rowan.....	636	198	175
Total.....	3,882	3,025	6,455
Boyd over Bogle. 857.		Clay's maj. 1,993.	

<i>III.</i>	Barringer, W.	Leake, L.
Anson.....	584	16
Abarrus.....	516	34
Lincol'n & Gast'n	321	303
Mecklenburg & Union	519	148
Montgomery.....	345	15
Moore.....	389	243
Richmond.....	410	33
Stanly.....	398	
Total.....	3,419	702
Barringer's maj. 2,620.		Clay's maj. 363.

<i>IV.</i>	Sheppard, W.	Clemmons, L.	Clay	Polk.
Stokes.....	713	873	1084	1153
Rockingham.....	284	646	430	1022
Guilford.....	1354	321	2130	523
Randolph.....	953	252	1171	312
Davidson.....	718	536	1091	610
Total.....	4,022	2,634	5,906	3,618
Sheppard's maj. 1,388.		Clay's maj. 1,294.		

<i>V.</i>	Kerr, W.	Venable, L.
Orange.....	1621	1437
Chatham.....	1194	630
Granville.....	986	881
Caswell.....	298	1081
Person.....	336	569
Total.....	4,435	4,568
Venable's maj. 153.		Polk's maj. 775.

<i>VI.</i>	Toole, W.	Daniel, L.	Arr'n, L.
Halifax.....	6	452	301
Warren.....	13	610	143
Franklin.....	30	560	395
Wake.....	56	927	670
Johnston.....	44	443	396
Edgecombe.....	60	722	787
Nash.....	3	272	723
Total.....	214	3,896	3,419
Daniel over Arrington. 477.		Polk's maj. 3,559.	

* Toole declined running: Why generally voted for Arrington.

<i>VII.</i>	Hall, W.	McKay, L.	Bryan, L.
Robeson.....	343	325	2
Bladen.....	186	249	12
Columbus.....	73	228	2
Brunswick.....	196	123	29
N. Hanover.....	114	729	74
Onslow.....	61	426	18
Duplin.....	148	672	8
Sampson.....	295	524	8
Cumberland.....	411	608	53
Total.....	1,827	3,694	199
McKay over Hall. 2,067.		Polk's maj. 3,120.	

<i>VIII.</i>	Donnell, W.	Laue, L.
Beaufort.....	846	466
Pitt.....	574	414
Greene.....	258	314
Washington.....	330	146
Tyrrell.....	332	101
Hyde.....	416	267
Craven.....	503	528
Carteret.....	468	318
Jones.....	167	142
Lenoir.....	258	361
Wayne.....	268	846
Total.....	4,293	3,924
Donnell's maj. 369.		Clay's maj. 557.

[The vote at two precincts on the "Banks" in Hyde, which usually give Whig majorities, was lost, not having been returned by the Sheriff.]

<i>IX.</i>	Outlaw, W.	Biggs, L.
Currituck.....	160	589
Camden.....	500	92
Pasquotank.....	518	244
Perquimons.....	491	203
Chowan.....	279	198
Gates.....	364	326
Northampton.....	435	389
Hertford.....	330	282
Bertie.....	504	363
Martin.....	301	543
Total.....	3,795	3,071
Outlaw's maj. 724.		Clay's maj. 826.

KENTUCKY.

Congress, 1847. President, 1844.

Dist.	Delany, W.	Boyd, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Hopkins.....	683	677	701	814
Irving.....	493	630	537	651
Callwell.....	682	981	780	966
Union.....	489	538	507	584
Crittenden.....	943	441	984	399
Livingston.....	383	328	494	387
Callaway.....	135	732	904	772
Marshall.....	65	499	94	600
Graves.....	364	999	386	384
McCracken.....	300	256	256	185
Ballard.....	941	374	283	400
Hickman.....	75	381		
Fulton.....	117	387	304	740

Total.....4,194 7,421.....4,779 7,332
 Boyd's maj...3,227. Polk's maj...2,563.

II.	Waddill.	Pepton.		
Butler.....	290	415	351	290
Breckenridge.....	861	587	934	464
Christian.....	994	800	1123	825
Davies.....	779	919	808	828
Edmonson.....	183	308	174	261
Grayson.....	391	532	433	386
Henderson.....	551	528	719	677
Hancock.....	263	269	277	212
Meade.....	638	265	680	283
Muhlenburg.....	570	700	687	489
Ohio.....	508	808	601	513

Total.....5,938 6,068.....6,715 4,913
 Pepton's maj...110. Clay's maj...1,892.

III.	Todd.	Clarke.		
Warren.....	825	699	1133	687
Logan.....	1190	451	1407	374
Barren.....	941	1186	1306	1108
Monroe.....	414	589	451	473
Allen.....	304	684	401	635
Simpson.....	300	491	455	41
Hart.....	4-4	744	579	554
Todd.....	547	548	784	408

Total.....5,065 5,901.....6,515 4,688
 Clarke's maj...226. Clay's maj...1,954.

IV.	Buckner	James.		
Boyle.....	674	433	617	352
Lincoln.....	749	465	789	335
Adair.....	577	805	548	639
Casby.....	539	338	468	914
Polaski.....	803	1174	787	708
Wayne.....	575	535	535	342
Curberland.....	577	974	580	107
Russell.....	482	283	431	178
Clinton.....	247	305	302	315
Green.....	954	1008	837	1042

Total.....6,177 6,791.....5,774 4,292
 Buckner's maj...388. Clay's maj...1,488.

V.	Thompson.	Wickliff.		
Nelson.....	1184	659	1398	608
Hardin.....	1279	861	1086	702
Ballitt.....	538	530	588	436
Spencer.....	479	508	489	508
Merzer.....	855	930	597	985
Marion.....	894	687	715	737
Washington.....	791	784	680	709
Larue.....	483	437	383	333
Anderson.....	382	614	281	558

Total.....6,779 6,019.....6,013 5,570
 Thompson's maj...760. Clay's maj...443.

VZ.	Adams, W.	Price, W.	Clay.	Polk.
Clay.....	336	282	335	92
Estell.....	428	437	392	216
Floyd.....	385	331	190	340
Garrard.....	389	1005	1128	929
Harian.....	511	74	334	75
Johnson.....	104	385	85	252
Knox.....	794	210	689	164
Laurel.....	421	928	384	124
Letcher.....	110	163	90	161
Madison.....	913	1145	1902	633
Wayley.....	965	945	165	129
Perry.....	904	164	113	84
Pike.....	380	312	251	228
Rockcastle.....	351	300	451	73
Whitley.....	745	66	431	99

Total.....6,303 5,307.....6,079 2,909
 Adams's maj...996. Clay's maj...3,170.

VII.	Duncan.	Berrwether.		
Louisville City.....	2355	1821	2435	1688
Jefferson.....	1098	1166	1092	1042
Shelby.....	1393	831	1441	876
Henry.....	756	1037	708	1044
Oldham.....	464	550	426	625
Trimble.....	386	508	288	507
Carroll.....	368	444	383	370

Total.....6,768 6,487.....6,752 6,048
 Duncan's maj...276. Clay's maj...706.

VIII.	Morehead, W.	Trabus, N.	Marshall, L.		
Woodford.....	553	289	213	750	473
Bourbon.....	783	346	400	1908	521
Scott.....	375	990	389	808	938
Franklin.....	937	189	365	816	614
Jewessmine.....	419	391	399	616	469
Owen.....	353	418	738	485	937
Fayette.....	948	678	533	1695	824

Total.....4,348 3,143 3,037.....6,373 4,796
 Morehead's maj. over Trabus...1,205; over Marshall...1,311. Clay's maj...1,577.

IX.	Cox, W.	French, L.		
Clark.....	1043	432	996	314
Montgomery.....	786	678	678	597
Rath.....	771	987	611	783
Fleming.....	1946	968	1143	771
Lewis.....	585	630	506	543
Carter.....	287	645	148	598
Greenup.....	598	994	593	385
Lawrence.....	414	400	347	345
Morgan.....	287	787	247	518
Breathitt.....	186	288	120	231

Total.....6,168 6,473.....5,389 4,989
 French's maj...307. Clay's maj...400.

X.	Gaines.	Dodge.		
Macon.....	1534	847	1606	799
Brecke.....	790	485	753	443
Roane.....	984	818	888	712
Nicholas.....	771	782	678	707
Harrison.....	870	1075	859	975
Campbell.....	478	722	358	618
Kenton.....	912	1055	687	920
Pendleton.....	351	616	287	530
Grant.....	434	564	304	433
Gallatin.....	372	368	348	351

Total.....7,496 7,282.....6,862 6,544
 Gaines's maj...194. Clay's maj...318.

Out of 136,939 legal voters in the State, 90,351 have voted for the call of a Constitutional Convention.

ELECTION RETURNS.

RECAPITULATION.

Disrics.	Whig.	Loco.	Clay.	Polk.	
I. Delany	4194	Boyd	7421	4779	7332
II. Waddill	5958	Peyton	6068	6715	4913
III. Todd	5065	Clarke	5291	6515	4659
IV. Buckner	6177	James	5791	5774	4292
V. Thompson	6799	Wickliffe	6019	6013	5570
VI. Adams	6303				
Price	5307		6079	2909	
VII. Duncan	6763	Merriv'hr	6487	6752	6046
VIII. Morehead	4348	Marshal l.	3037	6373	4796
Trabus (Native)	3143				
IX. Cox	6166	French	6473	5389	4989
X. Gaines	7496	Deaha	7372	6862	6544
Total	64,556		53,959	61,260	51,988

TENNESSEE.

Dist. EAST TENNESSEE.
I. GOVERNOR, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1845.

Commiss.	N. S. Brown, W.	A. V. Brown, L.	Foster, W.	Brown, W.
Johnson	368	99	348	77
Carter	744	186	708	176
Sullivan	392	1343	338	1463
Washington	843	1098	832	1211
Hawkins	1178	1314	1141	1372
Greene	1023	1522	992	1598
Cocke	826	244	826	195
Total	5,374	5,806	5,335	6,092
Loco maj.	432	do. in '45, 857	Whig gain, 425.	

II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Jefferson	1562	345	1419	206
Grainger	1067	658	938	580
Claiborne	634	826	512	828
Campbell	408	401	355	464
Anderson	656	330	616	348
Morgan	197	230	190	225
Sevier	830	104	781	95
Blount	1082	734	955	745
Monroe	905	1057	801	956
Total	7,361	4,685	6,567	4,537
Whig maj.	2,676	do. in '45, 2,030	Whig g. 646.	

III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Knock	2126	573	1900
Roane	942	806	901
Bledsoe	527	355	519
Rhea	260	379	235
Meigs	134	635	123
McMinn	911	1040	887
Polk	318	546	233
Bradley	641	978	604
Hamilton	628	721	613
Marion	536	391	498
Total	7,013	6,424	6,513
Whig maj.	569	do. in '45, 822	Whig loss, 233.

IV.	V.	VI.	VI.
Fentress	97	450	78
Overton	413	1183	333
Jackson	1219	846	1057
White	1650	603	949
De Kalb	601	623	548
Van Buren	113	239	117
Warren	376	1223	335
Coffee	393	1008	275
Total	4,192	6,160	3,692
Loco maj.	1,977	do. in '45, 2,229	Whig g. 252.

* Unofficial.

V.	VI.	Clay.	Polk.
Franklin	378	1114	335
Lincoln	677	9400	651
Bedford	1497	1515	1431
Marshall	702	1431	614
Total	3,254	6,460	3,031
Loco maj.	3,206	do. in '45, 3,376	Whig g. 170.

VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
Hickman	270	992	223
Mauzy	1500	1963	1243
Giles	1398	1521	1945
Lawrence	631	662	502
Wayne	691	421	651
Hardin	566	798	477
Total	5,056	6,357	4,341
Loco maj.	1,301	do. in '45, 1,649	Whig g. 348.

VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
Wilson	2441	1070	2364
Rutherford	1708	1593	1599
Cannon	360	842	330
Williamson	1893	927	1758
Total	6,402	4,432	6,051
Whig maj.	1,970	do. in '45, 1,848	Whig g. 122.

VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
Smith	2389	823	2257
Sumner	833	1902	823
Davidson	2347	1728	2177
Total	5,569	4,453	5,257
Whig maj.	1,116	do. in '45, 1,003	Whig g. 113.

X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Montgomery	1182	983	1104
Robertson	1196	804	1128
Stewart	529	679	479
Dickson	436	689	293
Humphreys	278	525	263
Total	4,579	5,395	4,895
Loco maj.	823	do. in '45, 264	Whig loss, 559.

WEST TENNESSEE.

X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
Benton	331	466	923
Henry	720	1249	705
Total	4,579	5,395	4,895
Loco maj.	823	do. in '45, 264	Whig loss, 559.

X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
McNairy	882	853	830
Hardeman	616	943	598
Fayette	1021	963	1092
Shelby	1409	1207	1307
Tipton	308	447	331
Haywood	726	631	694
Lauderdale	263	248	266
Dyer	378	261	327
Total	5,603	5,553	5,445
Whig maj.	50	Loco do in '45, 380	Whig g. 430.

XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
Perry, &c.	824	615	659
Henderson	1141	525	1124
Madison	1451	779	1213
Carroll	1351	619	1282
Gibson	1339	684	1189
Weakley	640	1035	670
Obion	308	463	272
Total	7,054	4,720	6,409
Whig maj.	2,334	do. in '45, 2,211	Whig g. 123.

RECAPITULATION.

East Tenn.	Middle "	West "	Total
N. S. Brown, A. V. Brown, Foster, Brown.	19,767	16,915	18,245
Middle "	27,994	31,551	25,639
West "	13,708	11,968	12,852
Total	61,469	60,454	56,736
Maj. for N. S. Brown, 1,015.	Maj. for Brown, 1,477		

ELECTION RETURNS.

INDIANA.

CONGRESS, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Dist.	Embree, W. Owen, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Crawford	595	383	462
Dubois	373	562	229
Gibson	842	725	797
Harrison	1297	1014	1252
Orange	708	899	706
Perry	506	249	564
Pike	486	464	459
Posey	879	886	673
Spencer	640	478	586
Vanderburgh	676	538	675
Warrick	453	826	394
Total	7,445	7,054	6,797
Embree's maj.	391.	Polk's maj.	1,072.

Dist.	Davis, Henley	Polk.	
Clarke	1119	1328	
Floyd	1073	1033	
Jackson	585	780	
Jefferson	1773	1377	
Jennings	951	686	
Scott	502	451	
Washington	1117	1515	
Total	7,130	7,170	
Henley's maj.	40.	Polk's maj.	556.

Dist.	Haskellman, Robinson	Polk.	
Dearborn	1245	1660	
Decatur	1186	1080	
Franklin	1172	1474	
Ohio	373	483	
Riley	978	917	
Rush	1512	1293	
Switzerland	977	1001	
Total	7,423	7,908	
Robinson's maj.	486.	Polk's maj.	79.

Dist.	Smith, Test	Clay.	
Fayette	936	835	
Henry	1266	798	
Union	714	666	
Waync	2072	1211	
Total	4,988	3,540	
Smith's maj.	1,448.	Clay's maj.	1,491.

Dist.	McCarty, Wick	Polk.	
Bartholomew	899	947	
Brown	73	454	
Hamilton	831	626	
Hancock	687	652	
Johnson	682	1065	
Madison	816	728	
Marion	1695	1402	
Shelby	1037	1064	
Tipton	89	129	
Total	6,799	7,097	
Wick's maj.	296.	Polk's maj.	1,016.

Dist.	Dunn, Dobson	Polk.	
Davies	878	635	
Green	856	889	
Knox	982	642	
Lawrence	936	984	
Martin	424	453	
Mourroe	757	1009	
Morgan	1434	938	
Owen	847	788	
Sullivan	551	1015	
Total	7,365	7,343	
Dunn's maj.	22.	Polk's maj.	1,495.

Dist.	VII. Thompson	Wright	Clay	Polk.
Clay	3-9	737	429	662
Hendricks	1309	884	1262	844
Parke	1301	1408	1378	1329
Putnam	1530	1508	1540	1367
Vermillion	743	760	787	762
Vigo	1260	927	1515	856
Total	6,402	6,224	6,910	5,829
Thompson's maj.	178.	Clay's maj.	1,090.	

Dist.	VIII. Brier	Pettit	Polk.
Boone	728	816	871
Carroll	800	712	965
Clinton	540	736	944
Fountain	909	1075	1387
Montgomery	1303	1380	1450
Howard	198	236	199
Tippecanoe	1351	1398	1550
Warren	642	368	779
Total	6,471	6,789	7,028
Pettit's maj.	311.	Polk's maj.	814.

Dist.	IX. Pratt	Cathcart	Polk.
Benton	41	67	40
Cass	811	731	768
Elkhart	509	807	758
Fulton	417	348	344
Jasper	163	230	128
Kosciusko	751	611	623
Lake	128	287	114
Laporte	913	997	1009
Marshall	263	375	199
Miami	737	785	569
Porter	311	384	311
Pulaski	122	173	123
St. Joseph	759	592	863
Wabash	809	797	601
White	261	290	259
Total	7,070	7,474	6,709
Cathcart's maj.	395.	Clay's maj.	263.

Dist.	X. Ewing	Rockhill	Polk.
Adams	251	309	198
Allen	878	866	861
Blackford	68	263	81
De Kalb	341	404	269
Delaware	802	639	940
Grant	414	491	353
Huntington	375	390	277
Jay	334	307	331
Lagrange	723	630	590
Noble	490	536	390
Randolph	801	722	818
Steuben	368	433	398
Wells	241	323	195
Whitley	295	304	222
Total	6,441	6,617	5,843
Rockhill's maj.	176.	Polk's maj.	356.

RECAPITULATION.

Dist.	Whig '47.	Loco. '44.	Clay.	Polk.
I. Embree	7445	Owen	7054	6797
II. Davis	7130	Henley	7170	7067
III. Haskellman	7422	Robinson	7908	8010
IV. Smith	4988	C. H. Test	3540	5512
V. McCarty	6799	Wick	7097	6966
VI. Dunn	7365	Dobson	7343	6905
VII. Thompson	6402	Wright	6224	6910
VIII. Brier	6471	Pettit	6789	7028
IX. Pratt	7070	Cathcart	7474	6709
X. Ewing	6441	Rockhill	6617	6190
Total	67,533		67,216	67,867
Whig maj. now	317.	Polk's maj.	2,314.	

* Elected.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GEORGIA.

GOVERNOR, 1947. GOVERNOR, 1945.

Counties.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Chick.	Town.	Crawford.	M'Alister.	
Appling	106	180	151	184
Baker	246	425	204	367
Maldwin	317	315	315	266
Bobb	608	685	651	724
Bryan	112	69	163	85
Bulloch	34	362	27	413
Burke	590	370	549	332
Butts	243	354	263	375
Camden	89	181	110	214
Campbell	251	569	214	474
Carroll	362	705	394	656
Case	731	1341	641	944
Chatham	776	522	700	715
Chattooga	350	426	300	330
Cherokee	594	977	533	740
Clark	616	457	538	396
Cobb	718	975	638	835
Coweta	758	645	808	669
Crawford	364	454	433	467
Columbia	469	229	522	277
Dade	66	226	45	240
Decatur	391	385	348	379
De Kalb	759	990	577	762
Dooley	317	517	280	427
Early	152	388	161	292
Effingham	175	110	226	111
Elbert	966	174	291	168
Emanuel	195	269	206	217
Fayette	417	644	428	651
Floyd	569	600	380	446
Forsyth	453	657	463	641
Franklin	354	1032	354	922
Glasner	297	786	211	559
Glynn	121	33	112	115
Greene	796	131	786	680
Gwinnett	736	711	757	784
Habersham	446	784	388	599
Hall	527	683	529	307
Hancock	456	321	507	300
Harris	785	409	813	398
Heard	355	459	313	815
Henry	888	878	824	654
Houston	627	687	637	258
Irwin	66	313	99	644
Jackson	513	664	517	493
Jasper	429	471	475	84
Jefferson	519	93	54	443
Jones	406	443	424	16
Laurens	455	22	589	185
Lee	320	206	264	168
Liberty	185	142	203	183
Lincoln	267	175	275	383
Lowndes	422	355	410	946
Lumpkin	530	973	556	292
Macon	383	321	364	335
Madison	336	365	338	349
Marion	450	470	469	124
McIntosh	125	117	109	644
Meriwether	739	792	695	26
Monroe	688	670	733	899
Montgomery	224	27	215	624
Morgan	393	281	412	851
Murray	502	949	415	471
Muscogee	1039	853	1071	77
Newton	913	442	896	355
Oglethorpe	470	152	576	784
Paulding	277	391	243	
Pike	737	835	642	

Counties.	Whig.	Town.	Crawford.	M'Alister.
Pulaski	219	307	249	379
Putnam	388	319	426	316
Rabun	59	229	37	250
Randolph	673	623	575	650
Richmond	679	488	747	474
Scriven	195	229	241	225
Stewart	907	726	904	600
Sumter	571	466	544	480
Talbot	741	813	682	744
Taliaferro	363	68	412	84
Tatnall	291	76	313	78
Telfair	183	162	201	174
Thomas	441	330	431	255
Troup	1023	433	1005	440
Twiggs	267	414	320	403
Union	300	743	217	527
Upson	631	366	649	385
Walker	635	770	537	584
Walton	526	721	505	744
Ware	205	205	176	190
Warren	575	325	607	378
Washington	612	558	629	508
Wayne	62	81	67	26
Wilkes	421	345	439	354
Wilkinson	368	513	425	528
Total	41,931	43,320	41,514	39,763
Town's maj.	1,229	Crawford's maj.	1,751	

LEGISLATURE, '47.	Whig.	Loco-Foco.	Whig maj.
Senate.	34	67	91
House.	21	63	84
Joint Ballot.	3	4	7

MARYLAND.

GOVERNOR, 1947. GOVERNOR, 1944.

Counties.	Goldsbrough.	Thomas.	Pratt.	Camp.
19 Allegany	1518	1536	1433	1690
115 Anne Arundel	1641	1623	1730	1800
680 Annapolis				
784 Baltimore City	8735	10,302	7968	9190
599 Baltimore Co.	1919	2490	2153	2202
307 Calvert	422	381	462	366
300 Caroline	605	597	659	639
398 Carroll	1524	1854	1831	1731
815 Cecil	1366	1467	1525	1585
654 Charles	623	407	761	560
258 Dorchester	1231	864	1328	976
644 Frederick	2260	2296	3122	3104
493 Harford	1369	1395	1490	1414
84 Kent	635	482	701	544
443 Montgomery	953	862	1085	905
16 Prince George's	885	787	1027	749
185 Queen Anne's	766	688	759	745
168 Somerset	1270	928	1335	1031
183 St. Mary's	662	397	764	494
383 Talbot	730	778	778	745
946 Washington	2591	2454	2632	2576
292 Worcester	1254	1198	1487	1043
Total	33,679	34,368	35,040	34,492
Thomas's maj.	709	Pratt's maj.	548	

Dist.	Whig.	CONGRESS, '47.	Loco	Ally.
I. Chapman	*4521		*3725	796
II. Roman	7136	Shriver	6818	318
III. Whig	5712	Ligon	7449	1731
IV. Kennedy	7108	McLane	7649	541
V. Evans	4909	Carmichael	4444	465
VI. Crisfield	4497	Loco	3760	737
Total	33,883		33,839	

* Vote for Governor—Chapman had no opponent.

LEGISLATURE—Largely Whig in each House.

ALABAMA.
GOVERNOR, 1847. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Counries.	Davis, W. Chapman, L.	Clay.	Polk.
Autauga	520	492	475
Baldwin	173	182	149
Barbour	1003	700	1113
Benton	524	1528	373
Bibb	416	541	450
Blount	106	764	84
Butler	699	295	666
Chambers	1268	768	1158
Cherokee	468	1149	356
Clarke	223	602	232
Coffee	maj.	50	142
Conecuh	393	333	441
Cosa	487	937	400
Covington	223	119	148
Dale	maj.	180	209
Dallas	839	704	864
De Kalb	231	795	207
Fayette	255	901	153
Franklin	523	1009	498
Greene	995	674	1090
Henry	maj.	120	367
Jackson	114	1732	87
Jefferson	284	609	264
Lauderdale	644	870	474
Lawrence	642	720	469
Limestone	494	730	325
Lowndes	714	630	710
Macon	990	433	1087
Madison	523	1297	357
Marango	814	548	726
Marion	176	625	120
Marshall	219	889	162
Mobile	1284	1117	1403
Montgomery	1136	821	1016
Monroe	567	353	567
Morgan	526	426	271
Perry	600	841	769
Pickens	1039	1035	872
Pike	927	731	862
Randolph	414	840	288
Russell	818	681	736
St. Clair	51	661	46
Shelby	529	459	511
Sumter	1020	618	927
Talladega	832	902	633
Tallapoosa	839	976	728
Tuscaloosa	1070	827	902
Washington	325	350	273
Walker	233	519	170
Wilcox	594	597	585
Total	28,064	34,623	26,084
Chapman's maj.	6,909.	Polk's maj.	11,056.

Dist. CONGRESS, 1847.
 I. John Gayle, *Whig*, 5,050; Taylor, *Loco*, 4,490.
 II. Henry W. Hilliard, *W.* elected without opp.
 III. No opposition to Samson W. Harris, *Loco*.
 IV. W. M. Murphy, *W.* 4,370; S. W. Inge, *L.* 4,528.
 V. D. Hubbard, *L.* 2,923; G. S. Houston, *L.* 4,746.
 VI. Acklen, 2,747; Pope, 1,284; W. R. W. Cobb, 3,330; (all *Locos*).
 VII. Phillips, (93); S. F. Rice, 4,024; F. W. Bowdon, 5,419; (all *Locos*.)

TEXAS—1847.

D. R. Miller elected Governor over G. T. Wood, —both *Loco-Focos* of course. We have no definite results.

DIST. LOUISIANA—CONGRESS—1847.

Dist.	Montegut, LaSere	Saunders, Harm'n	
Orleans, 1st & 3d Muni.	1540 2520	218' 185	
Plaquemine	12 251	Point Coupée 214 369	
St. Bernard	61 42	St. Helena... 156 198	
Total	1,613 2,813	St. Tammany 191 211	
La Sere's maj.	1,200	Tensas... 130 - 118	
II. Thibodeaux, Leary		Washington. 146 217	
Ascension	241 240	W. Bat. Rouge 70 maj.	
Assumption	338 248	W. Feliciana. 360 260	
Jefferson	468 487	Total	3,323 3,900
Lafourche	555 80	Harmannson's maj.	586
Orleans, 2d		IV. Waddal, Morse	
Municy & Algiers	1701 1862	Bossier	99 182
St. Charles	109 44	Calcasieu... (no return)	
St. James	318 218	Caldwell	94 136
St. John	192 193	Caddo	232 283
Terrebonne	358 117	Claborne	270 490
Total	4,280 3,489	De Soto	55 266
Thibodeaux's maj.	721	Jackson... (no return)	
III. Saunders, Harm'n		Lafayette	138 233
Avoyelles	203 424	Norehouse	154 63
Carroll	205 227	Natchitoches. 350 482	
Catahoula	234 326	Ouschita	127 183
Concordia	100 78	Rapides	340 521
E. Bat. Rouge	275 357	Sabine	260 250
E. Feliciana	360 360	St. Landry	709 490
Franklin	87 183	St. Martin	353 260
Iberville	397 202	St. Mary	324 173
Livingston	117 220	Union... (no return)	
Net Loco-Foco majority in the State	1,529.	Vermillion	99 121
LEGISLATURE—'47.		Total	3,604 4,138
Whig	15	Morse's maj.	534
Loco-Foco	17	House, Joint Bal.	
Whig majority on Joint Ballot	2		66 64

MISSISSIPPI—1847—CONGRESS.

Dist.	Ind. Loc.	Dist.	Whig. Loc.
I. Joeselyn, Thomp.		III. Tompkins, Roberts	
De Soto	766 696	Atala	414 635
Itawamba	569 941	Hinds	1120 705
Lafayette	722 651	Holmes	635 468
Marshall	1185 1213	Issaquena	79 51
Panola	600 333	Kemper	415 570
Pontotoc	661 875	Lauderdale	402 683
Tippah	926 1304	Leake	296 266
Tishomingo	588 1142	Madison	633 463
Tunica	36 36	Meshoba	223 276
Total	6,033 7,191	Newton	226 256
Thompson's maj.	1,158	Rankin	355 345
II. McClung, W. Feath'n		Scott	175 940
Bolivar	73 58	Warren	925 424
Carroll	754 847	Washington	130 75
Chickasaw	608 1912	Winston	338 490
Choctaw	570 767	Yazoo	543 435
Coahoma	229 153	Total	6,939 6,390
Lowndes	719 667	Tompkins's maj.	549
Monroe	891 835	Two years ago, the same Counties gave Tompkins 4,609, Roberts 6,523.	
Noxubee	517 548	IV. No serious opposition to Albert G. Brown, present Governor, though some votes were cast for Gen. Quitman, now fighting in Mexico.	
Oktubbeha	292 391	State Officers.—No ticket in nomination but the regular Loco-Foco.	
Sunflower	48 48	Mathews, Loco, chosen Gov.	
Tallahatchie	210 228		
Valobusha	676 879		
Total	5,587 6,443		
Featherston's maj.	846		

ernor by some 5,000 majority over Bradford, Whig volunteer. For Secretary of State, the vote (complete except Wayne Co.) stands—

Patterson, Whig vol. 23,714 Stamps, Loco, 25,845 Stamps ahead.....2,126.

The Loco-Foco Auditor and Treasurer had no Whig opponents.

IOWA.

Dist. I. CONGRESS, 1847. GOVERNOR, 1846.

Countries.	Browns.	Thompson.	M'Knight.	Briggs.
Appanoose	29	55	8	42
Dallas	14	7	(No return.)	
Davis	307	370	"	"
Henry	624	493	614	370
Jefferson	586	666	421	516
Jasper	55	17	15	97
Keokuk	297	343	164	202
Lee	1098	1191	767	1040
Mahaska	363	339	300	251
Marion	180	231	104	128
Monroe	87	140	49	79
Polk	141	176	74	78
Van Buren	786	977	732	820
Wapello	509	526	(No return.)	
Total	4,986	5,530	3,248	3,553
Thompson's maj.	544	Briggs's maj.	305.	

II.	M'Knight.	Leffer.	M'Knight.	Briggs.
Clayton	188	184	144	163
Clinton	157	179	157	163
Cedar	243	221	212	221
Delaware	107	87	69	76
Dubuque	617	749	492	490
Benton	30	55	28	13
Jackson	392	435	222	357
Jones	159	157	81	71
Johnson	292	331	254	300
Linn	312	374	197	272
Iowa	26	40	13	31
Scott	340	327	337	285
Muscataine	359	345	361	348
Washington	353	273	306	223
Louisa	423	329	359	291
Des Moines	947	1004	894	761
Buchanan	15	40	(Not organized.)	
Winneshiek	23	58	(No return.)	
Total	4,873	5,159	4,134	4,073
Leffer's maj.	286.	M'Knight's maj.	61.	

Aggregate Votes, 1846.

Governor—McKnight.....7,907 Briggs.....8,250
Congress—Bedrick.....7,693 Leffer.....8,545
Mitchell.....7,555 Hastings.....8,364
Loco maj. (average).....816.

Whig. 1847. Loco. Loco Maj

President of Board of Public Works;
Geo. Wilson...10,053 H. W. Sample 10,297...244

Secretary of State:

Madison Dagger 3,398 Chas. Corkery 10,733. 1,144

State Treasurer:

Pierce B. Fagen 9,786 Paul Brattain 10,631...845

Congress...Whig total 9,859 Loco do. 10,689...830

ARKANSAS—1846.

Robert W. Johnson, Loco, elected to Congress without opposition.

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Loco-Foco	32	62	84
Whig	3	23	26
Loco majority	19	39	58

MICHIGAN.

1847.—Returns incomplete. Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom Loco, has about 5,000 majority for Governor over Jas. M. Edmunds, Whig. Charles E. Stuart, Loco, elected to Congress from the Kalamazoo District over G. W. Gordon, Whig. The new Legislature stands—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Whig	21	51	72
Loco-Foco	1	15	16
Loco majority	20	36	56

Dist. CONGRESS, 1846. PRESIDENT, 1844.

Countries.	Whig.	Loco.	Abol.	Clay.	Polk.	Abol.
Hillsdale	892	1026	168	958	1084	212
Lenawee	1640	1830	182	2177	2272	226
Monroe	313	1163	11	870	1283	49
Washtenaw	1833	1657	271	2347	2549	386
Wayne	1744	2101	146	2345	2737	192
Total	6,442	7,877	777	8,697	9,925	1,066

McClelland ov. Lawrence, 1,435. Polk's maj. 1,228.

II. Gordon, Bradley, Hussey.

Total...8,678 9,515 1,127...8,793 9,446 1,467

Bradley over Gordon, 837. Polk over Clay, 725.

III. Wisner, Bingham, Canfield.

Clinton	210	252	20	255	283	19
Chippewa	40	47	14	maj.		
Genesee	612	603	196	733	676	182
Ingham	495	519	54	432	441	45
Livingston	685	925	80	687	1030	108
Lapeer	279	374	76	399	502	88
Mackinaw	50	109		43	100	
Macomb	708	877	126	963	1359	140
Oakland	1934	1812	262	2225	2833	377
Saginaw	90	134	6	107	104	2
St. Clair	450	569	36	569	617	27
Shiawassee	231	274	125	300	267	96
Total	5,780	6,492	981	6,527	8,214	1,064

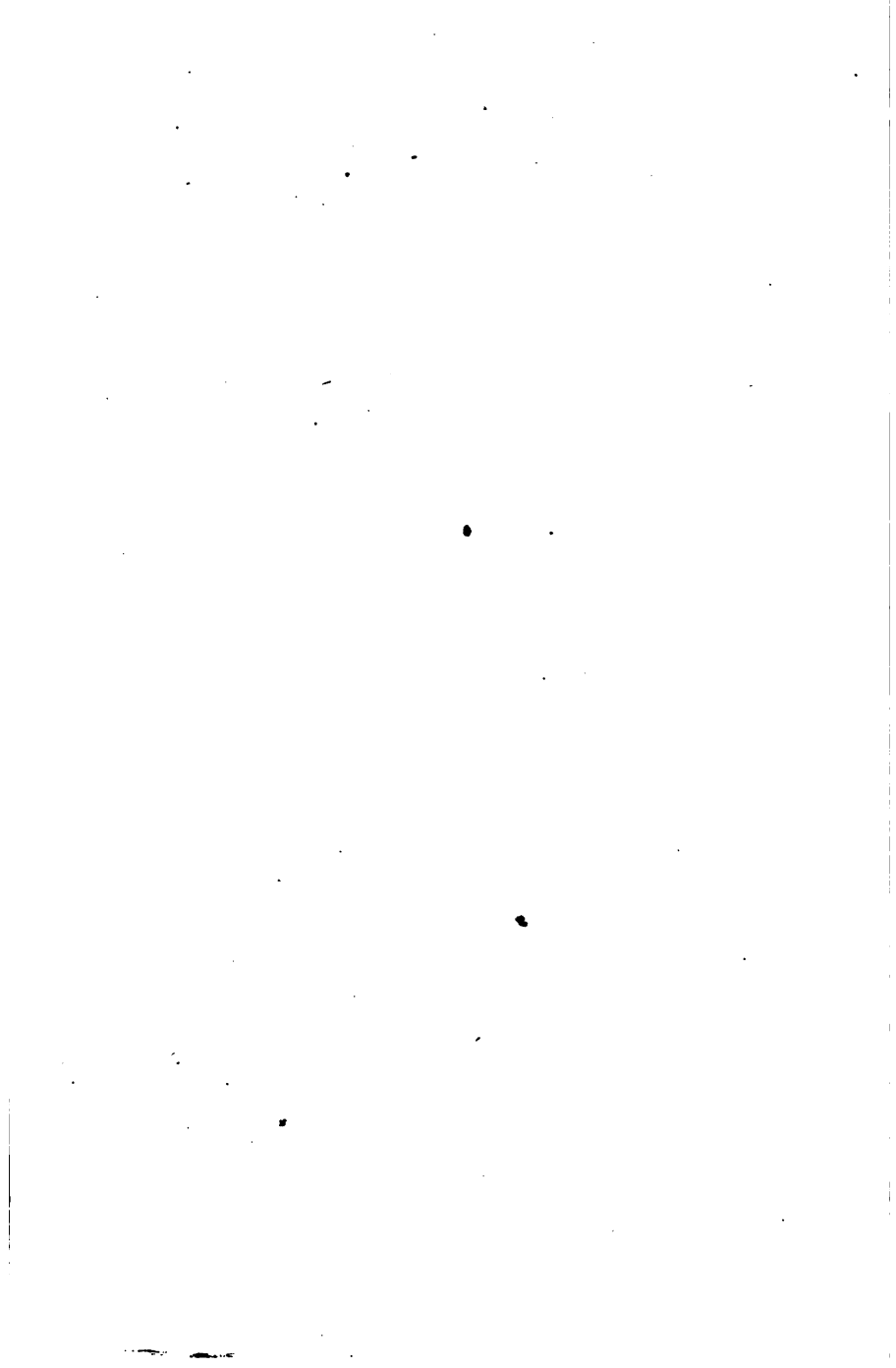
Bingham over Wisner, 712. Polk ov. Clay, 1,657.

WISCONSIN—Official.

1847. DELEGATE, 1846.

Countries.	Whig.	Loco.	Abol.	W. maj.	L. maj.
Brown	151	157			159
Calumet	7	39			62
Columbia	366	198	3		(New Co.)
Crawford	59	152			58
Dane	470	400	7		40
Dodge	418	442	50		72
Fond-du-Lac	360	274	73		56
Grant	1162	897	3	320	
Green	398	354	54		33
Iowa & Rich.	478	557			61
La Fayette	574	647			(New Co.)
La Pointe	4	57			" "
Jefferson	578	503	56		50
Manitowoc	64	67			40
Marquette	154	190	5		51
Milwaukee	799	787	60		44
Portage	116	123			30
Racine	971	713	175		253
Rock	1060	683	89	85	
Sauk	134	117			12
St. Croix	51	92	a	(No Retrus.)	
Shelbygan	294	125	6		32
Walworth	1008	841	158		108
Washington	198	386	8		181
Waukegan	659	583	198		(New Co.)
Winnebago	197	144	27		22
Total	10,870	9,648	973	405	1,364

Tweedy ov. Strong, 1,012. Martin's maj. 960. Whig gain, 1,971.



THE
WHIG
ALMANAC



AND UNITED STATES REGISTER
FOR

GREENLEAF
NEW

1849

W. B. BATH
YORK

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,1867.

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THE ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.

Those who have the means, and can secure at New-York a passage in the steamship from Panamá to San Francisco, will find that mode of travel the quickest and best; they will be in the gold region in 30 or 40 days. The distances are, New-York to Chagres, 2,960 miles; thence to Panamá, 60; Panamá to San Francisco, 3,660 miles; thence to the gold country 80 to 150. Expense, for best accommodations, \$400; second class passengers, \$200. Sailing vessels, in the Atlantic ports, charge \$75 down to \$50, for a passage, made in 18 or 20 days, to Chagres, 60 miles from Panamá, in 9° N. latitude. The length of the passage round South America is 18,000 miles, lasts about six months, and is very tedious, unless to cabin passengers, who pay about \$500 in first class ships, board included. The two land routes through our own territory—one by Missouri and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and the other by Santa Fé and the river Gila—are long, tedious, not without perils, and exposed to privations; yet those who start early, well mounted and provided, will go through this way; and for persons who start from points West of the Alleghenies, these are probably as good routes as any.

If the writer were starting before March, and not sure of a passage from Panamá, he would probably take ship to Vera Cruz, and thence travel over land, by way of Mexico (City) to Mazatlan or some point on the Pacific, whence passage could be got; and if such could not be found, would keep on by land to California. With two or three hundred Mexican dollars, (gold will answer,) we believe the trip to San Francisco could be made over this route in 60 or 70 days, and not unpleasantly. Not less than 20 nor more than 80 should travel together. They must purchase hardy horses or mules, at Vera Cruz or farther West, as speed or economy shall dictate. On Dec. 18, 1848, Mr. Greeley moved in Congress, "That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to consider and report upon the expediency of temporarily employing the whole or some portion of the national vessels now on the Pacific station, in the transportation, at moderate rates, of American citizens and their effects, from Panamá and the Mexican ports on the Pacific to San Francisco." It is as lawful to convey citizens in a national ship from an unhealthy to a healthy climate, as to transport food to a foreign land suffering from famine.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS ALMANAC.

Alabama, *Ala.*
 Southern do., *S. Ala.*
 Northern do., *N. Ala.*
 Arkansas, *Ark.*
 Brevet, *brvt. or brvt.*
 Brigadier-General, *Brig. Gen.*
 California, *Cal.*
 Canada, *Ca.*
 Colonel, *Col.*
 Connecticut, *Con.*
 Delaware, *Del.*
 District of Columbia, *D. C.*
 East Indies, *E. I.*
 England, *Eng.*
 Germany, *Ger.*
 Illinois, *Il.*
 Ireland, *Ir.*
 Florida, *Fl.*
 Kentucky, *Ky.*
 Lieutenant-Colonel, *Lieut.-Col.*

Louisiana, *La.*
 Maine, *Me.*
 Maryland, *Md.*
 Massachusetts, *Ms. or Mass.*
 Michigan, *Mich. or Mn.*
 Mississippi, *Miss.*; also *S. Miss.*
 and *N. Miss.* for Northern and Southern do.
 Missouri, *Mo.*
 New-Hampshire, *N. H.*
 New-Jersey, *N. J.*
 New-Mexico, *N. M.*
 New-York, *N. Y.*
 Northern do., *N. N. Y.*
 Southern do., *S. N. Y.*
 North America, *N. A.*
 North Carolina, *N. C.*
 Ohio, *O.*
 Oregon, *Or.*
 Pennsylvania, *Pa.*
 Eastern Pennsylvania, *E. Pa.*

Western do., *W. Pa.*
 Postmaster, *P. M.*
 Post-office, *P. O.*
 Prussia, *Pr.*
 Rhode Island, *R. I.*
 Scotland, *Scot.*
 Secretary of Treasury, *Sec. Treas.*
 South Carolina, *S. C.*
 Steamer, *Str.*
 Tennessee, *Tn. or Ten.*; also *E. Ten., W. Ten.,* and *M. Ten.*, for East, West and Middle Tennessee.
 Texas, *Tex. or Tx.*
 United States, *U. S.*
 Vermont, *Vt.*
 Eastern do., *E. Va.*
 Western do., *W. Va.*
 West Indies, *W. I.*
 Wisconsin, *Wis.*
 Virginia, *Va.*

EXPLANATIONS.—Where practicable, the native State, or country, of public officers named, is annexed, usually in an abbreviated form.

Many persons labor under the unfounded impression that citizens from other countries fill an undue proportion of the places of profit, power, honor and trust, in the U. S. Facts, however, are the best arguments. Our political opponents are blamed for many things, but when the numbers of the adopted citizens are considered, no one will accuse Messrs. Polk, Dallas, Bancroft, Allen, Buchanan, Marcy, Walker, Cass, Jackson, Woodbury, and their associates, with tempting them with too many offices. The detailed expenditure for consuls, custom-houses, lights, envoys, the navy, seamen's protection, &c., will enable the reader to compare the cost of protecting foreign commerce, with the charges on inland trade.

POPULATION, VALUE OF PROPERTY, STATE DEBTS, ELECTIONS, SALARIES, &c.

The 'old thirteen' States, with Vermont, contained 371,124 square miles; the thirty now incorporated contain 1,450,000, which, with the Great West, gives 5,311,110 square miles as the area of the territory of the Republic. The value of real and personal property is nearly 8,500 millions of dollars. In 1775, the population was about 2,500,000; it is now (Nov. 50) estimated at 21,300,000.

States and Territories—1849.	Members in H. of Rep. 1849.	Estimate of Popu- lation, June, 1847.	Real property million of \$.	Rate of Inter- est.	State Elections held 1849.	Governors and their Salaries. Whigs in <i>Italics</i> .	Seat of Government in such State, &c.	State Debts, absolute and contingent, in Dollars.
1. Alabama.....	7	690,000	276	8	August 5.	Reuben Chapman, \$3,500	Montgomery.	12,292,000
2. Arkansas.....	1	152,400	61	6 [1]	August 6.	Thomas S. Drew... 2,000	Little Rock.	3,618,327
3. Connecticut...	4	330,000	132	6	April 2.	Clark Bissel... 1,100	Hartford & N. Haven	36,912
4. Delaware*	1	80,000	32	6	Nov. 13.	William Tharp... 1,233	Dover.	None
5. Florida.....	1	75,000	30	8	October 1.	Thos. S. Brown, [5]. 2,600	Tallahassee.	Uncertain
6. Georgia.....	8	800,000	330	8	October 1.	Geo. W. R. Towns, 3,500	Milledgeville.	1,779,876
7. Illinois.....	7	715,000	294	6	August 5.	August C. French, 1,000	Springfield.	14,045,718
8. Indiana.....	10	930,000	385	8	August 6.	James Whitcomb... 1,500	Indianapolis.	5,231,778
9. Iowa.....	2	150,000	52	7	August 6.	Ansel Briggs... 1,000	Iowa City.	75,000
10. Kentucky.....	10	865,000	342	6	August 6.	John J. Crittenden, 2,600	Frankfort.	4,605,725
11. Louisiana.....	4	470,000	188	5 [2]	Nov. 5.	Isaac Johnson... 6,000	Baton Rouge.	16,238,131
12. Maine.....	7	600,000	240	6	Sept. 10.	John W. Dana... 1,500	Augusta.	1,000,300
13. Maryland*	6	465,000	198	6 [3]	October 3.	Philip F. Thomas... 2,000	Annapolis.	16,285,462
14. Massachusetts*	10	850,000	340	6	Nov. 12.	George N. Briggs... 2,500	Boston.	6,201,596
15. Michigan.....	3	370,000	148	7	Nov. 5.	Epaph. Ransom... 1,500	Lansing.	3,716,768
16. Mississippi...	4	640,000	255	8 [1]	Nov. 4.	Joe W. Matthews, 3,000	Jackson.	7,727,707
17. Missouri.....	5	690,000	240	6 [1]	August 4.	Austin A. King... 1,500	Jefferson City.	684,987
18. N. Hampshire*	4	300,000	120	6	March 13.	Jared W. Williams, 1,000	Concord.	None.
19. New Jersey*	6	415,000	165	6	Nov. 6.	Daniel Haines... 2,000	Trenton.	37,000
20. New York...	34	2,780,000	1112	7	Nov. 6.	Hamilton Fish... 4,000	Albany.	24,444,580
21. North Carolina*	9	758,000	306	6	August 2.	Charles Manly... 2,000	Raleigh.	977,000
22. Ohio.....	21	1,850,000	740	6	October 2.	Seabury Ford... 1,500	Columbus.	19,233,687
23. Pennsylvania*	24	2,135,000	850	6	October 9.	Wm. F. Johnston, 3,000	Harrisburg.	40,577,949
24. Rhode Island*	2	130,000	52	6	April 4.	Elisha Harris... 400	Providence & Newport.	233,719
25. South Carolina*	7	605,000	242	7	October 2.	W. B. Seashook... 3,500	Columbia.	3,625,039
26. Tennessee...	11	950,000	380	6	August 2.	Neil S. Brown... 2,000	Nashville.	3,212,866
27. Texas.....	3	140,000	56	—	Nov. 5.	George T. Wood... 2,000	Austin.	11,000,000
28. Vermont.....	4	302,000	121	8	Sept. 4.	Carver Cookidge... 750	Montpelier.	None.
29. Virginia.....	15	1,270,000	485	—	April 26.	John B. Floyd... 3,333	Richmond.	9,819,178
30. Wisconsin...	3	315,000	86	7 [4]	Nov. 6	Nelson Dewey... 1,250	Madison.	None.
31. Terr. Oregon...	3	95,000	8	—	—	Joseph Lane [5]. 3,000	Oregon City.	None.
32. Terr. California...	—	35,000	—	—	—	Persifor F. Smith.	San Francisco.	None.
33. Terr. New-Mexico.	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	Santa Fe.	None.

* The thirteen original States.
 [1] By contract, as high as 10.
 [2] Bank interest 6; conventional as high as 10.
 [3] And on tobacco contracts, &c.
 [4] On debts and judgments in favor of the United States 6.
 [5] William D. Moseley, Governor till July.
 [6] Including \$1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
 [7] Amount of State Debts, in 25 States, \$305,637,338.

THE ELECTION OF 1848.

THE year hastening to a close as this Almanac is prepared for the press has been signalized by memorable revolutions in Europe and America. Dissimilar in some of their aspects, they are yet identical in their most vital principles. In either case, the essential end was the replacement of dynasties which had ceased to regard BENEFICENCE and the widest diffusion of blessings as the chief end of government by others which should prove more enlightened and faithful. In Monarchical Europe, the security or aggrandizement of the reigning family, the maintenance of Aristocratic caste, or power, or affluence, had come to be practically regarded by most Governments as their 'being's end and aim,' to which the happiness, enlightenment and contentment of the unprivileged millions were made of small account. Hence Ministerial and Court intrigues, rigid Censorships of the Press, the increase of Armies, the multiplication of Police, the exhaustion of Treasuries and the increase of National Debts, until Public Credit was with difficulty sustained, while Employment for the Poor became scanty and precarious, Wages depressed and inadequate, and the condition of immense masses insupportable. Yet while Bread grew scarce Knowledge was day by day more widely disseminated; the Steam-Press, the Primary School, even the Railroad, were, in spite of every obstacle, rapidly though silently educating the People into a clearer understanding of their rights and wrongs, their misery and its authors: and when the train was at length fired, partly through accident, partly through kingly infatuation, and the despotism of Louis Philippe had provoked the Resistance of February, all Europe (Russia excepted,) was found ripe for Revolution. The torch flung up by the workmen of Paris ignited

the whole atmosphere, not of France only, but of Italy, Germany, Hungary and the Principalities of the Lower Danube, and their skies were lurid with the glare of one general conflagration. That conflagration may be checked at this point and driven back on that; it may even seem to be overpowered and expiring; but it cannot be extinguished until it has burnt out of civilized Europe the last vestige of despotic and aristocratic power. The burning of the French Throne after the taking of the Tuileries typified the approaching destruction of all the thrones in Christendom.

The American Revolution of 1848 differed from that simultaneously proceeding in Europe only as dictated on either side by the circumstances and genius of the People. Here, as across the Atlantic, a caste or clique had seized upon the reins of Government and perverted the power of the State in subserviency to their own sordid ends. What Legitimacy and Divine Right were to the governing class in the Old World, that Democracy and the related catch-words were to the governing class here. Instead of being a spirit of freedom and investigation, Democracy had become a mask for self-seeking, a cloak for ambition and grasping intrigue. 'Weigh what is offered on either hand, and judge impartially between them,' says ever True Democracy. 'Ask no questions, but support the regular nominations,' says Sham Democracy—the Democracy of caucuses and office-seeking combinations: 'You may indeed weigh testimony and judge; but if you decide that we have not governed faithfully—that our measures are not wise and beneficent, you prove yourself an enemy of Popular Sovereignty, and thus unfit to judge of the matter at all.'—That none shall suspect us of mistake or exaggeration in the premises, we quote the following passage from the letter of

Gen. Lewis Cass, accepting the nomination for the Presidency of the Baltimore Convention :

"From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days, the party opposed to us—of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has exerted a marked influence upon its actions and opinions. Here is the very starting-point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country.—All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it."

Here you perceive the assertion, the implication, and may discern the practical improvement. The assertion is that a party has existed and does exist in the country which distrusts the capacity of the People for self-government and is secretly if not openly hostile to our entire Republican system. But how shall an alarmed people distinguish these traitors to Liberty from their fellow-citizens?—Very easily: If you find a man opposing the self-styled Democracy and the election of Gen. Cass to the Presidency, you may know there is one of the recreants. Support to Gen. Cass and his coadjutors is the touchstone of fidelity to Human Freedom. The practical improvement follows inevitably: If you wish to be regarded as a friend of Liberty, of America and of Man, you must vote to make Gen. Cass President and keep his party in power, though you may honestly believe their line of policy pernicious and the measures they advocate most adverse to the public interests and general welfare.

Preposterous as this course of argument is, it has by skillful iteration acquired and exerted an immense influence over the popular mind. It is not too much to say that more than Half a Million Votes are thrown every year for the candidates termed Democratic because they are so designated, and without one thought as to how far their professions of superior Democracy are justified by their acts or their opinions. When it was Democratic, in the vocabulary of party strife, to sustain Protection to Home Industry and

liberal appropriations for the improvement of our internal communications, this Half Million of Votes told on that side; since it has, in the course of the incessant mutations of party interest, become Democratic to oppose those principles or measures, these votes are cast as unhesitatingly on the other side. So in regard to other questions. It is within the truth to assume that the party which, in our political struggles, has possessed itself of the Democratic name, has thereby secured an advantage over its antagonist fully equivalent to One Million Votes.

And yet it became evident to keen observers, at the very outset of the late Presidential struggle, that the party wrapped in the mantle of Democracy was doomed to defeat unless saved by some palpable blunder on the other side. The reasons for this may be briefly summed up as follows :

1. The expiring Administration came into power tainted with fraud. Mr. Polk was elected President by the aid of voters attracted to his standard by the resolution of the Convention which nominated him affirming 'that the right of this country to the whole of Oregon is clear and indisputable,' and the clearly implied pledge that he, if elected, would enforce said right at the cannon's mouth if necessary; by the aid of voters who hold to the Protection of Home Labor by discriminating duties, who were deluded by the Kane letter; by the votes of men conscientiously opposed to the acquisition of Texas unless with the free consent of Mexico, and on terms which should relieve our country from the dishonoring imputation of having loaned her flag and her arms to the cause of Slavery Extension. When the just expectations of each of these classes were blasted by the Oregon Treaty, the Tariff of 1846, and the pushing forward of our troops to the Rio Grande, in the heart of a Mexican Department, and directly opposite its chief city, leading inevitably to a bloody, protracted, expensive and deso-

lating War, many thousands who had hitherto 'gone with the party' were repelled and alienated; and though with a large proportion the ties of party were too strong for the dictates of conscience, yet their support of the Administration and its Heir became colder, more hesitating, less effective than it had been, while many openly and utterly renounced the whole concern. When, on the meeting of the XXXth Congress in December, 1847, an Opposition majority in the House was evinced by the choice of a Whig Speaker, the discomfiture of the place-holders was almost ensured. We believe there has never been an instance under our Federal Constitution in which a President has been elected of adverse politics to those of the Speaker of the House last before chosen.

But a concurring cause of weakness and dissolution had already been developed in the ranks of the professing Democracy of the Empire State. Here, in 1843, the name of SILAS WRIGHT had been involved in aid of the election of Polk, and he, an original and earnest opponent of the Tyler Treaty for the Annexation of Texas, had been run as Governor, in order to reconcile many Democratic opponents of Annexation to the support of Polk and the party. The plan succeeded but too well. Mr. Polk carried the State by 5,106 votes, and was thereby elected, while Mr. Wright ran far ahead of him for Governor, receiving 10,030 majority. Although this disparity evinced in the clearest manner the immense service which Mr. Wright had done the party in consenting to run on the ticket, yet there were not wanting sycophants and adventurers to poison the ears of the President elect and his coterie with tales of the treachery of Gov. Wright's especial friends, who (they asserted) had placed him at the head of the poll at the expense of other candidates on the ticket, and even plotted to defeat the Electoral Ticket!—Mr. Polk, a weak man, was like all weak men, jealous of superiority and uneasy under a sense of obligation: every intimation that Mr. Wright had elected him was an agony. A misunderstanding followed, as was natural. It is currently understood that the President elect felt constrained to offer a choice of places in his Cabinet to Gov. Wright, who declined it in view of his obligation to the People of New-York, but asked that Azariah C. Flagg should be made Secretary of the Treasury instead. This, if not absolutely promised, was virtually assured; but Mr. R. J. Walker, to whom the Attorney-Generalship had been assigned in the original cast of the Cabi-

net, refused it as unequal to his deserts, and ex-Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, notoriously adverse to Van Buren and Wright in the internal politics of New-York, was called to the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Secretary of War. It was understood that the Collectorship of New-York would be bestowed as Messrs. Wright and Van Buren should prefer; but this expectation also was blasted; Mr. C. W. Lawrence, a politician of the Croswell and Marcy school, being appointed instead of Mr. Jona. I. Coddington. The alienation thus originated was fed by a thousand following occurrences, until at length, in November, 1846, Gov. Wright was signally defeated in a canvass for reelection, and it was asserted that the Administration had connived at and promoted his discomfiture. Gov. Wright died a few months afterward, but the feud thus commenced was fought out over his grave. A State Convention assembled at Syracuse early in '47 to nominate 'Democratic' candidates for State Officers; each wing made the most desperate exertions to secure a majority of the Delegates, and there were several contests for seats, the settlement of which would determine the character of the Convention. Superior management and tact were clearly on the side of the Croswell or Conservative faction, now well known by the appellation of 'Hunkers'; while the more Radical or Wright and Van Buren faction were equally well known as 'Barnburners,' (in allusion to an anti-Radical story of a thick-skulled Dutchman who had burnt his barn to clear it of rats and mice.) The 'Hunkers' carried most of the contested seats, and proceeded to nominate a State Ticket entirely of their own faith, substituting Orville Hungerford for A. C. Flagg as Controller. In the election which followed, the leading and more ardent 'Barnburners' refused to support the ticket so formed, leaving the Whigs to sweep the State by an average majority of over Thirty Thousand. [See Returns in last year's Almanac.]

But the Hunkers, though beaten, claimed to have got possession of the party machinery; appointed a new State Central Committee, and in due time called another State Convention at Albany, which framed an Electoral Ticket and chose the State Delegates to Baltimore.—Meantime the Barnburners had themselves called a State Convention at Utica, the call being made by a majority of the 'Democratic' Members of the Legislature, and as such held to be regular and according to 'the usages of the party.'—This Convention chose a full Delegation

to the National Convention at Baltimore, while the Hunkers chose Representative Delegates by Congressional District Conventions. When the Baltimore Convention assembled, (May 1, 1848,) each side was fully and ably represented, and their conflicting claims were urged with ability and desperate earnestness, first before a large Committee, then in full Convention. It was finally decided that neither should be admitted to cast the vote of New-York in the ballottings for President and Vice-President. The Convention then proceeded to its work, and on the fourth ballot nominated Gen. LEWIS CASS of Michigan for President, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER of Kentucky was afterward nominated for Vice-President. The 'Hunkers' promptly and heartily concurred in these nominations; but the 'Barnburners,' to whom Gen. Cass was especially obnoxious, utterly repudiated them, and promptly called a State Convention, which assembled at Utica, (May 22d,) and nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and HENRY DODGE (ex-Governor, and now U. S. Senator,) of Wisconsin, for Vice-President. Gov. Dodge declined the nomination and adhered to Gen. Cass; but Mr. Van Buren, though accepting with unfeigned reluctance, resolved to abide the issue. Several gentlemen from other States participated in the doings at Utica, but New-York alone was regularly and fully represented. The New-York Delegates were therefore empowered to attend and take part in a more general Convention called upon farther notice to meet at Buffalo in August, and which did meet accordingly.

Meantime, (June 1, 1848,) a Whig National Convention assembled at Philadelphia, every State in the Union being represented; Texas, which alone had no Delegates present, having instructed Louisiana to vote for her. Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Ex-Governor of North Carolina, was chosen President. An excited struggle for the Presidential nomination had long been anticipated. A large majority of the Whig voters, in the opinion of this writer, ardently desired and confidently expected the nomination of their old and dearly loved standard-bearer, HENRY CLAY, believing that the People were now ready to do justice to his eminent statesmanship, abilities, devoted patriotism, and unsurpassed public services. A less numerous but most respectable body, especially in New-England, but by no means confined to that section, regarded the transcendent abilities and world-wide fame of DANIEL WEBSTER as eminently calculated to shed lustre on the

Chief Magistracy, while his signal and long-continued labors for the Whig cause were deemed fairly to entitle him to this recognition of his worth. Another class perceived in the brilliant achievements, the blameless life and the sound-principles of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, the Conqueror of Mexico, the elements of unquestionable and merited success, and rigorously urged his nomination. JOHN McLEAN, and THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio had each of them advocates for the Presidency, but they had withdrawn their names from the canvass. And finally, a large majority of the prominent politicians of the party, especially throughout the South and West, and including most of the Whig Members of Congress, discerned in the character and life of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR the elements of a popularity which nothing could withstand, and deemed his nomination equivalent to an election. It is not alone or mainly, they urged, that he has been uniformly successful in the field, winning decisive victories over armies numbering treble and quadruple his own, but that he has uniformly shown himself so wise, so simple, so modest, so scrupulous in his obedience to the civil power, that we urge his nomination, and pledge to it the support of a large majority of the People.

These considerations prevailed with the Convention. Gen. TAYLOR was nominated for President on the fourth ballot, the votes running as follows:

	1st ballot.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Zachary Taylor.....	111	118	183	171
Henry Clay.....	97	96	74	62
Winfield Scott.....	43	40	54	33
Daniel Webster.....	22	22	17	13
John M. Clayton.....	4	4	1	0
*John McLean.....	2	0	0	0
Total.....	279	279	279	279

* Withdrawn before.

In point of fact, this nomination had been settled from the beginning. Many Delegates who voted for other candidates at first were known to be really in favor of Gen. Taylor, and only voting for others in deference to the opinions of their constituents.

MILLARD FILMORE of New-York was on the second ballot nominated for Vice-President by a decided majority.

The opposition to Gen. Taylor in the Whig ranks had been in no considerable degree personal. The merits claimed for him by his friends were very generally conceded. But it was objected to him that his Military achievements formed, after all, the basis of his aspiration to the Presidency, since without these his personal merits and virtues would never have made him a formidable candidate—and to elevation to high civil trusts on the strength of

brilliant Military achievements the Whig party had ever been strongly opposed. It was farther urged that his opinions on the great leading principles of National Policy had never been clearly enunciated, nor his qualifications for the highest civil station conclusively demonstrated; and especially that on the great absorbing question respecting the admission of Human Slavery into or its exclusion from the Territories of the Union just acquired from Mexico, his opinions were not known to accord with those of that great majority of the Whig party which stood firm for Freedom, but were with reason suspected and even confidently claimed to incline the other way. The objections thus raised were strengthened by the refusal of the Convention to pass a resolution affirming the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, or even to put forth any formal declaration of fundamental Whig principles at all. On these grounds, many Whigs felt constrained for months after the nomination to withhold their support. But by letters subsequently written by Gen. Taylor the doubts of his fidelity to Whig principles and the apprehensions that he would veto any bill which Congress might pass embodying the principle of Freedom in the Territories, were pretty generally dispelled, and a very general concurrence of the party in his support ultimately secured.

We return to the dissenters at Baltimore from the Cass and Butler nomination. In the progress of the Wright and Crosswell controversy in this State, a difference of opinion on a great National question had been gradually developed. When, after the victories on the Rio Grande and the simultaneous declaration of War against Mexico, it became evident that an acquisition of Territory would be among the results of that War, the disposition and future institutions of that Territory become objects of general concern. Just as the XXIXth Congress was closing its first or long session, Mr. David Wilmot, a Representative from Pennsylvania, after a hasty consultation with several of his Northern 'Democratic' friends, moved to add to a bill before the House, designed to give the President control of Three Millions of Dollars wherewith to make Peace, a Proviso in the words following:

"And be it further enacted, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any Territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatsoever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided, always,* That any person escaping

into such Territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed out of said Territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

This Proviso was adopted with little discussion (but not without evoking much feeling) by the House, nearly all the Members from the Free States supporting, while those from the Slave States opposed it. The bill thus amended was sent to the Senate, and was promptly met by Mr. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, with a motion to strike out the Proviso. Mr. Davis of Mass. rose in opposition to this motion, and was speaking against it when word was brought that the House had adjourned without day—the hour of adjournment (noon) having been struck by the House clock, though not yet reached by the Senate's. The bill thus failed for the session, and among the most vociferous mourners over its loss was Gen. Lewis Cass, a Senator from Michigan, who deeply regretted, in repeated conversations, that so fair an opportunity to establish the principle of Freedom in the Territories had been lost.

The next Session witnessed a revival of the bill, and of course of the Proviso; both of which again passed the House, but the latter was now defeated in the Senate—Gen. Cass now ranging himself with its opponents, but in his speech avowing his concurrence in the principle of the Proviso, while he regarded the attempt to establish it as untimely and inauspicious. But soon after the next Congress assembled (Dec. 28, 1847,) the same Gen. Cass addressed an elaborate letter to Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson of Tenn., avowing that a change had taken place in his views, and that he was now opposed to the Proviso altogether, as at best of doubtful constitutionality and at once perilous and useless. This letter was widely circulated, and was doubtless effectual in securing the defeat of the Proviso when the close of the War had removed most of the original grounds of opposition to it. It doubtless exerted an influence also in winning Southern support to Gen. Cass, and thus securing his nomination for President.

Long ere this, however, the Proviso or Free Soil question had become a potent element in the feud which divided the party in New-York. The Wright or Radical wing had never cordially approved the policy of Annexation, though they had acquiesced in it under the stringency of a party necessity, giving pledges to their followers that the acquisition of Texas should not be permitted to operate as an

unbalanced aggrandizement of the Slave Power. Their votes in Congress had been gained for Annexation, upon a distinct pledge that Mr. Polk would select the mode of effecting it prescribed by Mr. Benton's alternative joint resolution—a pledge falsified by the maneuver of having Mr. Tyler make the selection just as he was bidding adieu to power.—Of course the Radicals unanimsly and cordially supported the Proviso, and adhered to it throughout, while their adversaries fell away from it. At the Syracuse Convention which rejected Flagg and nominated Hungerford, one of the last acts was the laying on the table by the Hunker majority a resolution proposed by the Barnburners which affirmed the principle of the Wilmot Proviso.

When, therefore, a call was issued by an Ohio State Convention of dissenters from both the Philadelphia and Baltimore nominations for a more general Convention at Buffalo of all devoted adherents to the Proviso to nominate a National ticket, the 'Barnburners' naturally responded to the call, as did the Liberty party and a large body of Whig dissenters from the support of Gen. Taylor. The Buffalo Convention assembled on the 8th of August, and was imposing alike in numbers, in ability and in character. Nearly or quite all the Free States, with several of the Slave States, were represented. The deliberations of the Convention were continued through three days, were signally harmonious and dignified, and resulted in the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts, (son of the late venerated ex-President,) for Vice-President. A series of resolutions were adopted proclaiming the most devoted attachment to the principle of Freedom in the Territories, to the exclusion of Slavery therefrom; declaring in favor of free grants of Public Lands in limited quantities to Actual Settlers; in favor of the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors by the General Government; of the raising of an adequate Revenue by Duties on Imports, &c. &c.—These Resolutions constitute the Buffalo Platform, which was ably and forcibly commended to the People of the Free States thenceforward to the close of the Presidential canvass, by a number of the ablest and most effective public speakers in the country, and which, we hazard nothing in saying, were commended to the judgment and approval of the People to an extent far beyond what was indicated by the vote for Van Buren and Adams Electors. There is an irresistible tendency in a protracted and engrossing Political contest wherein

more than two parties are engaged, to fall away from the weaker into the ranks of the two principal parties. Many thousands who would have preferred the election of Van Buren to that of either of the leading candidates, were constrained ultimately to reason thus—'True, I prefer Van Buren, but my vote will not elect him, while it may decide the contest as between Taylor and Cass, and I so greatly prefer one of these to the other that I cannot consent to throw it away.' That this argument did not prevail still more universally is a striking proof of the strength of the Free Soil sentiment throughout the Free States. Only by convincing them that the election of Gen. Cass would not prove detrimental to the cause of Freedom in the Territories, could the great mass of the voters be brought to sustain one or the other.

On the 7th of November, Electors of President were chosen in every State, save that in Massachusetts (where a majority of all the votes is requisite to a choice,) no election was made by the People, but it was well known that the Legislature would choose the Taylor Electors. A decided majority of the Electors so chosen having been nominated and supported by the Whig party as in favor of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, these candidates are already virtually and will soon be actually chosen, respectively President and Vice-President, while the Congressional Election thus far indicate a very decided preponderance of Whigs in the next House of Representatives. The Senate will be more equally divided, probably not more than five majority either way, but no indiscriminate and factious opposition to the new President from a majority of this dignified body need be apprehended.

On the 5th of March, 1849, (the 4th falling on Sunday,) Gen. Taylor will doubtless be inaugurated as President and Mr. Fillmore as Vice-President, and the former will immediately form his Cabinet and enter upon the direction of our National concerns. On the 4th of December following, the XXXIst Congress will assemble to consider and adopt such Legislative measures as the condition of the Country, of its depressed Industry and dilapidated Finances, may render necessary. May the Divine blessing attend their mutual labors; and general thrift, plenty, contentment, happiness, crown their efforts with that true glory which springs not from carnage and desolation but which results from exalted power wisely and unselfishly devoted to the lasting good of Mankind!

EUROPE IN 1848.

THE year now closing, will in all time to come remain an epoch in the History of Europe. Within its compass are included events of more importance to the future than any which have occurred for centuries, and the rapidity with which the entire condition and relative positions of the European nations have been changed, is something for which we find no adequate parallel in the records of any age. The history of the two or three previous years, it is true, demonstrated the existence of the causes which have led to these conclusions, but even those who were most confident of the result, did not dream the crisis was so near at hand.

The first token of the approach of these changes, was given on the first day of the year, though its cause may be traced back to the Amnesty granted by Pius IX. The Milanese, who had never borne the Austrian yoke patiently, toward the end of December, 1847, formed a league by which they bound themselves to abstain entirely from the use of tobacco, after the first of January. This league would have drawn an important source of revenue from the Austrian Government, and in order to break down the growing opposition, Radetsky, the Military Governor of Milan, took measures to bring on a collision between the troops and the people. Cigars were given to the garrison, with directions to smoke them in the public streets, and on the afternoon of the 3d, bands of soldiers, thus provided, traversed the promenades. The people gave vent to their disapprobation in murmurs and hisses; the troops fell upon them, and a massacre commenced, which lasted till midnight. The indignation of the Italians at these barbarities was not confined to Milan. At Brescia, Pavia, and other cities of Lombardy, disturbances occurred, in which persons were killed on both

sides. The troubles increased from day to day, and Lombardy was declared by the Government at Vienna to be in a state of insurrection. The army of Radetsky was increased, and on the other hand, the King of Sardinia, whose sympathies were known to be in favor of the Italian cause, called out an additional force of 25,000 men on the 10th of the month, and concentrated his army on the line of the Ticino.

In the meantime, similar movements had taken place in Sicily. The people demanded concessions from the King of Naples, which were not granted. An attempt was made to force them into submission, but the Swiss troops refused to fire on the people, and the Duke of Serra Capriola declined accepting the Viceroyalty, unless he should have power to make the desired reforms. Signs of resistance soon began to show themselves; on the 4th a serious outbreak occurred in Messina, which was followed on the 12th—the time secretly appointed for a general rising—by the descent of the country people upon the garrison at Palermo.—The Cavalry which attacked them, was repulsed with a loss of fifty, and, aided by the citizens, they commenced barricading the town. A Provisional Government was appointed on the 15th, and the troops soon after opened a bombardment, which lasted twenty hours. A temporary suspension of hostilities was procured by the intervention of the Foreign Consuls, but the strife was finally terminated on the 19th by a sanguinary battle, which resulted in the taking of the Bank and Royal Palace by the people, after which the soldiers withdrew and the whole city was surrendered to them. Trapani, Catania, Syracuse, and other towns, followed the example of Palermo, and the struggle now commenced in earnest, for the Independence of Sicily.

The news of this Revolution created a great sensation throughout Italy, and hastened the fulfillment of promises which other Princes had made to the People.—The King of Naples resisted the demands of his subjects for a long time. Roberti, Governor of Naples, and Statello, Commander of the Forts, having refused to obey his command to fire upon the populace, he was brought to terms, and on the 29th a Constitution was proclaimed, based mainly upon the French Charter of 1830. A general rejoicing followed this declaration. Early in February, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who had previously given token of his liberal designs, granted a Constitution to his dominions, and the Dukes of Parma and Modena proposed to do the same.

Lombardy, whose example had partly contributed to bring about these changes, was now in turn sustained by them.—Martial law was proclaimed by the Austrian Governor, and the most stringent measures taken to suppress the revolutionary feeling, but without effect. The Municipality of Milan addressed a request to the Government at Vienna, that they should grant a separate jurisdiction to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, that the Government be administered by an Aulic Council, independent of that of Vienna, and that the Austrian *employés* be withdrawn, and the stamp and excise laws abolished. This received no immediate attention, and the troubles increased so rapidly that on the 15th of February the Austrian Government issued a manifesto to the Italians, bidding them remember the fate of Poland, and admonishing them to obedience. The activity of the Liberal party, however, was not in the least diminished, and the Government found it impossible to suppress the manifestations of sympathy with the movements in other quarters. The King of Sardinia proclaimed a Constitution in his dominions on the 8th of February, similar in its features to that of France. The general rejoicing on this occasion was strongly expressed in Milan. The troops of Sardinia continued to increase on the Lombard frontier, and it was now evident that their assistance would not be denied, when the Revolution should openly break out.

At this time, public sentiment was aroused in Paris, by a question involving the right of free assemblages of the people to discuss measures of political reform. The growing oppression of Louis Philippe and his Government had not been able to prevent the rapid spread of liberal principles among the people. As a means of organizing this opposition and

enlightening its followers in regard to the character of the desired reforms, the practice of public dinners arose, at which they were freely discussed. These dinners soon grew into "banquets," which were held in Paris and the Provinces, and attended by large numbers of persons.—The health of the King was purposely omitted at many of these, and addresses of a bold and energetic character frequently delivered; reports of which found their way into many of the public journals. It was at length decided on the part of the Government to suppress them, and a stormy discussion on this subject took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th of February. It was again taken up on the 13th, when 100 Deputies of the left, many of whom had already taken part in the banquets, resolved to attend them.

The Reform Banquet of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris, which was appointed to be held on the 20th, on a grand scale, gave the Government the occasion they desired. It was forbidden by the Minister of the Interior, and in anticipation of any resistance, the fortifications of Paris were silently inspected and put in order. The Banquet was postponed to the 22d, and in the meantime a body of 250 Deputies, with Odilon Barrot at their head, went to the Minister and declared that his course was illegal. They obtained no satisfaction, however, and after some discussion, it was resolved to abandon the Banquet and impeach the Government. On the 22d the city was filled with troops, between whom and the people there were several collisions, though without bloodshed, and toward night some barricades were erected. A charge of impeachment, signed by 50 Deputies, was handed to the President of the Chamber, but not read.

The next morning, several bodies of the National Guards fraternized with the people. Barricades were again erected on the Boulevards, which were attacked by the troops of the Line and carried with considerable loss. Fighting also took place at other points, and at 3 o'clock the King was constrained to empower Count Molé to form a new Ministry. A temporary pause followed, but toward night the crowd before the Hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were fired on, and the Revolution began in earnest. The dead bodies were borne along the Boulevards: the night was spent in arming and building barricades, and several companies of the Line having fraternized with the National Guards, the city was next morning in the hands of the people. At 12 o'clock the Palais Royal was attacked and taken

with great slaughter; at 1 o'clock the abdication of Louis Philippe in favor of the Count of Paris, was announced, but without effect, and immediately afterward the Tuileries was taken and sacked. The King and Queen escaped at the last moment, and after traveling several days in disguise, reached Havre, and went on board an English steamer, which landed them at New-Haven, near Brighton.

The Duchess of Orleans appeared before the Deputies with her sons, accompanied by the Princes, but the Regency was refused, and the victorious mob having invaded the Chamber, they were obliged to fly. After a scene of indescribable tumult, the people agreed that Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, Marie and Cremieux should constitute a Provisional Government, with Marrast, Pagnerre, Ferdinand Flocon and Albert as Secretaries. The announcement of these names was received with loud cries of *Vive la République!* and the Assembly then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where, after a sitting of two days and nights, surrounded by an armed and threatening mob, the Republic was finally proclaimed by Lamartine. This was followed on the 27th by the opening of the National Workshops for those who were without work, and a decree for a National Assembly of 900 Representatives, elected by universal suffrage, to meet on the 9th of April. The Chambers of the Peers and Deputies were dissolved; the emancipation of Slaves in all French Colonies proclaimed; the Liberty of the Press established; with many other reforms of nearly equal importance. The Republic gained strength with every day, and those factions which had held aloof from it in the commencement, soon found it advisable to pronounce in its favor.

The effect of this startling and unexpected Revolution was tremendous: its rebound came back from nearly every capital in Europe. The Italians, seeing a war with Austria inevitably at hand, prepared to face it with a confident courage; the Irish and Scotch celebrated the news with enthusiastic public demonstrations, and especially in the former country, the spirit of opposition to British rule rose to an alarming height. Meetings of the Old and Young Ireland parties were held almost nightly, addressed by John Mitchel, W. Smith O'Brien, T. F. Meagher and others, and the *United Irishman*, the organ of the Young Ireland or Physical Force party, was filled with articles on the subject of defence and military discipline. The popular leaders openly avowed their determination to push matters to the last

extremity in case their hopes of a Repeal of the Union should be frustrated. Without preventing by force the assemblages of the people, the British Government opposed them in every way, and all the military strength which could be spared from other points, was ordered to Dublin and the disturbed districts, Ireland thus wavered for a time in that position, where a slight preponderance would have turned the balance either way.

Germany was ripe for a change, and the effect of a newly-created Republic of France was instantaneously manifested. The people rose up everywhere, and again demanded those reforms which had been so long promised and withheld. Their call was this time stern and peremptory, and their Kings and Princes found it convenient to listen. The first concessions were made by the Grand Duke of Baden, who, on the 29th of February, granted his people Freedom of the Press, a National Guard, Trial by Jury, and the Right of Public Assembly. On the same day, the Canton of Neuchâtel, which had previously had some misunderstanding with the Swiss Diet, declared itself an Independent Republic. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel, after a stubborn resistance to the wishes of his people, was besieged in his palace on the first of March, and obliged to grant the desired reforms. On the 2d the King of Württemberg proclaimed Liberty of the Press, which was also promised to the people by the King of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke of Nassau followed on the 4th by conceding the usual reforms, and the King of Bavaria on the 6th, after a violent tumult which lasted two days.

The citizens of the two great German Capitals, emboldened by the changes in other quarters, now assumed a firmer attitude toward their Governments, and pressed their demands with urgency.— They received no satisfactory reply, and an insurrection broke out simultaneously in Vienna and Berlin, on the 13th of March. In Vienna, a body of 2,500 Students, with the officers of the University, marched to the Palace to demand Freedom of the Press. Refusing to retire at the command of the Archduke Adalbert, they were fired upon, and several killed. Having been joined by 20,000 of the populace, they attacked the soldiers, captured some cannon, and barricaded the city. The fight lasted till night, terminating in the triumph of the People, and the granting of all their demands. The Villa of Prince Metternich was destroyed, and that Minister was obliged to flee from Austria.

In Berlin, an outbreak took place on the 13th, followed, on the 15th, by barricades and a fight between the citizens and soldiers. The King retired to Potsdam, but returned on the morning of the 18th, and issued a decree granting the usual liberal measures. A collision with the troops was again brought on, resulting in a bloody struggle, which lasted 18 hours. Order was finally restored, but the dead bodies were carried in solemn procession to the King, who was obliged to stand uncovered before them. The Ministry having been changed, immediate measures were taken to call together a Constitutional Assembly, elected by the people.—Similar revolts took place in Magdeburg, Halle and Erfurt.

Up to this time Lombardy had remained in a highly inflamed and unsettled state. On the 18th, the Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation at Milan, promising to grant a Constitution. Casati, the chief Magistrate, immediately hoisted the Italian tricolor, and a battle ensued, which lasted till the 23d, when the army of Radetsky retreated to Mantua, and Charles Albert entered the city at the head of the Piedmontese troops. At the same time this Monarch declared war against Austria. On the 1st of April he was in possession of Lodi, and, gradually advancing with his army, threw up a line of fortifications between Parma and Piacenza, while Radetsky invested Mantua, Verona and Peschiera. Parma took advantage of this state of affairs, to force a liberal Constitution from its Duke, and in Modena a Provisional Government was declared.

The King of Bavaria abdicated his throne on the 22d of the month, in favor of his son, Maximilian II. Four days afterward, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein declared themselves free of allegiance to Denmark, and were insured of the protection of Prussia. In Ireland, as a means of checking the revolutionary spirit, the Government caused the arrest of O'Brien, Mitchel and Meagher on the 22d of March, on a charge of sedition.—These proceedings created a great excitement among the people, who in many districts were in a starving and desperate condition: The greatest anxiety at this time, however, was felt in regard to the Chartists' movement in England. Their meetings had been revived, and a system of organization adopted, which excited great alarm. The 10th of April was fixed upon for the presentation of their monster petition to Parliament, and in anticipation of an outbreak, upward of 50,000 Special Constables were enrolled and large bodies

of troops held in readiness. But the meeting on Kennington Common proved a failure in point of numbers and sentiment, and the petition was presented without violence. The objects of the movement were comprised in the following six points: 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by ballot; 3. No property qualification; 4. Annual Parliaments; 5. Payment of Members; 6. Equal Electoral Districts.

The French Republic was not inactive during these occurrences. The Provisional Government labored hard to mold the convulsed elements of France into their new form, yet, on account of physical difficulties, the election of Representatives was necessarily postponed till the 23d of April, and the opening of the Assembly to the 4th of May. Large demonstrations of the people were constantly held, and the Deputations of Irish, Poles and Italians, who demanded assistance from the Provisional Government, considerably embarrassed its operations, yet the country was preserved from serious difficulty by the admirable line of policy adopted by Lamartine. There were also dissensions in the Government concerning the Organization of Labor, and on the 16th of April Paris was so violently agitated on this subject, that the rappel was beaten and the National Guard called out. Nevertheless, the elections passed over without serious disturbance, and on the 4th of May the National Assembly, about 800 in number, met together in Paris, and commenced the labor of organizing a Constitution, Lamartine, Arago, Garnier-Pages, Marie, and Ledru-Rollin, having been elected as an Executive Council, to administer the Government.—The disturbances occasioned by the design of the Council to abolish the National Workshops, and other causes, increased nevertheless, and on the 15th of May the National Assembly was invaded by a large body of rioters headed by Barbes, Blanqui, and others. The Assembly was declared to be dissolved, and the mob proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to form a new Provisional Government, where they were surrounded by the National Guard and arrested. This was the second crisis in the history of the Republic.

In Italy, the army of Charles Albert, augmented by troops from all parts of Italy, continued to gain advantages over the Austrian forces. By the 28th of April it had broken the Austrian line in three places and advanced to Vallegio; on the 4th of May the King crossed the Adige, and on the 18th commenced the siege of Peschiera. Gen. Nugent, whose forces had threatened Venice, now effected a

junction with Radetsky, and Vicenza was attacked, but without success. A grand battle between the united armies took place at Goito on the 29th, and the Italians were victorious. Peschiera surrendered the following day. On the 9th of June Lombardy was united to Piedmont by a popular vote of 561,002 to 681. The other portions of Italy were nearly equally agitated. Sicily declared herself independent on the 13th of April, and the Neapolitan fleet immediately commenced the bombardment of Messina. A most imminent riot broke out in Rome on the 1st of May, which resulted in the establishment of a popular Ministry.

Scarcely any part of Europe had by this time escaped the effect of these great Revolutions. In Posen a fierce and sanguinary warfare was carried on between the forces of Mierolawski, the Polish leader, and the German troops. Hungary and Bohemia were on the point of open rebellion against Austria; the Ban of Croatia summoned a Diet of the Slavonic nations, and the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, on the Danube, forced their rulers to fly, and appointed a Provisional Government. The war between Denmark and Schleswig Holstein was prosecuted with changing advantages, but the blockade of the German ports by Denmark rendered this quarrel very burdensome to Prussia.

The condition of Ireland grew more exciting and momentous. John Mitchel, from his cell in Newgate, continued to write his bold and defiant epistles to Lord Clarendon, which were published in the *United Irishman*. The organization, arming and drilling of clubs was carried on diligently in secret, and the population of the Southern Provinces was ready at any moment to break out in open rebellion.—The Irish Confederation addressed the friends of Ireland in America for assistance in prosecuting the struggle. On the 5th of May a union took place between the Confederation and the Repeal Association, and thenceforth a Revolution was considered almost inevitable. The trials of Smith O'Brien and Meagher for sedition took place about the middle of May, but the Juries could not agree upon a verdict. On the 27th, John Mitchel was found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. He was immediately put on board of a war steamer for Bermuda. The country continued in a highly excited state through the month of June and July. The papers devoted to the Irish cause were one by one suppressed; small collisions took place between the peasantry and the police, and many

of the leaders of the Rebellion were arrested and imprisoned. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, O'Gorman, Doheny, and others, resisted the warrant of arrest and took refuge in the mountains of Waterford. The headquarters of the Rebellion was on the mountain of Slievenamon, in the neighborhood of which a camp of three or four thousand troops, under the command of Gen. McDonald, was formed. Toward the end of July, the state of the country became very imminent, and the Government took every possible measure of precaution and defence, in momentary expectation of an outbreak. Lord Hardinge was called to the command of the forces in Ireland. The City of Dublin, and the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, &c., were declared under martial law, and on the 29th of July a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, offering £500 for the apprehension of Smith O'Brien, and £300 each for Meagher, Dillon, O'Reilly and Doheny.—On the same day a body of the constabulary, under the command of Inspector Trant, attempted to arrest Smith O'Brien at Ballingarry, when a skirmish ensued, in which several persons were killed.—Riots also broke out at Kilkenny, Clonmel, and other places in the insurgent Districts, but no important conflict took place, the influence of the Clergy having contributed greatly to prevent a complete union of the Irish. Many of the leaders escaped to France and America, and on the 5th of August Smith O'Brien was arrested at the Railroad station of Thurles. Meagher was soon afterward taken, and the insurrection was subdued, so far as armed opposition was concerned. The State Trials, which opened at Clonmel in the early part of October, have since resulted in the conviction of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Donoghue and McManus, for high treason, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death was passed upon them; but as a fiat on a writ of error has been granted by the Attorney-General, there is a probability of their obtaining a new trial.

In France, after the insurrectionary attempt of May 15 had been overcome, the dangerous position of the Government was by no means ended. The thousands of workmen who were employed in the National Workshops, seeing that they would soon be without regular means of support, furnished ready material for the designs of those parties who aspired to the ascendancy. For more than a month the city remained in a disturbed and anxious state, which increased from day to day, until the 22d of June, when opportunity

was given for the long-gathering storm to find vent, by the draughting of 3,000 operatives to the Provinces. These men returned—and large numbers of others joining with them, the eastern portion of the city was barricaded during the night and next day, so that by the morning of the 24th about 40,000 insurgents were armed for a struggle, protected by formidable defences. The National Guards were repulsed on the evening of the 23d in attempting to force a barricade. The executive authority was confided to Gen. Cavaignac by the Council, and the Assembly appointed him Military Dictator on the 24th, and declared Paris in a state of siege. The bombardment of the barricades was commenced on the same day. On the 25th, after terrible conflicts at the Pantheon and the Clos St. Lazare, the insurrection was quelled on the left bank of the Seine, the Archbishop of Paris having been killed in endeavoring to mediate between the opposing parties. The insurgents were finally subdued on the 26th, after great slaughter in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and at the Clos St. Lazare.—Four Representatives and seven Generals were killed in the battle; the number of dead is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. About 8,000 persons were taken prisoners.

The Executive Power was confided to Gen. Cavaignac, upon his resignation of the Dictatorship, and he has since continued to exercise it. The country has been at times seriously disturbed, principally through the endeavors of the Legitimists and Bonapartists to advance the interests of their leaders. The Legitimist riots were mainly confined to the South of France, where the support of the people was relied on. The National Guard, however, proved true to the Republic, and the attempts were soon quelled. A great deal of apprehension was felt, on account of the election of Prince Louis Bonaparte to fill one of the vacancies in the National Assembly, and the Government prepared itself to subdue any violent demonstration. The crisis passed over, nevertheless, without disturbance, and the Prince quietly took his seat in the Assembly.—The measures of Cavaignac, in suppressing a number of the journals belonging to the Legitimists and Bonapartists, and in prolonging a state of siege, drew upon him much censure, and his situation was for a time not without danger. The report of the Commission of Inquiry concerning the Insurrections having been laid before the Assembly by M. Bauchard, that body decided on the 26th of August to prosecute Louis Blanc and Causidière for

complicity in those movements. These men immediately, made their escape to London.

The condition of France has since been comparatively tranquil. The discussion upon the Constitution was hastened by the Assembly, and the entire instrument was completed by the end of October.—The 10th of December was appointed for the first Presidential Election, and public attention is, at this writing, taken up by the claims of the various candidates for the office. The main struggle will lie between Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, and there is much reason to believe that the latter will be chosen.

Turning back to Charles Albert, whom we left in his victorious march against the army of Radetsky, we are obliged to change the character of our record. On the 10th of June the Austrians appeared before Vicenza, which capitulated after a bombardment of 18 hours. Padua surrendered on the 15th, Palma Nuova on the 25th, and notwithstanding partial victories gained by the Piedmontese at Rivalta and Rivoli, their course was completely checked. A month passed without any decisive action having taken place, but toward the end of July the Austrian army, reinforced by fresh troops, drove the forces of Charles Albert, after a series of severe engagements, beyond the line of the Mincio.—Following up his advantage, Radetsky besieged Milan, which city capitulated on the 4th of August. The Sardinians, retreating constantly before the Austrians, reached the frontier after great losses, and by the 9th of August Lombardy was re-occupied by its old rulers. The loss of the Austrians was set down at 2,700, and that of the Italians at 2,500; but the actual number who perished from their wounds and from sickness, must have been much greater. An Armistice of eight weeks was immediately negotiated, to give time for mediation. England and France united to settle the question of Italian independence, and within a short time the central power at Frankfort has also offered its interposition. The Armistice has been renewed from time to time, and the terms which it is stated will be finally accepted, are, that Lombardy shall continue an Austrian province, yet with a separate legislature, and that she shall at the same time be represented in the Italian General Diet.

The condition of Rome, Naples and Sicily has not materially changed since the expulsion of the Neapolitan troops from the latter country. Calabria was for some time in a state of insurrection; a Provisional Government was appointed by

the people, and the Government was menaced so threateningly that the King sent his treasures to a vessel of war in the harbor, and held himself in readiness to fly at any moment. This disturbance finally subsided, and at our last advices from Naples there was some prospect of a settlement with Sicily, on the basis of the Constitution of 1812, being successfully accomplished.

The theatre of Revolutions, since the suppression of the June Insurrection in Paris, and the unsuccessful termination of the Irish Rebellion, has been transferred to Central and Eastern Europe and the movements which are going on in Germany and among the Slavonic nations, continue to excite a deep and universal interest. The Federative Diet of Germany, which met on the last day of March, gave place on the 18th of May to the German Parliament, whose members were elected by the people, according to a regular system of Representation. This body, constituting a Central Power, and possessing a controlling influence over the nations which constituted the Union, resolved to commit the chief executive authority to a Regent, elected by its members. The choice fell upon the Arch-Duke John of Austria, who was installed at Frankfort, as Regent of the Empire, on the 12th of July. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the acknowledgment of his authority in Prussia and Hanover, but the matter was finally settled by compromise. Another source of trouble was the armistice agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark on the 10th of July. The opposition to its ratification by the Central Power was so great, that the Ministry resigned, and the Regent had great difficulty in finding substitutes. The measure was finally ratified on the 17th of September, by a bare majority, and the opposition among the liberal members and the populace of Frankfort and the neighboring cities was so great, that the next day a large body of people collected before the gates, and penetrating the city, began to erect barricades. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and after two hours' cannonade the insurgents were beaten. Order was speedily restored, but the struggle cost the lives of Prince Lychnowsky and Von Auerswald.

In Austria, after the successful issue of the Vienna Revolution, the hostility between the two parties continued to agitate the country. The fierce civil war raging between the Croatian and Hungarian provinces was favorable to the hopes of the liberal party, and its opposition to the Government rose to such a pitch that on the 18th of May the Emperor left the Capi-

tal and established himself at Innsbruck in the Tyrol. A revolt broke out in Prague on the 12th of July, between the people and the soldiery commanded by Prince Windischgrätz, which continued three days, and was only quelled by the bombardment of the city. Communications passed between the Austrian Diet and the Emperor, which resulted in his return to Vienna on the 12th of August. The measures adopted by the Government proved unsatisfactory, and the capital was far from remaining tranquil. No serious disturbance occurred, however, until the 6th of October, when an order of the Emperor was issued to march several bodies of soldiers against the Hungarians. The National Guards joined with the people to prevent their departure; the troops fraternized with them, and a battle commenced, which raged fiercely the whole day and night, until the morning of the 7th, when the Arsenal, which was strongly garrisoned, surrendered, and the city was in possession of the people. Latour, Minister of War, was seized by the mob and murdered, during the fight. The Emperor fled to Olmutz, while his army, commanded by Gen. Auersperg, encamped near the city. Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, advanced with his forces to aid the former; and Windischgrätz, with another army, afterwards joined them. Vienna being thus surrounded, an attempt was made to come to terms, this failed, however, and the bombardment of the city by the combined armies commenced on the 28th of October. After a great deal of severe and desperate fighting at the gates, and the defeat of a portion of the Hungarian army which had marched to the assistance of the besieged, the people were finally overcome, and the city capitulated on the 30th.

The government of Windischgrätz has thus far been signalized by tyrannous and bloody acts. Robert Blum, a Deputy of the Frankfort Diet, and Messenhauser, Commander of the National Guard, have been secretly tried and executed by his order, and the conquered citizens are still treated with great severity. An army has been organized for the war with Hungary, but its operations are now suspended by the season. Russia is concentrating her troops on the Hungarian frontier. Such is the present aspect of Eastern Europe. The principles which are involved in these Revolutionary movements have been silently developing for years. The final issue is not doubtful, but the intervening struggle must necessarily be long and severe.

December 24, 1848.

THE EXECUTIVE ELECT.

(March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1853.)

President.—ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

Major General Taylor was born in Orange County, Virginia, November 24, 1784, and is in his 65th year. John Taylor of Caroline, Zachary Taylor, and several other eminent citizens of the Union, are descendants of James Taylor, who emigrated from England to Virginia, toward the close of the 17th century.

Vice-President.—MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York.

Mr. Fillmore is the son of a New-England Farmer, who settled at Sumner Hill, Cayuga County, toward the close of the 18th century, where the Vice-President elect, who is a distinguished lawyer, was born on the 7th of January, 1800.

XXXIst CONGRESS.—[Incomplete.]

Assembles Dec. 3, 1849; Expires March 3, 1851.

When this Almanac went to press last December, only 138 members of the House of Representatives had been chosen; 93 remained to be elected from Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Massachusetts.—Only 45 Senators are as yet chosen, some of whom are but temporarily appointed by Governors of States. We annex a list of the returns.

EXPLANATIONS.—Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; independents in SMALL CAPS; (A. R.) anti-rent; (F. S.) free soil; (*) Taylor men The figures denote Congressional Districts; the sentis thus marked (f) will probably be contested.

SENATE—60 Members.

ALABAMA.—Benjamin Fitzpatrick;
 ARKANSAS.—Wm. K. Sebastian; Solon Borland.
 CONNECTICUT.—R. S. Baldwin; Truman Smith.
 DELAWARE.—Jno. M. Clayton; Presley Spruance.
 FLORIDA.—David Levy Yulee;
 GEORGIA.—John M. Berrien; Wm. C. Dawson.
 INDIANA.—Josiah D. Bright; James Whitcomb.
 ILLINOIS.—Stephen A. Douglas;
 IOWA.—Augustus C. Dodge; Geo. W. Jones.
 KENTUCKY.—Joseph R. Underwood;
 LOUISIANA.—Solomon U. Downs; Pierre Soulé.
 MAINE.—Hannibal Hamlin; Jas. W. Bradbury.
 MASSACHUSETTS.—Daniel Webster; John Davis.
 MARYLAND.—Reverdy Johnson; James A. Pearce.
 MISSISSIPPI.—Jefferson Davis; Henry S. Foote.
 MICHIGAN.—Thos. Fitzgerald; Alpheus Felch.
 MISSOURI.—Thos. H. Benton;
 N. HAMPT.—J. P. Hale, (F. S.); Moses Norris.
 NEW-YORK.—Daniel S. Dickinson;
 N. JERSEY.—Wm. L. Dayton; Jacob W. Miller.
 N. CAROLINA.—W. P. Mangum; G. E. Badger.
 OHIO.—Thomas Corwin;
 PENNSYLVANIA.—Daniel Sturgeon;
 RHODE ISLAND.—Albert C. Greene; J. H. Clarke.
 SOUTH CAROLINA.—J. C. Calhoun; A. P. Butler.
 TENNESSEE.—Hopkins L. Turney; John Bell.
 TEXAS.—Thomas J. Rusk; Samuel Houston.
 VERMONT.—Samuel S. Phelps; William Upham.
 VIRGINIA.—J. M. Mason; Robt. M. T. Hunter.
 WISCONSIN.—Henry Dodge;

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

231 Members.

ARKANSAS.—1, Robert W. Johnson.
 DELAWARE.—1, John W. Houston.
 FLORIDA.—1, E. C. Cabell.
 GEORGIA.—1, Thomas E. King; 2, M. J. Welborn; 3, Allen F. Owen; 4, H. A. Haralson; 5, Thos. C. Hackett; 6, Howell Cobb; 7, Alexander H. Stephens; 8, Robert Toombs.
 ILLINOIS.—1, W. H. Bissell; 2, Jno. A. McClernand; 3, Thomas R. Young; 4, Jno Wentworth; 5, William A. Richardson; 6, Edward D. Baker; 7, Thomas L. Harris.

IOWA.—1, William Thompson; 2, Shepherd Leffer.

MAINE.—1, Elbridge Gerry; 2, Nathan S. Littlefield; 3, John Otis; 4, Rufus K. Goodenow; 5, Cullen Sawtelle; 6, Charles Stetson; 7, Thomas J. D. Fuller.

MASSACHUSETTS.—1, Robt. C. Winthrop; 3, Jas. H. Duncan; 6, George Ashmun; 7, Julius Rockwell; 8, Horace Mann, (F. S.); 10, Joseph Grinnell.

MICHIGAN.—A. W. Buel; 2, William Sprague, (F. S.); 3, K. S. Bingham.

MISSOURI.—1, Jas. B. Bowlin; 2, William V. N. Bay; 3, James S. Green; 4, Willard P. Hall; 5, John S. Phelps.

NEW-YORK.—1, John A. King; 2, Dav. A. Boker; 3, J. Phillip Phiniz; 4, Walter Underhill; 5, Geo. Briggs; 6, James Brooks; 7, William Nelson; 8, R. Hallowsay; 9, Thomas McKissock; 10, Herman D. Gould; 11, P. H. Sylvester; 12, Gideon O. Reynolds, (A. R.); 13, John L. Schoecraft; 14, George R. Andrews; 15, J. R. Thurman; 16, Hugh White; 17, H. P. Alexander; 18, Preston King, (F. S.); 19, Charles E. Clarke; 20, O. B. Mattison; 21, Hiram Walden; 22, Henry Bennett; 23, William Duer; 24, Daniel Gott; 25, Harmon S. Conger; 26, W. T. Jackson; 27, W. A. Sackett; 28, A. M. Schermerhorn; 29, Robert L. Rose; 30, David Ramsey; 31, E. Raley; 32, E. G. Spaulding; 33, Horvey Putnam; 34, Lorenzo Burrows.

NEW-JERSEY.—1, Andrew K. Hay; 2, Wm. A. Newell; 3, Isaac Wildrick; 4, John Van Dyke; 5, James G. King.

OHIO.—1, David T. Disney; 2, L. D. Campbell, (F. S.); 3, R. C. Schenck; 4, Moses B. Corwin; 5, Emery D. Potter; 6, Rodolphus Dickinson; 7, Jonathan D. Morris; 8, John L. Taylor; 9, Edson B. Olds; 10, Charles Sweetzer; 11, John K. Miller; 12, Samuel P. Finson; 13, W. A. Whitteley; 14, Nathan Evans; 15, Wm. F. Hunter, (F. S.); 16, Moses Hoagland; 17, Joseph Cable; 18, David K. Carter; 19, John Crocett, (F. S.); 20, Jos. R. Giddings, (F. S.); 21, Jos. M. Root, (F. S.).

PENNSYLVANIA.—1, Lewis C. Levin; 2, Joseph R. Chandler; 3, Henry D. Moore; 4, John Robins, Jr.; 5, John Freedley; 6, Thomas Ross; 7, Jesse C. Dickey; 8, Thaddeus Stevens; 9, William Strong; 10, M. M. Dimmick; 11, Chester Butler; 12, David Wilmot, (F. S.); 13, Joseph Casey; 14, Charles W. Pittman; 15, Henry Nes; 16, James X. McLannahan; 17, Samuel Catein; 18, A. Jackson Ogle; 19, Job Mann; 20, R. R. Reed; 21, Moses Hampton; 22, John W. Hoveell, (F. S.); 23, James Thompson; 24, Alfred Gimore.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—1, Daniel Wallace; 2, *J. L. Orr; 3, J. A. Woodward; 5, Arminsted Burt; 6, *Isaac E. Holmes; 7, W. F. Colcock.

VERMONT.—1, William Henry; 2, Wm. Hebard; 3, George P. Marsh; 4, L. B. Peck.

WISCONSIN.—1, CHARLES DUKERRE, (F. S.); 2, Orsamus Cole; 3, James D. Doty.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(NOVEMBER 30, 1848.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

JAMES K. POLK* of Tennessee, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$95,000
 GEORGE M. DALLAS† of Pennsylvania, *Vice-President*..... " 5,000

THE CABINET.

JAMES BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000
 ROBERT J. WALKER of Mississippi, *Secretary of the Treasury*.... " 6,000
 WILLIAM L. MARCY of New-York, *Secretary of War*..... " 6,000
 JOHN Y. MASON of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 6,000
 ISAAC TOUCEY of Connecticut, *Attorney-General*..... " 4,000
 CAVE JOHNSON of Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*..... " 6,000

XXXth CONGRESS.

Assembled Dec. 6, 1847; Expires March 3, 1849; The 2d Session commenced, Monday, Dec. 4, 1848.

SENATE.

GEORGE M. DALLAS of Pennsylvania, *President.*

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free Soil in SMALL CAPS. Before each Senator's name is the year when his term closes, and after his name the State in which he was born, where known. The wages paid to each Senator who attended, was \$2,021 for the first, and \$698 for the second session of the XXIXth Congress.]

ALABAMA.
 Term expires. Native State.
 1849. Wm Rufus King..... Ten.
 1853. Benjamin Fitzpatrick..... Va.
 Arthur P. Bagby, late Senator (native of Va.) sent Minister to Russia; outfit \$9,000; salary \$9,000. Mileage of two Senators, XXIXth Cong. \$1,744 and \$1,920.

ARKANSAS.
 1849. Solon Borland..... Ten.
 1853. W. K. Sebastian..... Ten.
 Ambrose H. Sevier, late Senator (native of Ten.) sent Commissioner to Mexico; salary and outfit \$16,060. Mileage of two Senators, XXIXth Cong. \$3,350 and \$3,400.

CONNECTICUT.
 1849. John M. Niles..... Con.
 1851. Roger S. Baldwin..... Con.
 Mileage of two Senators, last Congress, \$660 and \$640.

DELAWARE.
 1851. John M. Clayton..... Del.
 1853. Preble Spruance..... Del.
 Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong. \$192 each.

FLORIDA.
 1849. Jas. D. Westcott, Jr..... N.J.
 1851. David Levy Yulee..... W.I.
 Mileage—2 Senators, last Cong. \$1,863 and \$2,351. A Whig Senator will probably succeed Westcott.

GEORGIA.
 1849. Herschell V. Johnson..... Ga.
 1853. John McP. Berrien..... N.J.
 Mileage, two Senators, last Congress, \$1,664 and \$1,316. Wm. C. Dawson is elected for six years from 4th of March, 1849.

ILLINOIS.
 1849. Sidney Bressé..... N.Y.
 1853. Stephen A. Douglass..... N.Y.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$2,672 and \$2,712.

INDIANA.
 1849. Edward A. Hannegan..... O.
 1851. Jesse D. Bright..... Ky.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$2,563 and \$1,468.

* A native of North Carolina.
 † But entered in Blue-Book, 1845 as a native of Vermont.

IOWA.
 Term expires. Native State.
 [New State. First Senators.]
KENTUCKY.
 1849. Thomas Metcalf..... Va.
 1853. Joseph E. Underwood..... Va.
 Mr. Metcalf succeeds Mr. Crittenden, elected Governor of Kentucky. Mileage, two Senators, XXIXth Cong. \$1,260 each.

LOUISIANA.
 1849. Henry Johnson..... Ten.
 1853. Solomon W. Downs..... Ten.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Cong. \$3,766 and \$4,149. Pierre Soule, (France) elected for six years from 3d March, 1849.

MAINE.
 1851. Hannibal Hamlin..... Me.
 1853. James W. Bradbury..... Me.
 Mr. Hamlin succeeds the late Mr. Fairfield. Mileage, 2 Senators, last Cong. \$960 and \$1,038.]

MARYLAND.
 1849. James A. Pearce..... Va.
 1851. Reverdy Johnson..... Md.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$67 and \$306. Pearce is re-elected for six years from 3d March, 1849.

MASSACHUSETTS.
 1851. Daniel Webster..... N.H.
 1853. John Davis..... Ms.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$704 and \$648.

MICHIGAN.
 1851. Thomas Fitzgerald..... Va.
 1853. Alpheus Felch..... Vt.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$1,729 and \$1,963.

MISSISSIPPI.
 1851. Jefferson Davis..... Ky.
 1853. Henry Stuart Foote..... Ky.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$3,328 and \$3,485.

MISSOURI.
 1849. David R. Atchison..... Ky.
 1851. Thomas H. Benton..... N.C.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$2,672 and \$3,392.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
 Term expires. Native State.
 1849. Charles G. Atherton..... N.H.
 1853. John P. Hale..... N.H.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, previous Congress, \$964 and \$— Moses Norris, Jr. is elected for six years from March 3, 1849.

NEW-JERSEY.
 1851. William L. Dayton..... N.J.
 1853. Jacob W. Miller..... N.J.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Cong. \$329 and \$451.

NEW-YORK.
 1849. John A. Dix..... N.H.
 1851. Daniel S. Dickinson..... Con.
 General Dix was the Free Soil candidate for Governor of New-York. Mileage, 2 Senators, last Congress, \$640 and \$921.

NORTH CAROLINA.
 1849. George E. Badger..... N.C.
 1853. Willie P. Mangum..... N.C.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, last Congress, \$460 and \$512.

OHIO.
 1849. William Allen..... N.C.
 1851. Thomas Corwin..... Ky.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$766 and \$1,146. A Whig Senator will probably succeed Allen, for six years from March 3, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA.
 1849. Simon Cameron..... Pa.
 1851. Daniel Sturgeon..... Pa.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$368 and \$480. A Whig Senator will probably succeed Cameron, after 3d March, 1849.

RHODE ISLAND.
 1851. Albert C. Greene..... R.I.
 1853. John H. Clarke..... R.I.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$730 each.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1849. A. P. Butler..... S.C.
 1853. John C. Calhoun..... S.C.
 Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, \$1,128 and \$1,476.

† A native of Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE.
 Term expires. Native State.
 1851..Hopkins L. Turney...Ten.
 1853..John Bell...Ten.
 [Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, \$1,586 and \$1,736.]
TEXAS.
 1851..Thomas J. Rusk.....
 1853..Samuel Houston.....Ten.
 Mileage—Samuel Houston per

TEXAS—(Continued.)
 Term expires. Native State.
 session, \$2,496, or \$4,992 for his traveling charges during a Cong.
 Mr. Rusk, \$4,694 for 2 sessions.
VERMONT.
 1849..William Upham.....Mn.
 1851..Samuel S. Phelps.....Con.
 [Mileage, 2 Senators, former Congress, \$848 and \$960.]

VIRGINIA.
 Term expires. Native State.
 1851..James M. Mason.....Va.
 1853..R. M. T. Hunter.....Va.
 [Mileage, 2 Senators, XXIXth Congress, \$264 and \$358.]
WISCONSIN.
 1849..Isaac P. Walker.....
 1851..Henry Dodge.....Ia.
 [Mileage—not known.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Massachusetts, Speaker.

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Natives in SMALL CAPS. After each member's name is placed that of his native state or country. In the XXIXth Congress, every member, eighteen excepted, received for wages \$2,024, during the first session, and \$698 for wages, were paid to those present during the second session. Speaker Davis's wages, during both sessions, amounted to \$4,948 and \$1,552.]

Each member of Congress received \$8 for every twenty miles he travels between Washington and his own residence, both coming and going. The mileage paid to a number of the members of the XXIXth Congress is stated below, and those conversant with the routes, can judge whether the compensation is an equitable one.

Speaker Winthrop was elected on the third ballot, thus: Members present 218; for Winthrop 110; Boyd 64; McClelland 14; McClerland 8; others 22.]

ALABAMA.
 Dist. Members. Native State.
 1. John Gayle.....Ala.
 2. Henry W. Hilliard.....N.C.
 3. Sampson W. Harris.....Ga.
 4. William M. Inge.....N.C.
 5. George S. Houston.....Ten.
 6. W. R. W. Cobb.....Ten.
 7. F. W. Bowdoin.....S.C.
 Mileage—Dargin 2 soss. \$2,063;
 Chapman 2 do. \$2,060.

ARKANSAS.
 Robert W. Johnson.....Ky.
 Mileage—Yell one ses. \$1,700.
 Johnson is elected to the XXXIst Congress.

CONNECTICUT.
 1. James Dixon.....Con.
 2. Samuel D. Hubbard.....Con.
 3. John A. Rockwell.....Con.
 4. Truman Smith.....Con.
 Mileage—Dixon 1 ses. \$300.

DELAWARE.
 John H. Houston.....Del.
 Mileage—ses. \$160.

FLORIDA.
 Edward C. Cabell.....Va.
 Mileage—Brockenborough per ses. \$944.—Cabell is relected.

GEORGIA.
 1. Thomas B. King.....Ms.
 2. Alfred Iverson.....Ga.
 3. John W. Jones.....Md.
 4. Hugh A. Haralson.....Ga.
 5. John H. Lumpkin.....Ga.
 6. Howell Cobb.....Ga.
 7. Alexander H. Stephens.....Ga.
 8. Robert Toombs.....Ga.
 Mileage—Jones 2d ses. \$787;
 Toombs \$812.—[Members of the XXXIst Cong. King, Haralson, Cobb, Stephens, Toombs, relected with—2. M. J. Welborn; 3. Al Len F. Owen; 4. S. Thos. C. Hackett.]

ILLINOIS.
 1. Robert Smith.....N.H.
 2. John A. McClermand.....Ill.
 3. Orlando B. Ficklin.....Ky.
 4. John Wentworth.....N.H.
 5. Wm. A. Richardson.....Ky.
 6. Thomas J. Turner.....Ohio.
 7. Abraham Lincoln.....Ky.

ILLINOIS—(Continued.)
 Dist. Members. Native State.
 Mileage—Hoge 2 soss. \$3,084;
 Douglass 2 soss. \$2,564; Wentworth, each session, \$1,445. Mc Clermand, Wentworth and Richardson, relected, to XXXIst Congress, with—1. Wm. H. Bissell;
 3. T. R. Young; 6. Edward D. Baker; 7. Thos. L. Harris.]

INDIANA.
 1. Elisha Embree.....Ky.
 2. Thomas J. Henley.....Ia.
 3. John L. Robinson.....Ia.
 4. Caleb B. Smith.....Ms.
 5. William W. Wick.....Pa.
 6. George G. Dunn.....Ky.
 7. Richard W. Thompson.....Va.
 8. John Pettit.....N.Y.
 9. Chas. W. Cathcart. Madeira.
 10. William Rockhill.....N.J.
 Mileage—Cathcart 1 ses. \$1,456; Owen, each ses. \$803.

IOWA.
 1. William Thompson.....Pa.
 2. Shepherd Lefler.....
 Mileage per session—Dodge \$1,354; Lefler \$1,440. Thompson and Lefler are elected to XXXIst Congress.

KENTUCKY.
 1. Linn Boyd.....Ten.
 2. Samuel O. Peyton.....Ky.
 3. Beverly L. Clark.....Va.
 4. Aylett Buckner.....Ky.
 5. John B. Thompson.....Ky.
 6. Green Adams.....Ky.
 7. Garrett Duncan.....Ky.
 8. Charles S. Morhead.....Ky.
 9. Richard French.....Ky.
 10. John F. Gaines.....
 Mileage each session—Boyd \$1,040; Trumbo—\$72.

LOUISIANA.
 1. Emile La Sore.....La.
 2. R. G. Thibodeaux.....La.
 3. J. M. Harmanson.....Va.
 4. Isaac E. Morse.....La.
 Mileage each ses.—Harmanson \$1,340; Thibodeaux \$1,944.

MAINE.
 1. David Hammons.....Me.
 2. Asa W. H. Clapp.....Me.

MAINE—(Continued.)
 Dist. Members. Native State.
 3. Hiram Belcher.....Me.
 4. Franklin Clark.....Me.
 5. Ephraim K. Smart.....Me.
 6. James S. Wiley.....Me.
 7. Hezekiah Williams.....Vt.
 Mileage each session—Hamlin \$575. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—1. Elbridge Gerry; 2. N. S. Littlefield; 3. John Otis; 4. R. K. Goodanov; 5. C. Sawtelle; 6. Charles Seton; 7. Thos. J. Fidler; all new members.]

MARYLAND.
 1. John G. Chapman.....Md.
 2. J. Dixon Roman.....Md.
 3. T. Watkins Ligon.....Yu.
 4. Robert M. McLane.....Del.
 5. Alexander Eoans.....Md.
 6. John W. Criafield.....Md.
 Mileage each session—Ligon \$96; Perry \$184.

MASSACHUSETTS.
 1. Robert C. Winthrop.....Ms.
 2. Daniel P. King.....Ms.
 3. Amos Abbott.....Ms.
 4. John G. Palfrey.....Ms.
 5. Charles Hudson.....Ms.
 6. George Ashmun.....Ms.
 7. Julius Rockwell.....Cor.
 8. Horace Mann.....Ms.
 9. Artemas Hale.....Ms.
 10. Joseph Grinnell.....Ms.
 Mann succeeded John Quincy Adams. Mileage each session—Winthrop \$366.

MICHIGAN.
 1. Robert McClelland.....Pa.
 2. Charles E. Stuart.....N.Y.
 3. Kinsey S. Bingham.....N.Y.
 Mileage each session—Clippman \$965.

MISSISSIPPI.
 1. Jacob Thompson.....N.C.
 2. W. S. Featherston.....Ten.
 3. Patriak W. Tompkins.....Ky.
 4. Albert G. Brown.....N.Y.
 Mileage each session—Roberts \$1,600; Adams, (2d ses.) \$1,488; Jefferson Davis, (ca. ses.) \$1,320.

MISSOURI.
 1. James B. Bowlin.....Va.

MISSOURI—(Continued.)
 Dist. Members. Native State.
 2.. John Jameson..... Ky.
 3.. James S. Green..... Va.
 4.. Willard P. Hall..... Va.
 5.. John S. Phelps..... Con.
 Mileage, 2 sessions—Sims \$2-804; Relfe \$2,448. [Elected to XXXIst Congress—Wm. V. Bay; Bowlin, Green, Hall and Phelps, are reelected.]

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
 1.. Amos Tuck [Free Soil]... Me.
 2.. Charles H. Peaselee... N.H.
 3.. James Wilson..... N.H.
 4.. James H. Johnson..... N.H.
 Mileage each sess.—Moulton \$422.

NEW-JERSEY.
 1.. James G. Hampton..... N.J.
 2.. William A. Newell..... Ohio.
 3.. Joseph E. Edsall..... Vt.
 4.. John Van Dyke..... N.J.
 5.. Dudley S. Gregory..... Con.
 Mileage each session—Hamp- ton \$139.

NEW-YORK.
 1.. Frederick W. Lord..... Con.
 2.. Henry C. Murphy..... N.Y.
 3.. Henry Nicoll..... N.Y.
 4.. William B. Macley..... N.Y.
 5.. Frederick A. Tallmadge... Con.
 6.. Horace Greeley..... N.H.
 7.. William Nelson..... N.Y.
 8.. Cornelius Warren..... N.Y.
 9.. Daniel B. St. John..... Con.
 10.. Eliakim Sherrill..... N.Y.
 11.. Peter H. Sylvester..... N.Y.
 12.. Gideon O. Reynolds..... N.Y.
 13.. John I. Slingerland..... N.Y.
 14.. Orlando Kellogg..... N.Y.
 15.. Sidney Lawrence..... Vt.
 16.. Hugh White..... N.Y.
 17.. George Peirle..... N.Y.
 18.. Joseph Mullen..... Ireland.
 19.. William Collins..... N.Y.
 20.. Timothy Jenkins..... Ms.
 21.. G. A. Starkweather..... Con.
 22.. Asaburn Birdsall..... N.Y.
 23.. William Duer..... N.Y.
 24.. Daniel Gott..... Con.
 25.. Harman S. Conger..... N.Y.
 26.. William T. Lawrence..... N.Y.
 27.. Eabon Blackmar..... Vt.
 28.. Elias B. Holmes..... Vt.
 29.. Robert L. Rose..... N.Y.
 30.. David Rumsey..... N.Y.
 31.. Dudley Marvin..... Con.
 32.. Nathan K. Hall..... N.Y.
 33.. Harvey Putnam..... Vt.
 34.. Washington Hunt..... N.Y.

Vith Dist.—Horace Greeley was elected, vice D. S. Jackson, declared unduly returned.
 XXVIII Dist.—E. Blackmar, do., vice J. M. Holley, deceased.
 Mileage—Lawrence \$188; King, \$480; Strong \$512; Smith \$522.

NORTH CAROLINA.
 1.. Thomas M. Clingman..... N.C.
 2.. Nathaniel Boyden..... Ms.
 3.. Daniel M. Barringer..... N.C.
 4.. Augustine H. Shepperd..... N.C.
 5.. Abram W. Venable..... Ky.
 6.. James J. McKay..... N.C.
 7.. John R. J. Daniel..... N.C.
 8.. Richard S. Donnell..... N.C.
 9.. David Outlaw..... N.C.
 Mileage each session—Boggs \$218; Graham \$400.

OHIO.
 Dist. Members. Native State.
 1.. James J. Faran..... O.
 2.. David Fisher..... Pa.
 3.. Robert C. Schenck..... O.
 4.. Richard S. Canby..... O.
 5.. William Sawyer..... O.
 6.. Rodolphus Dickinson..... Ms.
 7.. Jonathan D. Morris..... O.
 8.. John L. Taylor..... Va.
 9.. Thomas O. Edwards..... Md.
 10.. Daniel Duncan..... Pa.
 11.. John K. Miller..... O.
 12.. Samuel F. Vinton..... Mi.
 13.. Thomas Richey..... Pa.
 14.. Nathan Evans..... O.
 15.. William Kenyon, Jr..... Ireland.
 16.. John D. Cummins..... Pa.
 17.. George Fries..... Pa.
 18.. Samuel Lalum..... Md.
 19.. John Crowell..... Con.
 20.. Joshua R. Giddings..... Pa.
 21.. Joseph M. Root..... N.Y.
 Mileage each session—Faran \$565; Giddings and Sawyer, each \$680.

The present members for Dists. 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20 and 21, are elected to XXXIst Congress. Also, 1. David T. Disney; 2. L. D. Campbell; 4. Moses B. Corwin; 5. Emery D. Potter; 9. Edson B. Olds; 10. Charles Sweetzer; 13. W. A. Whittlesey; 15. Wm. F. Hunter; 16. Moses Hoagland; 17. Joseph Cable; 18. David K. Carter.

PENNSYLVANIA.
 1.. LEWIS C. LEVIN..... S.C.
 2.. Joseph R. Ingersoll..... Pa.
 3.. Charles Brown..... Pa.
 4.. Charles J. Ingersoll..... Pa.
 5.. John Freedly..... Pa.
 6.. Samuel A. Bridges..... Pa.
 7.. Abraham R. McSwaine..... Pa.
 8.. John Strohm..... Pa.
 9.. William Strong..... Con.
 10.. Richard Brodhead..... Pa.
 11.. Chester Butler..... Pa.
 12.. David Wilmot..... Pa.
 13.. James Pollock..... Pa.
 14.. George N. Eckert..... Pa.
 15.. Henry Nes..... Pa.
 16.. Jasper F. Brady..... Pa.
 17.. John Blanchard..... Vt.
 18.. Andrew Stewart..... Pa.
 19.. Job Mann..... Pa.
 20.. John Dickey..... Pa.
 21.. Moses Hampton..... Pa.
 22.. John W. Farrelly..... Pa.
 23.. James Thompson..... Pa.
 24.. Alexander Irvin..... Pa.
 Mileage each session—Ramsay \$100; Ingersoll \$110; Thompson \$623; Wilmot \$312.

The present members for Dists. 1, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21 and 23, are elected to XXXIst Congress. —Also, 2. Joseph R. Chandler; 3. Henry D. Moore; 4. John Robbins, Jr (contested); 6. Thomas Ross; 7. Jesse C. Dickey; 8. Thaddeus Stevens; 10. M. M. Dimmick; 13. Joseph W. Casey; 14. Charles W. Pitman; 16. Jas. X. McLanahan; 17. Samuel Calvin; 18. Andrew Jackson Ogle; 20. Robert R. Reed; 22. John W. House; 24. Alfred Gilmore.

RHODE ISLAND.
 Dist. Members. Native State.
 1.. Robert B. Cranston..... R.I.
 2.. Benjamin B. Thurston..... R.I.
 Mileage each session—Cran- ston \$34.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1.. Daniel Wallace..... S.C.
 2.. Richard F. Simpson..... S.C.
 3.. Joseph A. Woodward..... S.C.
 4..... S.C.
 5.. Armistead Burt..... S.C.
 6.. Isaac E. Holmes..... S.C.
 7.. R. Barnwell Rhett..... S.C.
 Mileage each session—Simp- son \$650; Rhett \$515. Wallace, Woodward, Burt and Holmes, are elected to next Congress, the latter as a supporter of General Taylor; also, 2. James L. Orr; 4. John McQueen; 7. Wm. F. Colcock.

TENNESSEE.
 1.. Andrew Johnson..... N.C.
 2.. William M. Cocke..... Ten.
 3.. John H. Crozier..... Ten.
 4.. H. L. W. Hill..... Va.
 5.. George W. Jones..... N.C.
 6.. James H. Thomas..... N.C.
 7.. Meredith P. Gentry..... N.C.
 8.. Washington Barrow..... Ten.
 9.. Lucton B. Chase..... Vt.
 10.. Frederick P. Stanton..... S.C.
 11.. William T. Haskell..... Ten.
 Mileage each session—Gentry \$812; Brown \$1,076; Stanton \$1,100.

TEXAS.
 1.. David S. Kaufman..... Pa.
 2.. Timothy Pillsbury..... Ms.
 Mileage each session—Pills- bury \$2,267; Kaufman, 2 sessions, \$2,628 and \$2,291.

VERMONT.
 1.. William Henry..... N.H.
 2.. Jacob Collamer..... N.Y.
 3.. George P. Marsh..... Vt.
 4.. Lucius B. Peck..... Vt.
 Mileage each session—Foot \$432. [Wm. Henry elected to the XXXIst Congress, 1st District; 3. Marsh, reelected; 4. Peck, do.]

VIRGINIA.
 1.. Archibald Atkinson..... Va.
 2.. Richard K. Meade..... Va.
 3.. Thomas S. Flournoy..... Va.
 4.. Thomas S. Bocock..... Va.
 5.. William L. Goppin..... Va.
 6.. John M. Botts..... Va.
 7.. Thomas H. Bayly..... Va.
 8.. Robert T. L. Beale..... Va.
 9.. John S. Pendleton..... Va.
 10.. Henry Bedinger..... Va.
 11.. James McDowell..... Va.
 12.. William B. Preston..... Va.
 13.. Andrew S. Fulton..... Va.
 14.. Robert A. Thompson..... Va.
 15.. William G. Brown..... Va.
 Mileage each session—Hunter \$30; Brown \$264; Hopkins \$369.

WISCONSIN.
 1.. William Pitt Lynde.....
 2.. Masco C. Darling.....
 Mileage per session—Martin (2a) \$1,500.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.—Asbury Dickens, N.C. Secretary, \$3,000; Lewis H. Machen, Md. Chief Clerk, \$1,800; R. Beale, Va. Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, \$1,500; and twelve others.

OFFICERS, &c. OF THE HOUSE.—Thomas Jefferson Campbell, Tenn. Clerk, \$3,000; Daniel Gold, N.Y. Chief Clerk of office, \$1,800; eight clerks at \$1,500; Nathan Sargent, Sergeant-at-Arms, \$1,500; John M. Johnson, Post Master, \$1,500; Robert E. Hornor, N.J. Door-keeper, \$1,500; and others.

LIBRARIAN TO CONGRESS.—John S. Meehan, N.Y. \$1,500. Assiat. E. B. Stelle.

CHAPLAINS.—Henry Slicer, Senate; R. R. Gurley, House.

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.—The expenditure during the XXIXth Congress—Dec. 1845 to March 1847, two sessions—in wages of members, their mileage and contingencies, salaries of officers, &c. was as follows:

First Session.—Wages of Senators, \$110,408; mileage of Senators, \$44,300. Wages of Representatives, \$453,733; mileage of Representatives, \$130,634.

Second Session.—Wages of Senators, \$38,206; their mileage, \$45,767. Wages of Representatives, \$156,064; their mileage, \$135,077.

Services of officers and clerks of the Senate, \$17,706. Services of officers of the House of Representatives, \$23,212. Contingent expenses of the Senate, including books, &c. bought for Senators, \$134,123. Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, \$216,386. Contingen-

cies of Congress: viz. to Ritchie & Co. \$26,339; to others, \$11,360; books to members, &c. \$141,100.

This statement exhibits an expenditure of \$1,684,869, per Congress, or \$842,434 average, per session—being for wages, \$758,416; mileage of upward of 300 Congressmen, \$355,787; salaries of officers, \$40,918; contingencies or casual requirements, \$529,748. The average charge of Representatives, for expenses on the road, coming to Congress and returning, is, \$1,154.50 in two sessions, beside their wages at \$8 a-day. The postages of the Senate in the year to March 4, 1847, were \$18,821; Representatives, \$49,954.

On the 12th of Aug. 1848, Congress reduced the compensation, after that year, to persons bringing to Washington the vote of any State, for President, to 12½ cents per mile traveled, "by the most usual route;" if \$2.50 cents per twenty miles less enough for State Messengers, why do Congressmen continue to vote themselves \$8 for traveling a like distance?

Toward the expenses of the second or short session, XXXth Congress, there was voted, Aug. 12, 1848, compensation and mileage of Members, \$383,440; Officers and Clerks, \$39,557.50; Senate's contingencies, \$75,000; House's contingencies, \$117,756.50; Librarian and Library, \$11,300.

Also, to T. Jefferson Randolph, executor, \$20,000, for all the papers and manuscripts of a public nature, left by President Jefferson, and \$6,000 to defray the cost of printing them; and \$6,000 for printing Alexander Hamilton's manuscripts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State.—JAMES BUCHANAN, Pa. \$7,000.

Acting Chief Clerk.—Wm. S. Derrick, Pa. \$2,000.

Diplomatic Bureau.—A. H. Derrick, Pa. \$1,600;

W. Hunter, Jr. R. I. \$1,500; F. Markoe, Jr. \$1,100;

Consular Bureau.—R. S. Chew, Va. \$1,400; S. L. Gouverneur, N. Y. \$1,400.

Home Bureau.—A. J. Glossbrenner. \$1,400;

Lund Washington, Jr. Va. \$1,400; and nine other officers and agents, at \$800 to \$1,600 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$22,131; Contingen-

cies, including the publication of the Laws, \$53,249; Postages, \$1,763.

In session of 1848, \$2,000 were voted to pay a Clerk to examine the claims of American citizens and foreigners on each other's Governments.

PATENT-OFFICE.

Commissioner. Edmund Burke, Vt. \$3,000. *Chief*

Clerk. H. H. Sylvester, Ma. \$1,700. *Examiners.*

Charles G. Page, Ms. \$2,500; W. P. N. Fitz-

gerald, Vt. \$2,500. Salaries in office, 1847, \$22,643;

Contingencies, \$7,920. *Ad. Examrs.* H. B. Ren-

wick, N. Y. \$2,500; L. D. Gale, Ms. \$2,500. *Assiat.*

Examrs. J. H. Lane, S. Cooper, W. B. Storms, T.

R. Peale, \$1,500 each. *Machinist.* A. B. Stoughton,

\$1,250. *Draughtsman.* Arthur L. MacIntyre,

D. C. \$1,200. Fifteen other persons employed.

In the first session, 1848, there was voted for the

Patent Office, \$1,500 for scientific books; \$3,500

for collecting Agricultural Statistics, &c.; \$1,000

for Chemical Analyses of vegetables used as food.

New Law for Regulating the Renewal of Patents,

and Increasing the number of officers in the

Patent Office. Passed May 27, 1848.

This statute takes from the Secretary of State,

Solicitor of the Treasury and Commissioner of

Patents, the power they had jointly to extend

Patents, by authority of Section 13, of the Act of

July 4, 1836, and vests the sole power of extend-

ing the duration of all Patents, for not more than

seven years additional, in the Commissioner of

Patents ALONE, who is to refer every application

for a renewal to the "Principal Examiner having charge of the class of inventions to which said case belongs, who shall make a full report, and particularly whether the invention or improvement, secured in the Patent, was new and patentable when patented; and, thereupon, the said Commissioner shall grant or refuse the extension of said Patent, upon the same principles and rules that have governed" the Board of Officers in whom the power was vested before.

This Act provides for the appointment of two additional Principal Examiners, at \$2,500 a-year each, and two additional Assistant-Examiners, at \$1,500 a-year each; also, two Copying and Recording Clerks, at \$1,200 each.

MINISTERS AND CONSULS ABROAD.

Great Britain.—George Bancroft, Ms. Envoy,

London, \$9,000. J. R. Brodhead, Pa. Secretary

of Legation, \$2,000. Thomas Aspinwall, Ms.,

Consul, London, \$2,000 and fees. Robert Arm-

strong, Tenn., Consul, Liverpool, fees, H.

Sprague, Gibraltar, fees. T. B. Livingston, Hal-

fax, N. S., fees.

France.—Richard Rush, Pa. Envoy, Paris, \$9,

000. Secretary of Legation, \$2,000. Robert

Walsh, Md., Consul, Paris, fees. W. J. Staples,

N. Y., Consul, Havre, fees.

Spain.—Romulus M. Saunders, N.C. Envoy,

Madrid, \$9,000. T. G. Reynolds, S.C. Secretary

of Legation, \$2,000. Robert B. Campbell, S.C.

Consul, Havana, Cuba, fees.

Envoys.—Arthur P. Bagby, St. Petersburg, Rus-

sia, \$9,000; Andrew J. Donelson, Tenn. Berlin,

Prussia, \$9,000; Dabney S. Carr, Md. *Minister*

Resident. Constantinople, Turkey, \$6,000; J. W.

Davis, Ia. *Commissioner.* Canton, China, \$5,000; A.

Ten Eyck, N.Y. *Commissioner.* Sandwich Islands,

\$3,000; David Tol, O., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,

\$3,000. Nathan Clifford, Me., Mexico, \$9,000.

Chargés d'Affaires. [\$4,500 each.]—G. W. Hop-

kins, Va. Lisbon; T. G. Clemson, U. S. Brussels;

Auguste Davezac, W. I., The Hague; R. P. Flen-

nikin, Pa., Copenhagen; Henry W. Ellsworth, Cou. Stockholm; W. H. Stiles, Ga., Vienna; Nathaniel Niles, Vt. Turin; Benj. A. Bidlack, Pa. Bogota; B. J. Shields, S.C. Caraccas, Venezuela; W. A. Harris, Va. Buenos Ayres; Seth Barton, Md. Sant Iago, Chili; John R. Clay, Pa., Lima, Peru.

Consuls—T. W. Gilpin, Ireland, Belfast; F. T. Bush, N.Y. Hong Kong; G. W. Ellis, Me. Bombay; F. B. Wells, N.H. Bermuda; J. H. Williams, Ms. Sidney, New South Wales; A. P. Gibson, N.Y. St. Petersburg; G. Reed, Pa. Malaga; C. Nichols, Cou., Amsterdam; David Rogers, U.S. Santa Cruz; John Cuthbert, Pa. Hamburg; W. H. Robertson, U.S. Bremen; A. Hammet, Md. Naples; P. S. Forbes, Ms., Canton, China; Gorham Parks, Ms. Rio de Janeiro; W. G. Moorhead, N.Y. Valparaiso; John Black, Mexico (City); Jas. Cowdin, Glasgow.

The sum expended in the payment of outfits, infts, salaries, clerk-hire, interpreters, traveling charges, guards, &c. &c. (over and above ships to convey them to their missions in certain cases), for Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, Charges, Consuls, Commissioners, Secretaries, &c. *abroad*, was \$304,303 in 1846-7.—Executive Doc. 7, pp. 274-5. Of this, \$64,444 were for Envoys; \$53,713 for Charges des Affaires; \$14,047 to Secretaries; \$36,750 for outfits; \$42,376 for missions to Turkey, Barbary, China and the Sandwich Isles; and \$53,176 Contingencies of Missions and Foreign intercourse.

To countries where there is little diplomatic business to transact, like Russia, Austria and Naples, Ambassadors are frequently appointed, which enables gentlemen to make the tour of Europe, as Ministers and Secretaries, at the public cost. Each Ambassador to Russia gets \$13,000 the first year, besides contingencies, and \$13,500, if he return the next, which is often done. Since Jackson's entry into office, we have had Randolph, Buchanan, Wilkins, his brother-in-law, Dallas, Cambreleng, Dickerson, Ralph Ingersoll, Bagby, and, perhaps, one or two more Russian Ambassadors. Mr. Bagby's position on the Texas question, his resignation as Senator, and his Russian Mission, may be compared. When Duane would neither resign nor remove the De-

posits, Jackson said to him, "My dear Duane, we must separate as friends. Far from desiring that you should sustain any injury, you know I have intended to give you the highest appointment now in my gift. You shall have the *Mission to Russia*." President Polk's brother had a pleasant journey to Paris, Naples, &c. as Minister to the latter place.

The Consuls at Liverpool, London, Havre, the Hayana, &c. receive very large incomes in the way of fees; the amounts are not known. The true policy would be to pay them salaries and no fees, or allow such fees only as would secure the services of competent officers. Of the details of contingent expenses of missions, very little can be known from the public accounts. In 1846-7, our Consuls expended \$87,416 for relief and protection of American seamen; of which, only \$1,086 were repaid. The chief places of expenditure were, \$18,050 by Jobl Turrell, Society Islands; \$14,604, Abel, Sandwich Islands; \$6,000, Aspinwall, London; \$6,081, Society Islands.

The votes of 1848 for Foreign intercourse, are six Ministers' salaries and one outfit, \$63,000; Secretaries, \$12,000; seventeen Ministers, including a Chargé d'Affaires to the Pope, at \$4,500, \$76,500; Turkey, \$8,500; Barbary, &c. \$12,000; Contingencies, \$60,000; J. Dodge, late Tobacco Agent to Europe, \$4,500; China, \$7,500; other Foreign Missions, \$33,935. Running a Boundary Line with Mexico, \$50,000.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—France, Guillaume Tell, Pagnon, Envoy; Britain, John F. Crampton, Acting Chargé; Russia, Alexander Bodisco, Envoy; Spain, Calderon de la Barca, Envoy; Austria, The Chevalier Hülse-mann, Acting Chargé; Argentine Confederation, General Carlos Maria de Alvear, Envoy; Chili, Manuel Carvallo, Envoy; Peru, Joaquin José de Osma, Envoy; New-Granada, General Pedro Alcántara Herrán, Envoy; Portugal, J. C. de Figueira 6 Morão, Minister Resident; Prussia, Baron Von Roenne, Min. Res.; Belgium, Steen de Billé, Chargé; Netherland, F. M. W. Teeta, Chargé; Sicily, Chevalier Martuscelli, Chargé; Brazil, Felipe Jose Pereira Leal, Chargé; Sweden, A. D. Lövenskiold, Chargé.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury—ROBERT, J. WALKER, Pa., \$6,000.

Chief Clerk, McClintock Young, Md., \$2,000.

Fourteen other Clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,300 each, &c. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$21,350; Contingencies, \$16,966; Watchmen, \$3,420; Contingencies of S. E. executive building \$9,400; Postages, \$2,960.

First Controller—James M. McCulloh, Pa. \$3,500. **Chief Clerk**, J. Larned, Ms. \$1,700. Eighteen other Clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$25,050; Contingencies, \$1,900; Postages, \$324.

Second Controller—Abion K. Parris, Me., \$3,000. **Chief Clerk**, J. M. Brodhead, N.H. \$1,700. Ten other Clerks, at \$800 to \$1,400 each.

Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$12,245; Contingencies, \$1,100.

Auditors, [\$3,000 each.]—1st, Wm. Collins, Va.; 2d, John M. McCalla, Ky.; 3d, Peter Hagner, Pa.; 4th, Aaron O. Dayton, N.J.; 5th, Stephen Pleasonton, Del.; Auditor for Post Office, Peter G. Washington, D.C.

In the six Auditors' Offices there are over 160 Clerks employed, at wages from \$200 to \$2,000; probably \$1,350 on an average. The Treasury Auditor for the Post Office has 66 Clerks, four at \$1,600; twelve at \$1,400; twenty-six at \$1,200; and twenty-four at \$1,000.

The salaries of wages of Clerks and Messengers in the Auditors' Offices for 1847, were—1st Auditor, \$17,603; 2d Auditor, \$23,176; 3d Auditor, \$35,350; 4th Auditor, \$20,825; 5th Auditor, \$11,800; Post Office Auditor, \$32,690. Contingencies, incidentals of the six Auditors, \$10,680; Postages of Auditors, \$12,517.

Treasurer of the United States—Wm. Selden, Va. \$3,000; with fifteen Clerks, at \$300 to \$1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$14,707; Contingencies, \$1,173; Postages, \$1,285.

Assistant-Treasurers—Boston, Henry Hubbard; \$2,500; New-York, Wm. C. Bouck, N.Y. \$4,000; Charleston, Wm. Lavall, \$2,500; St. Louis, Geo. Penn, \$2,500. Ten Clerks, 1847, \$3,974; Repairs, &c. \$5,000.

Register—Daniel Graham, Tenn. \$3,000; with twenty-eight Clerks, at \$200 to \$1,700 each. Clerks and Messengers, 1847, \$26,333; Contingencies, \$7,300; Postages, \$2,147.

Solicitor—Ransom H. Gillet, N.Y. \$3,500; with eight Clerks, average of salaries, \$1,180. Clerks and Messenger, 1847, \$9,651; Postages, \$340.

Besides the above public agencies and contingencies, the Secretary of the Treasury charges \$6,128, and the Register \$200, as "Expenses on Loans;" \$4,341 as expenses in issuing Treasury Notes; Rawdon, Hatch & Co.'s bill, \$15 135.

Among the payments are, \$9,232 to Amos Kendall for Counsel fees, &c. in the Stokes suit; a \$5,000 draft on Reeside on Post Office protested, with interest, &c. \$8,122; another \$8,400; J. W. Newcombe, heir of Gen. Warren, killed on Bunker Hill, \$8,321; Chas. F. Sibbald for injuries, &c. \$3,090; Dr. J. Gray's Administrator, for dwelling destroyed in the war of 1814, \$5,000; E. F. Norton, for Tappor's barn burnt, near Buffalo, same war, \$450; Boston Custom-house building, in part, \$50,000. Postages of the President and Vice-President, 1846-7, \$739.

In any really efficient and clearly understood system, the hosts of Auditors, Clerks, Accountants, and other officers on the roll of the Departments at Washington and elsewhere, might be expected to keep the Public Accounts in the most perfect order, and to render them promptly to Congress. This, however, is not done, although the additional staff of extra Clerks and Accountants at Washington, far exceeds all precedent in the New World.

Among the EXTRA Clerks voted in 1848, for one year, in one Department, were seven additional to the Second Controller, at \$1,200; two additional to First Auditor, at \$1,150; three additional, at \$1,150; and nine more at \$1,000 to Second Auditor; thirteen additional Clerks in the Secretary of the Treasury's Office, to expedite the settlement of Paymasters' accounts, accounts of Captains of Companies, &c. \$12,000; six additional Clerks to Third Auditor, \$6,400; eight more Clerks in Land Office, \$2,000. Total, \$51,750 to pay forty-eight new Clerks, who were as much wanted, had the old staff been kept at work, as the two score of "Measurers" in the N.Y. Custom-House, who get \$1,500 a-year each for enabling Inspectors to stand idle, or for attending to politics now and then. Secretary Forward proposed to remove all or most of them.

The fiscal year, instead of ending at a time as near to the session of Congress as it would be possible to make up the detailed accounts to, ends in June; so that it will be some time in 1849, before the particulars, up to July, 1848, are printed and before the country. Of what use can the supervision of such documents be, by the Press, the Public and Congress, in a session ending March 3d, every second year?

Last Winter the Public Accounts were so mystified as to baffle an able Committee of Congress, and everybody else. It is said that very large balances are allowed to accumulate in the hands of Quartermasters and others, on the pretext that Examining Clerks are still scarce!

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner—Richard M. Young, Ky. \$3,000.

Recorder—Samuel H. Laughlin, Va. \$2,000.

Also, sixty-one Clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,800 each.

Compensation paid in 1847, of Clerks, Messengers, Porters, Recorder and "Agent for paying salaries" in General Land Office, \$62,424; Contingent expenses, \$21,334; Postages, \$3,294.

Surveyors-General, [\$2,000 each.]—Detroit, Lucius Lyon, Vt.; St. Louis, F. S. Conway, Tenn.; Florence, Ala. J. H. Weakley, Va.; Donaldsonville, La. Pierre T. Landry, La.; Jackson, Mi. C. A. Bradford, Pa.; Little Rock, Wm. Pelham, Ky.; St. Augustine, Fl., Robert Butler, Pa.; Dubuque, Iowa, Geo. W. Jones, Ia. With forty-seven Clerks, Draftsmen, &c. and forty Registers, who get \$5 per day at Public Land Sales.

Paid, in 1847, to Clerks in the above Surveyors-General's Offices—in Lyon's office, \$6,300; in Bradford's, \$2,969; Conway's, \$7,820; Weakley's, \$2,754; Landry's, \$5,023; Pelham's, \$6,739; Butler's, \$3,574; Jones's, \$7,040.

The above expenditures on Land management in the year 1846-7, amount to \$171,451. Then,

there is a charge of "Compensation for depositing Money," of \$34,002; also, \$112,440 paid to 83 persons for receiving money for Land, the income of a number of Registers, and \$24,406 of "incidentals."

Receivers get \$500 a-year, one per cent. on collections, and et-cetera. Of the 83, we give some of the best incomes, for the year, viz. John Dement, Dixon, Ill. \$6,912; Thos. Dyer, Chicago, \$3,032; A. J. Irwin, Green Bay, Wis. \$6,147; J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee, \$4,798; Paschal Bequette, \$3,888; S. Langworthy, Dubuque, \$4,000; V. P. Van Antwerp, Fairfield, Iowa, \$3,774. The above have also, as "Compensation for and cost of deputies, &c." Dement, \$2,432; Dyer, \$533; Irwin, \$5,618; Helfenstein, \$1,977; Bequette, \$1,497; Langworthy, \$1,078; Van Antwerp, \$1,000.

Beside this, \$159,225 and \$1,719 are charged as payments to Surveyors and Geologists for "Surveying the Public Lands;" of which W. A. J. and A. Burt had \$6,833; late Douglas Houghton, Geologist, Mich. \$9,367; John Mullett, Surveyor, Mich. \$5,436; James Mullett, Mich. \$3,023; others in Mich. \$7,654; Conway, Surveyor-General, Ill. &c. \$2,738; Deputy Surveyors in Missouri, \$30,000; do. in Mississippi, \$5,171; do. in Alabama, \$15,000; do. in Louisiana, \$9,542; Landry, Surveyor-General, La. \$4,320. [What is this paid for? His clerks, deputies and contingencies, are charged elsewhere.] Surveyor-General and fifteen Deputies, Arkansas, \$15,952; Surveyor-General, Florida, \$2,616; his Deputies, \$9,184; Surveyor-General, Iowa and Wisconsin, \$1,500; his Deputies, \$22,112.

For Lands "erroneously sold," but in what State or Territory is not stated, \$21,730 and \$29,179 were paid back to many persons; also \$6,976 of purchase money of Lands in Louisiana. If an enormous outlay for clerks, surveyors, receivers, recorders and overseers, will not prevent mistakes by the hundred, why pay them \$405,000 a-year?

To Receiver and Register of Lands, Newmansville, Florida, for issuing permits, \$2,500; do. St. Augustine, Fl. \$2,500. To D. D. Owen, Geologist, Wis. and C. T. Jackson, Geologist, Mich. \$2,000 each, on Mineral Lands.

LAND REVENUES.—Receivers, out of office, over a year, in arrears for moneys that had been paid them—July, 1847. Sam. Finlay, Chillicothe, \$24,779; J. T. Canby, Crawfordsville, Ia. \$23,898; W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia, \$16,272; Wm. Linn, do. \$55,962; J. W. Stephenson, Galena, \$23,808; S. Hammond, St. Louis, \$21,574; Samuel Smith, St. Stephens, Ala. \$33,590; John H. Owen, do. \$41,940; W. Taylor, Cahawba, Ala. \$21,459; H. G. Perry, do. \$6,075; U. G. Mitchell, do. \$7,410; A. T. Perry, do. \$23,156; G. B. Dameron, Choctaw, \$22,867; Columbus, W. P. Harris, \$100,117; G. D. Boyd, \$50,977; J. A. Girault, Grenada, \$25,493; R. M. Carter, New-Orleans, \$80,210; Opelousas, W. Garrard, \$27,231; W. H. Gantt, \$21,606; B. Lawrents, Natchitoches, \$33,128; L. Hawkins, Helena, Ark. \$69,059, &c. &c.

Commissioner under Art. VI. with Great Britain, 1842, Albert Smith, Me., \$3,000.

COAST SURVEY.

Survey of the U. States Coast, 1846-7, \$111,000. A. D. Bache, Superintendent, \$4,500, (and other \$1,500 as Superintendent of Weights and Measures, with an assistant, J. Saxton, at \$2,900)—Edmund Blunt, F. H. Gerder, C. M. Erskine, W. M. Boyce and John Farley, Assistants, at \$2,500 each; and nine others at \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. Samuel Hein, Disburser, \$2,000.

OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Maine.—Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Bion Bradbury, Me., Collector, \$3,000; Portland, Rob't P.

Dunlap, Me., Collector, &c. &c., \$2,800. 109 other employées, collectors, deputies, inspectors, weighers, &c. at various rates. Natives, U.S., 108; of Britain, 1.

New-Hampshire and Vermont.—Forty-four persons employed. All natives of the U.S.

Boston.—Marcus Morton, Ms. Collector, \$6,400; Wm. Parmenter, Ms. Naval Officer, \$5,000; John McNeil, N.H., Surveyor, \$4,900; twenty-four Weighers, Measurers, &c. at \$1,500 each; fifty-three Inspectors at \$1,095 each; sixty-nine Clerks, Deputies, Night Inspectors, &c. at from \$300 to \$1,800.—*Gloucester*, Eli F. Stacy, Ms. Collector, \$1,624.—*Salem*, Jas. Miller, N.H. Collector, \$2,431.—*New-Bedford*, J. T. Adams, Ms., Collector, \$2,353. Other officers in Ms., 89.

Natives, U. S. in Ms. District 237; of Ireland 3; of Canada 1. Salaries in 1847, \$172,457.

Rhode-Island and Connecticut.—Collectors, Inspectors, Clerks, Surveyors, &c. 105 persons. Natives, U.S. 103; of Bermuda 2 casual, at \$13 a-year.

New-York City.—C. W. Lawrence, N.Y., Collector, &c. \$7,800; H.T. Kierstedt, N.Y., Cash'r, \$2,500; S. G. Ogden, Jr., N.Y., Auditor, \$3,000; Cornelius S. Bogardus, Naval Officer, \$5,000; Elijah F. Purdy, N.Y., Surveyor, \$4,900; four Deputy Collectors, five Assistant-Appraisers, a Storekeeper, thirty-six Weighers and Measurers, twelve Guagers and Markers, three Deputy Naval Officers, and a Deputy Surveyor, all at \$1,500 each; 172 Clerks, at \$600 up to \$1,400 each; Vanbrugh Livingston, N.Y., Geo. W. Pomeroy, Ms. and S. W. Willis, Appraisers, \$2,000 each; fourteen Assistant-Storekeepers; 178 Inspectors, at \$1,095 each; 75 Night-watchmen, at \$547 50 each.

Natives, U.S. 460 [\$478,300;] Ireland 39 [\$32,385;] England 10 [\$10,827;] Scotland 4 [\$4,200;] Germany 5 [\$3,638;] other countries 8 [\$8,037;]—total, 526 persons.

The business of refunding duties collected under one act, by authority of another, appears to be an extensive one, \$48,015; \$2,801; and \$41,524; \$32,204; \$2,604; \$3,287 and \$1,318, were received and paid back in 1846-7.

Salaries in New-York City.

Aggregate of the incomes of the officers actually, and also those who are nominally, employed at the Custom-Houses in New-York, taken from the latest Blue-Book :

178 Inspectors.....	\$1,095	\$194,910
19 Weighers.....	1,500	28,500
17 Measurers.....	1,500	25,500
12 Guagers and Markers.....	1,500	18,000
18 others.....	1,500	27,000
75 Night Watch.....	547 50	41,062
14 Assistant-Storekeepers.....	1,000	14,000
Coll'r., Naval off'r., &c., 8 officers..		27,800
68 Clerks, &c.....	1,000	68,000
29 do. 800, and 32 at.....	900	49,600
9 do. 1,050, and 7 at.....	1,200	17,850
46 Officials, at 35 rates of wages...		25,175
		\$537,387

The above is but a fraction of the charges made on the public through this mammoth establishment, in which there is much idleness, and no efficient check, as experience and voluminous official Reports have too clearly shown. Vast sums are paid for printing, advertising, &c. The salaries do not all come under the revision of Congress, nor appear in the Appropriation Bills, and where the fees go, those who know may tell—we cannot. Mr. J. Q. Adams kept the above \$537,387 down at about \$120,000, and the men who fed at his extravagance have sought to override free judgment and control our elections by more than quadrupling the old outlay. In the Custom-Houses the officers are periodically assessed, by a sort of semi-official practice, a per-

centage on their incomes, from the Collector downward, and the proceeds placed in the hands of party leaders, to aid in electing the men of the dominant faction.

New-York State.—Ninety officers, clerks, inspectors, &c. &c. Natives, U.S. 85; Ireland 4; Scotland 1; aggregate income of the five of foreign birth \$2,937.

N. C., Va., D. C., Del. and N. J.—Conway Whittle, Va., Collector, at Norfolk, Va., \$2,327, and 127 others. Natives, U.S. 125; foreign-born \$1,976.

Philadelphia.—James Page, Pa., Collector, \$6,073; Henry Welsh, Pa., Naval Officer, \$5,000; John Davis, Pa., Surveyor, \$4,500; also, four Measurers, two Appraisers, four Deputy Collectors, &c., two Guagers, and two Markers, at \$1,500 each; 41 Inspectors, at \$1,095; 29 Clerks, at \$700 to \$1,300, and 70 to 80 other persons.

Natives, U.S. 134 [\$150,517;] Ireland 17 [\$12,741;] other countries 12 [\$8,244;] The charge for salaries alone, at Philadelphia, where two millions net are collected, is \$151,502, or \$30,000 more than the salaries came to, in New-York, during J. Q. Adams's Whig Administration, where ten to twelve millions net were collected!

Baltimore.—Wm. H. Marriott, Md., Collector, \$6,000; James Polk, Md., Naval Officer, \$4,640; W. H. Cole, Jr., Md., Surveyor, \$2,328; one weigher, two appraisers, one guager, one measurer, two deputies, one marker, at \$1,500 each; 23 Inspectors, at \$1,095; six clerks; 41 other persons, including the State. Natives, U.S. 64 [\$67,477;] other countries 16 [\$11,334;] total salaries, \$78,811.

Charleston.—W. J. Grayson, S.C., Collector, \$3,985; R. Howard, S.C., Naval Officer, \$1,569; 33 Inspectors, clerks, &c., at \$600 to \$1,500. Natives, U.S. 35; other countries 5.

Savannah, &c.—27 persons.—*Florida*, S. W. Spencer, Md., Collector, \$1,900; and 24 other persons. Natives, U.S. 48; Europe 5.

Mobile.—Jas. E. Saunders, Tenn., Collector, \$3,000; 18 other persons. Nat., U.S. 17; Europe 2.

New-Orleans.—Denis Prieur, La., Collector, \$6,000; Alcée Labranche, La., Naval Officer, \$5,000; David Hayden, Con., Surveyor, \$4,500; five deputies, two appraisers, one weigher, one guager, one measurer, at \$1,500 each; 21 clerks, \$900 to \$1,500; 72 Inspectors, at \$1,095; 11 others. Natives, U.S. 97 [\$107,042;] Ireland 15 [\$17,545;] France, &c. 7 [\$8,715;]

Texas.—H. G. Rannels, Ga., Collector, Galveston, \$1,937; nine others.—*Tenn., Ky., Ohio, Ill., &c.* 25 persons.

Detroit.—C. G. Hammond, Con., Collector, \$1,618; with 81 employées.

The gross amount of revenue from Customs, in the year ending June 30, 1847, was \$27,067,564, after deducting the drawback on Foreign Goods exported (\$1,238,101.) The direct expenses of collection were \$2,095,52; Duties that had to be refunded, notwithstanding the vast array of lawyers in Congress and near the Collectors, \$252,875; Bounties on fisheries, \$232,917.

Much of the annual cost of the Navy is owing to protection required to our Foreign trade; and of Light-house expenses, the cost of Revenue Cutters, Diplomatic gentlemen, the Federal Courts, the Custom-Houses, Public Stores, &c. &c. a large share should be ascribed to the same cause.

Of the annual loss by DEFAULTERS, in the Customs, we cannot give the average, but we find that Collectors and others, who had been more than a year out of office, were due large sums on the 1st of July, 1847. Among these were J. F. Wingate, Bath, \$10,989; J. B. Swanton, do. \$13,861; Jer. Clark, York, \$27,090; H. Warren, Plymouth, \$18,330; S. S. Allen, Bristol, \$20,037; S. Swartwout, N.Y., \$1,200,000; Jesse Hoyt, N.Y.,

\$247,500; Rob. Arnold, Perth Amboy, \$77,905; N. F. Williams, Baltimore, \$368,148; J. Fitzgerald, Alexandria, \$30,072; L. Muse, Tappahannoc, \$33,249; J. Smith, Va., \$11,900; Asa Rogerson, Camden, \$31,321; T. Bloodgood, Wilmington, \$22,527; R. Cochran, do. \$102,917; Isaac Holmes, Charleston, S.C., \$161,872; Ed. Moulner, Savannah, \$17,924; Rich. Wall, do. \$114,873; Ab. B. Fannin, do. \$43,506; Andrew Erwin, Tennessee, \$58,397; Ben. Wall, late marshal, Tenn., \$22,825; W. Brown, N. Orleans, \$107,011; P. F. Dubourg, do. \$36,912; T. G. Morgan, do. \$212,232; H. B. Trist, do. \$6,631; Th. Barrett, \$79,000; E. R. Hopkins, St. Louis, \$12,063; Dav. Duncan, Mackinaw, \$30,681. These names and a host of others, in arrears, appear in Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847.

CUSTOMS, REVENUE AND COLLECTION.

The expenditures at eighty Custom-houses, exceeded all the moneys received for duties, by \$481,996; and of these the excess of expenditure at Passamaquoddy was \$23,548; at Frenchman's Bay, \$14,044; at Penobscot, \$38,926; at Waldoboro', \$24,644; at Wiscasset, \$30,130; at Gloucester, \$41,731; at Marblehead, \$17,476; at Plymouth, \$20,919; at Barnstable, \$39,655; at Sacket's Harbor, \$10,090; Niagara, \$7,455; Oswego, \$5,815; Buffalo, \$9,080; Presque Isle, \$16,830; Delaware, \$30,160; Richmond, Va., \$9,423; Detroit, \$6,169; Key West, \$8,794.

The gross revenue collected at the eight principal Custom-houses in 1846-7, was—New-York, \$17,237,848; Boston, \$4,657,688; New-Orleans, \$1,621,357; Baltimore, \$719,490; Philadelphia, \$2,670,325; Portland, \$100,601; Salem, \$196,145; Charleston, \$335,247. The expense of collection was—At New-York, \$758,148; Boston, \$187,025; New-Orleans, \$200,622; Baltimore, \$85,523; Philadelphia, \$170,504; Portland, \$19,628; Salem, \$13,477; Charleston, \$56,175.

We incline to the belief that large sums in fees, &c. are only accounted for by orders from the Secretary of the Treasury to apply them in such and such ways, and that they do not appear on the record as Revenue collected. *Is not this so?*

REVENUE MARINE—LIGHT-HOUSES.—Captains 23, at \$1,200; six of them unemployed, i.e. "waiting orders." Lieutenants 64, at \$790 to \$960; 17 of them unemployed. Light-house keepers and assistants 227, at \$100 to \$600 each.

Cost of Light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys and steakages, 1847, \$568,566.
Marine Hospitals, 1847, \$130,137.

MINTS.

Philadelphia.—R. M. Patterson, Pa., Director, \$3,500; J. R. Snowden, Pa., Treasurer, \$2,000; also, a chief coiner, melter and engraver, each \$2,000; and five others. Officers and clerks, 1847, \$19,200; Workmen's wages, \$24,000; Contingencies, \$6,300.

New-Orleans.—John M. Kennedy, La., Superintendent, \$2,500; J. R. MacMurdo, Treasurer, \$2,000; a coiner, refiner, assayer, \$2,000 each. Officers and clerks, 1847, \$12,900; Wages, \$17,000; Contingencies, \$22,000.

Also, branches at Dahlonega and Charlotte; Officers and clerks, 1847, \$12,750; Wages, \$7,100; Contingencies, \$4,573; a new mint, (old one burnt,) \$9,000.

Votes of Congress in the District of Columbia, in 1846-7.

Interest on \$760,000, the debt of Washington City, \$40,700; do. on \$190,000, the debt of Georgetown, and \$190,000, the debt of Alexandria, \$20,350—less, repaid, \$3,578 from Wash.; \$57,472; also paid \$60,000 debt of Wash.; Insane, \$5,770; Penitentiary, \$12,719; City Auxiliary Guard, \$6,777; President's House, \$4,538; Public buildings,

\$25,842; Greenough for statues, \$7,500; Gas to the Capitol, \$5,000; Assistants, &c., to Chas. Douglass, Coo., Commissioner of Buildings, \$7,800.

VOTES OF CONGRESS FOR SUPPLY BILL OF AUG. 12, 1848.—To uphold 4 mints for 1847-8, the aggregate money vote was \$165,640. Among other votes in the same Supply Bill were, \$30,000 for free bridges, Washington; \$6,775 to Auxiliary Guard there; \$17,497 for repairs to the Capitol; painting it \$20,000; lighting with gas, laying gas-pipe, &c., \$36,210; improvements to President's House, \$14,965; to continue the Survey of the Lakes, \$25,000; ditto. U. S. Coast, \$165,000; to clerks of U. S. District Courts for staying proceedings had under Bankrupt Act, \$6,166; special agents to examine Sub-Treasurers, \$5,000; Sub-Treasurers, clerks and contingencies, \$37,500, being a large additional charge; \$24,763, Blair & Rives, for Congressional Globe delivered to Members of Congress, in two sessions.

For a vol. of Documentary History, \$24,327; an edition of Gordon's Compend of Revenue Laws for use of Treasury, \$4,270; *in part*, for a Custom-house at Savannah, \$36,000, [where the net revenue collected in 1846-7, was just \$31,257, and the expenses of collecting it, \$21,558.]

For a site on which to build a Custom-house at Charleston, \$100,000, besides \$50,000 voted before; also, in part, toward building a New-Orleans Custom-house, \$130,758; in part, for new Custom-house, Boston, \$12,500. Improving streets of Washington, \$36,578, [these outlays will greatly increase the value of property, without troublesome debts and assessments on the citizens.]

For continuing the publication of the work of the Exploring Expedition and pay of corps, \$37,753; to repay Virginia money paid by her to Revolutionary officers, and their representatives, for half-pay or commutation, not over \$81,273 17; Light-house and floating-light votes, 1817-6, \$321,082; of which \$3,522 are for building a Light-house at Monroe, Mich., \$38,965 for do. at Waugoshance, do.; \$39,971 for do. on Sand Key, Florida; \$12,000 for a light on Bartlett's Reef, L.I.; six Revenue Cutters, to be built, \$30,000.

For Surveys of Public Lands, viz. Mineral region of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and locating private claims, Florida, \$115,000; Surveys in Florida, \$16,500; Clerks to Surveyors-General, \$22,950; Surveys in Louisiana, &c., \$27,710; Geological Surveys (continued,) of Mineral Lands in Mich., Wis. and Iowa, \$40,000.

PAYMENTS TO PUBLIC PRINTERS.

Congress requires, or receives, through the Blue-Book, the most minute and detailed accounts of the expenditures on public printing and advertising, all sums paid to editors, whose presses influence the National sentiment. It is desirable that a far greater minuteness of detail than is now gone into, should be enforced with reference to the Military and Naval expenses, which amount to many millions. It ought to be shown in the Blue-Book what the amount of each officer's income is; and, also, the allowances, where they are considerable.

The Blue-Book states the payments to Public Printers, for printing, binding and advertising, during the two years ending October 1, 1847, as follows:

Ritchie & Heles, Washington, \$377,045; Galea & Seaton, do. (chiefly for arrears due them,) \$67,104; Blair & Rives, \$2,384 payment for Congress. Globe; I. C. Hill & Son, Concord, \$29,110; J. & S. Gideon, Wash., \$4,823; Columbus Alexander, \$15,957; J. T. Towers, \$1,781; Pennsylvanian, H. & F., \$1,778; Sheet & Co., \$7,010; Swain, Abell & Simmons, \$4,216; Boston Times, \$2,130; and many others. The patronage of constables, marshals, district attorneys, postmasters,

public officers, &c., amounts to a large sum, but very little is known to the public, as it takes the form of contingencies, &c.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

Successive Administrations, professing extreme Democracy, have sought to retain power by a profuse and lavish expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Morehead's Senate Report, in 1844, on Retrenchment, states, that of persons employed in offices from 1828 to 1843, the rate of increase is—in the State Department 106 per cent; Treasury do. 58; War do. 67; Navy do. 68; Judiciary do. 75; Printers 571 per cent; Post Office Department 107; average increase 136 per cent. In 1828 Government thus employed 11,714 persons; and 27,947 in 1843. The increase since is beyond all precedent.

In 1835, the U. S. Senate appointed a Committee to inquire into the extent, &c. of Executive Patronage, who were Messrs. Calhoun, Southard, Bibb, Webster, Benton and King of La., which reported that the public expenditure had doubled in eight years, and that

"When offices, instead of being considered as public trusts, to be conferred on the deserving, were regarded as the spoils of victory, to be bestowed as rewards for partisan services, without respect to merit; when it came to be understood that all who hold office hold by the tenure of partisan zeal and party service—it is easy to see that the certain, direct and inevitable tendency of such a state of things is to convert the entire body of those in office into corrupt and supple instruments of power, and to raise up a host of hungry, greedy and subservient partisans, ready for every service, however base and corrupt. Were a premium offered for the best means of extending to the utmost the power of patronage; to destroy the love of country, and to substitute a spirit of subserviency and man worship; to encourage vice and discourage virtue; and, in a word, to prepare for the subversion of Liberty and the establishment of Despotism—so scheme more perfect could be devised."

Mr. Calhoun's Committee showed, that in 1825, there were 55,777 persons in the employment and pay of the Executive Departments, (the State, War, Navy, Treasury and Post Office); and, that in 1835, their numbers had increased to 100,079.

A similar Committee sat in 1826, which consisted of Messrs. Benton, Macon, Van Buren, Dickin-

son, R. M. Johnson, White of Tenn., Holmes of Mo., Hayne and Findley. It reported—

I. "That the power and influence of Federal Patronage...its workings will contaminate the purity of all elections, and enable the Federal Government, eventually to govern throughout the States, as effectually as if they were so many provinces of one vast empire."

II. "That the whole of this power will center in the President....He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters."

III. "That patronage will penetrate this body (the Senate of the U.S.) claim it to the ear of power, and enable the President to rule as a study, and much more securely, with than without the nominal check of the Senate."

IV. That "if the President was himself the officer of the People, checked by them, and responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of all power in his hands."

V. That "we must look forward to the time when the Public Revenue will be doubled; when the Civil and Military officers of the Government will be quadrupled....when the principle of human action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man....a Monarchy?"

VI. "Those who make the President must support him....right or wrong....and if he is made contrary to the will of the People....by arms....the array of man against man will be the prelude to the array of army against army, State against State."

In 1847, the Revenue, as compared to that of 1826, had doubled, and the Federal offices and officers had quadrupled in number and value. The Committee described the 174 Custom-house officers in New-York as a formidable list; that list has since increased to 500. Men who assume the name of 'Democrat' have had the power since 1826, without making a single effort to arrest the tide of corruption, of which the effects were, in 1826, so clearly foretold. In the twelve years of Mr. Van Buren's power, and in the eight of Messrs. Tyler and Polk's, who can name a solitary effort of themselves or their friends, to arrest an evil that more than threatens to crush the spirit of Republican Freedom?

The Committee of 1826, proposed to give the people the DIRECT appointment of the President; but what Congressional majority has ever yet dreamed of allowing the citizens of the U.S. to NOMINATE and appoint the President? "For Congress to refuse to propose the amendment is to prevent decision, and to act upon the principle that the people are incompetent to decide."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

[NOVEMBER 30, 1848.]

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, Baltimore, Maryland, *Chief Justice*, \$5,000.

Associate Justices, \$4,500 each.

Names.	Residence.	Native State.
JOHN MCLEAN,	Cincinnati.....	N.J.
JAS. M. WAYNE,	Savannah.....	Ga.
JOHN CATRON,	Nashville.....	Va.
JOHN MCKINLEY,	Louisville.....	Va.
PETER V. DANIEL,	Richmond.....	Va.

Attorney-General, U. S., Isaac Toucey, Con., Washington, \$4,000.
Clerk, John T. Reed, Scot., \$1,600.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
*Wm. Crawford.....	Va.	Ala.	\$3,500

* In the public accounts we find Crawford entered as Judge of the District of Alabama, at \$3,500; in page 256 of Blue Book for 1847, he is entered as Judge of the Northern District of Alabama at \$2,500, and, again, as Judge of the Southern District at another \$2,500? Looking at the extent and business of the several Districts, the incomes seem disproportioned; \$4,000 for Florida, almost a desert, and only \$2,500 for S. New York; \$1,500 for Maine, \$1,500 for Michigan, \$1,500 for Kentucky; and as much as \$2,500 [Blue Book, p. 369] for two Districts in Alabama. \$3,000 for two in Mississippi. The Statutes give McCaleb of La. \$3,800 a year; the Blue Book, page 260, only \$2,500; and Wells, p. 261, \$1,500, should be \$3,500. The Blue Book indicates \$1,500 salary to M. W. Brown for three Judgeships.

Names.	Residence.	Native State.
SAMUEL NELSON,	Cooperstown.....	N.Y.
LEVI WOODBURY,	Portsmouth.....	N.H.
ROBERT C. GRIER,	Pittsburg.....	Pa.
Clerk, Wm. T. Carroll,	Washington, fees, &c.	Md.
Reporter, B. C. Howard,	Baltimore, &c.	\$1300.

DISTRICT JUDGES—(Continued.).

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
Benj. Johnson.....	Va.	Ark.	2,800
And. T. Judson.....	Con.	Con.	1,500
Willard Hall.....	Del.	Del.	1,500
Isaac H. Bronson.....	Con.	Fl.	2,000
William Marvin.....	D.C.	S. Fl.	2,000

DISTRICT JUDGES—(Continued.)

Name.	Native of.	Dist.	Salary.
John C. Nicoll.....	Ga.	Ga.	2,500
Nathaniel Pope.....	Ky.	Ill.	1,500
E. M. Huntington.....	N.Y.	Ia.	1,500
John J. Dyer.....	Ky.	To.	1,500
Th. B. Monroe.....	Ky.	Ky.	1,500
T. H. McCaleb.....	Miss.	La.	3,800
Ashur Ware.....	Ms.	Me.	1,800
Upton S. Heath.....	Md.	Md.	2,000
Pelleg Sprague.....	Ms.	Ms.	2,500
Ross Wilkins.....	Pa.	Mich.	1,500
S. J. Gholson.....	Ky.	Mts.	2,800
E. W. Wells.....	Va.	Mo.	2,300
Matthew Harvey.....	N.H.	N.H.	1,000
Phil. Dickinson.....	N.Y.	N.J.	1,500
Alfred Conkling.....	N.Y.	N.Y.	2,000
Samuel B. Betts.....	N.Y.	S.N.Y.	3,500
Henry Potter.....	Va.	N.C.	2,000
H. H. Leavitt.....	N.J.	Ohio.	1,500
William P. Bryant.....	Ia.	Or.	2,000
John K. Kane.....	N.Y.	E. Pa.	2,500
Thos. Irwin.....	Pa.	W. Pa.	1,800
John Pitman.....	R.I.	R.I.	1,500
R. B. Gilchrist.....	S.C.	S.C.	2,500
Morgan W. Brown.....	Ten.	Ten.	1,500
Jno. C. Watrous.....	Con.	Tex.	2,000
Samuel Prentiss.....	Con.	Vt.	1,200
J. D. Halyburton.....	Va.	E. Va.	1,800
J. W. Brockenbrough.....	Va.	W. Va.	1,600

MARSHALS—(Continued.)

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses.
N. J.	Ely Moore.....	S. N.Y.	38,000
Ms.	Jacob Gould, Jr.....	N. N.Y.	36,180
N. C.	Wesley Jones.....	N. C.	800
Pa.	Daniel A. Robertson.....	Ohio.	13,000
Pa.	George M. Keim.....	E. Pa.	18,700
	John Kestly.....	W. Pa.	9,800
R. I.	Burrington Anthony.....	S. Ala.	11,000
S. C.	Thomas D. Condy.....	S. C.	3,700
Ten.	A. R. Crozier.....	E. Ten.	1,159
Pa.	R. J. Chester.....	W. Ten.	2,712
S. C.	Jesse B. Clements.....	M. Ten.	1,000
Va.	James H. Cooke.....	Tex.	1,000
	Jacob Kent, Jr.....	Vt.	1,100
Va.	Edmund Christian.....	E. Va.	4,300
Va.	James Points.....	W. Va.	18,895
N. Y.	John S. Rockwell.....	Wis.	25,000
	Joseph L. Meek.....	Or.	—

REMARKS.—Five Marshals are named for Florida in 1846-7. Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 14, 1847, throws very little light upon the question of what the expenses of these Courts, not covered by fees, consist of. Many of the surrs are in round numbers like salaries. The Statute restricts the incomes of District Attorneys, but B. F. Butler only paid \$211 and 19 cents into the Treasury. Mr. S. U. Downs, now U. S. Senator for La., was District Attorney in 1846-7, and paid back \$17, charging, beside the fees of his office, \$11,135 for professional services. The incomes of Clerks of U. S. Courts do not appear in any record, but are received as fees and are a tax upon those who come before it, and partly upon the public in criminal cases. In 1846-7, the Marshals in Mobile and Georgia repaid \$4,216 into the Treasury; all the others, and all the District Attorneys, only paid back \$36.

Beside the \$19,319 for Florida, \$2,227 were paid for supplies and services to E. D. Court; R. M. Gaines got \$4,985, being 2 per cent. on a judgment rendered in 1839 against a Bank; and the Clerk of the District Court of Louisiana was paid \$2,842 for attendance, &c., beside fees. The Attorneys and Marshals have petty sums set opposite their names as salaries, say \$400, \$300, \$200—in all \$14,568; while their real official incomes, which probably exceed \$500,000, are not ever alluded to.

Samuel McKeon is paid as a judicial officer, being an agent in Mr. Walker's office, \$2,500.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—[Name and District.]

Geo. F. Shepley, Me.; Josiah Minot, N. H.; Chas. Linsley, Vt.; Jonathan Stoddard, Ct.; W. S. Burgess, R. I.; G. W. Clinton, N. Y.; Charles McVeau, S. N. Y.; James S. Green, N. J.; Thos. M. Pettit, E. Pa.; Jno. L. Dawson, W. Pa.; W. H. Rogers, Del.; Wm. L. Marshall, Md.; R. C. Nicholas, E. Va.; G. Thompson, W. Va.; Duncan E. McCrae, N. C.; Edw. McCready, S. C.; Henry R. Jackson, Ga.; Joseph A. S. Acklin, N. Ala.; Alex. B. Meek, S. Ala.; And'w K. Blythe, N. Miss.; R. M. Gaines, S. Miss.; Thomas J. Durant, La.; Thos. C. Lyon, E. Ten.; Thos. D. Mosely, M. Ten.; H. W. McCorry, W. Ten.; P. S. Loughborough, Ky.; Thos. W. Bartley, O.; L. Barbour, Ia.; David L. Gregg, Ill.; Thos. T. Gantt, Mo.; Samuel H. Hempstead, Ark.; John Norvell, Mich.; Chandler C. Yonge, Fl.; Wm. P. Lynde, Wis.; Isaac M. Preston, Iowa; Frank. H. Merriman, Tex.; Ic. W. R. Bromley, Or.

MARSHALS.

Showing the name, native State, District, and so much of the expenses of the United States Courts in each District, during the year ending June 30, 1847, as are paid out of the public revenue—in figures.

Nat. State.	Name.	Dist.	Expenses.
Ala.	James G. Lyon.....	S. Ala.	\$8,000
Va.	Benjamin Paterson.....	N. Ala.	500
Ark.	Elias Rector.....	Ark.	15,515
N. H.	Benning Mann.....	Con.	2,900
Del.	Alexander Porter.....	Del.	900
N. Y.	Robert Myers.....	N. Fl.	19,319
Va.	Joseph B. Browne.....	S. Fl.	—
Ga.	T. M. Griffin.....	Ga.	3,300
Ten.	Stinson H. Anderson.....	Ill.	6,045
Va.	Abel C. Pepper.....	Ia.	1,825
Ky.	Gideon S. Bailey.....	Iowa.	26,500
Pa.	John Lane.....	Ky.	2,000
La.	William F. Wagner.....	La.	25,000
Me.	Virgil D. Parris.....	Me.	9,900
Va.	Morean Forrest.....	Md.	7,500
N. H.	Isaac O. Barnes.....	Ms.	20,744
Ms.	Austin E. Wing.....	Mich.	9,600
Ten.	Thomas Fletcher.....	S. Miss.	1,700
	John Bayburn.....	N. Miss.	3,156
Ky.	Robert C. Ewing.....	Mo.	7,208
N. H.	Cyrus Barton.....	N. H.	2,000
Pa.	Samuel McClurg.....	N. J.	1,800

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Wm. Cranch, Ms., Chief Justice, \$2,700; James S. Morsell, Md., Associate Judge, \$2,500; James Dunlop, Md., do., \$2,500; T. Hardey Crawford, Pa., Judge Criminal Court, \$2,000; other Judges, \$2,000; Thos. Woodward, Coroner, Washington Co., expenses, \$2,200; Alex. Hunter, Marshal, D. C., expenses of Courts, \$55,000. There are between 50 and 60 Justices of the Peace in the District, who are paid by fees.

The Judiciary, in 1846-7, was a direct charge on the public revenue to the amount of \$593,654, viz: District of Columbia, \$68,200; Net expenses of Courts, \$319,675; Judges' salaries, \$66,579; Attorneys and Marshals (salaries only), \$14,568; Attorney General and office, \$4,769; Reporter, S. C., \$1,300; Florida Judges, \$3,565; Wisconsin do., \$4,950; Iowa do., \$4,050; Additional to Judges of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mobile and Wisconsin, \$4,000. In 1817, the aggregate expense was \$155,432; in 1827, \$225,574; in 1837, \$369,707. See Mercehead's Report, June 15, 1844.

MILITARY CRIMES.—The U. S. Statute March 3, 1825, provides for the punishment of military and naval offences, crimes perpetrated on the high seas, offences committed on board of ships belonging to the United States while in foreign ports, conspiracy to burn or destroy shipping, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War—WILLIAM L. MARCY, Massachusetts, \$8,000.

Chief Clerk—Arch'd. Campbell, N. Y., \$2,000.—Seven other clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,600.

Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, \$14,630; Contingencies, \$1,750; Contingencies, &c., of N.W. Executive Building, \$6,160.

Of \$7,431,344 voted by Congress, in its session ending Aug. 11, 1848, not less than \$10,612,416, were for the army and military purposes, beside \$563,600 for fortifications, \$143,472 to the Military Academy, and large sums for War Pensions, &c. Active operations in Mexico had ceased; that country was subdued.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—William Medill, \$3,000. Twelve Clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,600; Clerks and Messengers, 1846-7, \$16,233; Contingencies, \$1,800.

W. A. Richmond, N. Y., Act. Sup. and Asst., Detroit, \$1,500. Six Clerks, Interpreters, &c., Five do., Wisconsin.

St. Louis Superintendency.

T. H. Harvey, Sup't. (Va.) St. Louis, \$1,500. J. Beach, Ms., A. J. Bruce, Va., R. W. Cummins, Pa., J. Miller, S. C., G. C. Madock, and T. Fitzpatrick, Agents, \$1,500 each; also, 20 Subs. and Interpreters.

Other Superintendencies.

S. M. Rutherford, Va., Agent, &c., \$1,500; R. S. Neighbors, Special Agent Wild Indians, Texas, \$1,700; J. W. Kisick, N. C., J. Logan, A. M. Upshaw, Agents, at \$1,500; also 20 other persons.

For 1848-9, Congress voted \$901,135 to support the Indian Department. We make room for a few items.

Fulfilling treaties, viz.: To Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior, in money, \$50,000, in goods \$33,100; in tobacco, \$500; do. and provisions, \$4,000; blacksmiths' shops, steel and iron, \$5,600; guns, schools, carpenters and beaver traps, \$4700; Farming materials, \$2,000; Education of 40 Chickasaw youths, and teachers, \$12,500; Education to Chickasaws and Chippewas, \$3,500. Many more votes to Creeks, Delawares, Cherokees, Chickasaws, &c., are in the form of education, millers, blacksmiths' shops, tobacco, salt, goods, farming implements, carpenters, money, cattle, iron and steel, missions, farmers, medicines,

laborers, oxen, doctors, &c. It is probable that the goods are supplied by contract. To agents \$23,290 are voted, and it is evident that persons of high character ought to be selected to expend nearly a million a year among uncivilized tribes in the wilderness.

MILITARY PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner—James L. Edwards, Va., \$2,500. 13 Clerks at \$800 to \$1,600; Clerks and Contingencies, 1846-7, \$14,500.

The estimate for Pensions for 1846-7, was \$2,507,100—the appropriations \$2,075,323.

Payments made in year ending June 30, 1847.

Invalid Pensions.....	\$246,246
Widows and Orphans—act of 1836.....	322,105
Revolutionary—act of 1818.....	102,132
Revolutionary—act of 1832.....	292,978
Five years to Widows—act of 1838.....	222,526
Revolutionary—act of 1843.....	42,802
Pensions—act of 1844.....	444,424
Unclaimed, 1838, &c.....	27,621
Claims, two acts.....	48,303

The military pension appropriations leave about \$650,080 over. The Blue Book gives us every clerk, messenger and interpreter's name, but the details of these pensions we find nowhere. Not a midshipman, carpenter, gunner or sail-maker in the navy, dies, but the facts are chronicled minutely in the Blue Book. Pensioners die off quietly. Says Secretary Marcy:

The number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls of the Pension Office, is twenty-three thousand and nineteen. The number paid during the half year ending on the 1st of July last was only fifteen thousand and ninety-two. The office has not the means of ascertaining the deaths among them, but the number of pensioners has been by that cause considerably reduced during the last year. The reduction in that period is estimated to be at least ten per centum.

There are 43 Pension Agents, who charge \$2 on every \$100 they pay out; and this, in 1846-7, afforded them incomes ranging from \$200 up to perhaps \$2,500—average under \$900. The agent at Boston is Franklin Haven; at New-York, Benj. S. Holt, at Albany, T. W. Olcott; Philadelphia, James R. Snowden; Pittsburg, John B. Guthrie; Baltimore, James Swan; Louisville, G. W. Meriwether; Cincinnati, James Hall; St. Louis, W. C. Anderson; Washington, J. W. Maury.

THE ARMY.

GENERALS AND STAFF.

Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Va.
Major-General ZACHARY TAYLOR, Va.
Brigadier-Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, Va., (Maj. Gen. by brevet.)

Brigadier-Gen. John E. Wool, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Feb. 23, 1847.)

Brigadier-Gen. David E. Twiggs, Ga., (Major-Gen. by brevet, Sept. 23, 1846.)

Beside the above, the law of 1818 allows brevet pay to all in actual command, and has sometimes been interpreted so as to include persons in charge of the public works, &c. &c.

The emoluments of military officers are increased by double or triple rations, double pay, brevet pay, servants' pay and clothing, horses, forage, &c. These charges are commuted into cash, the rations at 20 cents, &c. Mr. Gilmer of Va., in House of Representatives, May 30, 1842, said it would be better to pay good officers, where required, liberally, by fixed allowances, than this system of perquisites. He understood that the United States were charged daily with from 100 to 200 horses in Washington, where not more than 20 to 40 were in use.

He read, from a table sent from the War Department, a statement showing the income of military officers per annum, as follows:

Rank.	Pay.	Allowances.	Total.
Major-General.....	\$2,400	\$4,915	\$7,315
Brigadier-General.....	1,248	3,165	4,413
Colonel of Cavalry.....	1,080	2,996	3,476
Col. of Art'y. or Infantry.....	900	2,086	2,986
Lieut. Col. of Cavalry.....	900	2,047	2,947
Surgeon of ten years.....	720	2,086	2,806
Surgeon of less than 10 ys.	720	1,794	2,514

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Col. and Adj.-Gen., Roger Jones, Va., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt.-Col., Sam. Cooper, N. Y., Asst.-Adj.-Gen.
Four Assist. Adj't. Gen's, with brevet rank of Major, viz.: Lorenzo Thomas, Del.; G. A. McCall, Pa.; Wm. W. S. Bliss, N. Y.; W. O. Freeman, Va. Other 3, with brevet rank of Captain.

In office, 7 clerks, at \$800 to \$1,200 each, \$7,650.

Inspector-General's Department.

Cols., George Croghan, Ky. and Sylvester Churchill, Vt. (Brigade-Gen. bvt.) Inspectors-Gen.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S PAY.

The following letter from the Adj.-Gen. of the U.S.A. was written to show the falsehood of the impressions conveyed by a very sinister article recently appearing in the *Washington Union*, about Gen. Taylor's pay. Mr. Ritchie has pocketed more of the public money, as Executive Organ, for doing nothing excepting helping to get us into some ugly scrapes, utterly disgraceful to the country, than Gen. Taylor received for fighting the country out of them. Again: we are below the mark when we say that Mr. RITCHIE received treble as much public money for doing nothing at all but pocketing the difference between what he charged the people of the United States for a single document of the thousands he printed for Congress, and what he paid the poor printers for doing it, than Gen. TAYLOR got for whipping Santa Anna and other friends of POLK and RITCHIE, during the whole Mexican War to the closing of the account at Buena Vista.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I duly received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and having examined the article in the "Union" of September 28, referred to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major-General Taylor, were in strict conformity to law and the Regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated, would have been entitled to receive.

I am Sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Hon. R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General Thomas S. Jesup, Va., Major-General by brevet. Col. Henry Stanton, Vt., Assist. Q. M. G. Col. Henry Whitney, Ms., Assist. Q. M. G. Two deputies, with rank of Lt. Col.; 8 Quartermasters, rank of Major; 36 Captains and A. Q. M., Majors by brevet; 2 military storekeepers.

At Washington, 6 clerks at \$1,000 to \$1,600. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, \$10,397.

Clerks and Agents, Quartermaster's Department to Dec. 3, 1847.—We have not room for the list. Some reside at Washington; some with the army; others at Philadelphia, New-York, New-Orleans, &c. Their incomes are from \$40 up to \$150 per month, and some have rations. Their number is nearly 200. Also, 52 Masters of Public transports, steamers, propellers, ships, brigs and schooners, at \$100 to \$250, and in some cases at so much for all hands per month, while thus employed in 1847-8, in the Gulf of Mexico.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. George Gibson, Pa., Com. Gen. Sub., Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.

Lt. Col. Joseph P. Taylor, Ky., Assist. Com. Gen. Sub.

Commissaries of Subsistence.

Majors, Th. W. Lendrum, D.C.; R. P. Lee, Va.; G. C. Waggaman, Va.

Captains, J. B. Grayson, Ky.; A. B. Eaton, N.Y.; John C. Casey, Eng.

Chief Clerk of Department, Rich. Gott, Md., \$1,600; 5 other clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,200; 10 clerks else where, \$600 to \$1,200. Clerks and contingencies, 1847, \$7,050.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General, Thor. Lawson, Va., \$2,500. Surgeons 22; Assistants do. 55. Natives of U.S. 72; born abroad 5.

Clerks 2; Private Physicians, temporarily employed, 45, at \$20 to \$100 per month. Clerks, &c., 1847, \$2,900.

Income of Surgeons of 10 years, each \$2,906; under 10 years, \$2,514.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

One Paymaster-General; two deputies and 39 paymasters; natives of U.S. 33; of Europe 6. A paymaster receives \$60 per month, four rations per day, and is allowed two servants, and in wartime four horses, forage, &c.

Nathan Towson, Md., Paymaster-General, \$2,500. Benj. F. Larned, Ms. and Daniel Randall, Md., Dep. Paym'ts-Gen.

Paymasters.—T. J. Leslie, Eng.; D. S. Townsend, U.S.; C. H. Smith, Va.; Timothy P. Andrews, Ire., (Brigadier-General by brevet, late Colonel Voltigeurs); Edm. Kirby, Con., (Lt. Col. by brevet); A. D. Stuart, Va.; Christ. Andrews, Ireland; Benjamin Walker, Vt.; Eugene Van Ness, N.Y.; St. Clair Denny, Pa.; David Hunter, D.C.; L. J. Beall, R.I.; Roger S. Dix, N.H.; Abram Van Buren, N.Y., (Lt. Col. by brevet); R. A. Forsyth, Mn.; A. J. Coffee, Tenn.; S. S. Stacy, Me.; J. C. Patridge, N.Y.; Charles Bodine; W. A. Spark, Va.; B. W. Bruce, Va.; R. B. Reynolds, La.; P. T. Crutchfield, Va.; Wm. Singer, Pa.; Noah Johnston, Va.; V. E. Piollet, Pa.; G. H. Ringgold, Md.; J. R. Wallace; F. A. Cunningham, O.; J. C. Bergh, N.Y.; A. B. Ragan, Ga.; G. C. Hutter, Va.; R. H. Weightman, D.C.

Chief Clerk of Department, Nathaniel Frye, Me., \$1,700; six others, \$1,000 to \$1,400 each. Paymasters' clerks, at various stations, 33, at \$700 each. Clerks and contingencies, 1846-7, \$9,600.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonel, Joseph G. Toiten, Con., (Brigadier-General by brevet.)

Lt. Colonels, Sylvanus Thayer, Ms., (Col. by brevet), and R. E. De Russy, N.Y.

Majors, J. L. Smith, S.C.; W. H. Chase, Ms.; Rich. Delafield, N.Y.; Corn. A. Ogden, N.J.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 26; natives, U.S. 37; born at sea 1. Clerks, &c., 1847, \$6,050.

Clerks, in office, 5, at \$800 to \$1,200; 4 agents.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Colonel, John J. Abert, Md.

Lt. Colonel, James Kearny, Ireland.

Majors, S. H. Long, N.H.; Hartman Bache, Pa.; J. D. Graham, Va.; Wm. Turnbull, Md.

Captains 10; Lieutenants 25; natives of U.S. 34, of Spain 1. Pay, same as dragoon regiments.

In Bureau, four clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,400; 14 agents at \$10 to \$100 per month. Clerks and casual expenses, 1847, \$6,250.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, George Talcott, Con.

Lt. Colonel, Henry K. Craig, Pa.

Majors, R. L. Baker, Con.; J. Ripley, Con.; J. Symington, Md.; W. H. Bell, N.C.

Captains 12; Lieutenants 18; all natives of the U.S. Military storekeepers 15. Storekeepers' pay \$1,250 per annum.

In office, eight clerks, at \$800 to \$1,200. Clerks and casual charges \$9,580.

First Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, Richard B. Mason, Va.

Lieut. Col., Edwin V. Sumner, Ms., July 13, '48. Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

Second Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, William S. Harney, La., (Brig. Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., T. T. Fauntleroy, Va.

Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 24—all natives of the United States.

Third Regiment of Dragoons.

Colonel, Edward G. W. Buder.

Lieut. Col., Thomas P. Moore, Va. Majors 2; Surgeons 2; Captains 11; Lieutenants 30—42 natives of U.S.; 2 Ireland; 1 Poland.

A Colonel of engineers, ordnance, dragoons, or mounted riflemen, receives per month as pay, \$90, \$36 for rations, forage for 3 to 5 horses, and is allowed 2 servants, &c. A Lieutenant Colonel has \$75, with \$30 for rations, also for forage, &c. A Major \$60, and for rations, \$24, &c. A Captain \$50, also \$24 for rations. A Lieutenant \$33 25, and \$24 for rations. Sergeant of Dragoons, per month, \$13; Corporal \$13; Private \$8.

4 Colonels of Cavalry at \$3,476—\$13,904; 4 Lieut. Colonels, at \$2,947—\$11,788; 21 Colonels of Infantry, &c., at \$2,996—\$62,916; 21 Lieut. Colonels at \$2,947—\$61,887; 8 Majors of Cavalry, at \$2,714—\$21,712; 40 Captains, do., at, on an average, \$2,300—\$92,000; 38 Majors, Infantry, &c., at \$2,650—\$100,700; 218 Captains do., at \$856—\$178,608; 266 First Lieutenants, at \$736—\$195,776; 308 Second Lieut., at \$676—\$208,208.—Total \$945,479.

Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

Colonel, Persifer F. Smith, Pa., (Major-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., William W. Loring, N. C.
Majors 2; Captains 10; Lieutenants 25.—Natives of the United States 37, England 1.

First Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, Ichabod B. Crane, N. J.
Lieut. Col., Benjamin K. Pierce, N. H.
Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24;
Second Lieutenants 15.—All natives of U. States.

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, James Bankhead, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet.)

Lieut. Col., John Irving, Ms.
Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24;
Second Lieutenants 15.—Natives of the United States 50, Scotland 1, England 2.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, William Gates, Ms.
Lieut. Col., Francis S. Belton, Md. (Col. brevet.)
Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24;
Second Lieutenants 16.—Natives of the United States 53; born at sea 1.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Colonel, John B. Walbach, Ger.
Lieut. Col., Matthew M. Payne, Va.
Majors 2; Captains 12; First Lieutenants 24;
Second Lieutenants 15.—Nat. of U. S. 52, Cuba 1.

Regiment of Voltigeurs and Foot Riflemen.

Colonel,
Lieut. Col.,
Majors 2; Surgeons 3; Captains 10; First Lieutenants 10; Second Lieutenants 20.—All natives of the United States.

The pay of Foot Riflemen is the same as that of Infantry.

THE SIXTEEN REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Colonels.

1. William Davenport, Pa., (brevet); 2. Hugh Brady, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. James B. May, Del.; 4. William Whistler, Md.; 5. Geo. M. Brooke, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Newman S. Clarke, Con., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 7. Matthew Arubckle, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 8. William J. Worth, N. Y., (Major-Gen. by brevet); 9. Henry La Webb, N. Y., May 23, 1848; 10. Robert E. Temple, Vt.; 11. Albert C. Ramsay, Pa.; 12. Milledge L. Bonham, S. C.; 13. John J. Fay, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1847; 14. William C. Trousdale, N. C., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 15. George W. Morgan, Pa., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 16. John W. Tibbatts, Ky.

* In Nov. 1844, there were but eight Infantry regiments, with 10 Second Lieutenants each. In Nov. 1847, there were sixteen—eight with 13 and eight with 20 Second Lieutenants each. The Secretary of War, in his report of Nov. 30, 1844, mentions, "that the average number of vacancies, from all casualties in the army, is about thirty; which, therefore, should be the limit of annual promotions from the Academy, or of new appointments in the Army. The 3d and 4th Dragoons, 9th to 16th Infantry, and Voltigeurs, are disbanded.

† Companies of Artillery and Infantry are now allowed 42 privates; Dragoons 50

Colonels of Artillery or Infantry receive \$75 per month, \$36 for rations, (and double rations if commanding military departments, forage for 3 to 4 horses, and are allowed 2 servants, &c. &c.

Lieutenant Colonels.

1. Henry Wilson, Pa., (Col. by brevet); 2. Bennet Riley, Md., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 3. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Vt., (Col. by brevet); 4. John Garland, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 5. Wm. G. Belknap, N. Y., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); 6. Gustavus Loomis, Vt.; 7. Joseph Plympton, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 8. Thomas Stanford, Con., (Col. by brevet); 9. Jeremiah Clemens, Ala.; 10. Ralph G. Norvell, Ten., Dec. 3, 1847; 11. Wm. M. Graham, Va.; 12. Thomas H. Seymour, Con., (Col. by brevet); 13.
14. Paul O. Hébert, La.; 15. Joshua Howard, Ms., (Col. by brevet); 16.

The other officers, in the 16 Infantry Regiments, are as follow:

Regiments.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieut.	2d Lieut.	Born in U.S.	Born in Europa.
First.....	2	10	10	11	32	Fr. 1.
Second.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Third.....	2	10	10	12	33	Ire. 1.
Fourth.....	2	10	10	12	33	Ire. 1.
Fifth.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Sixth.....	2	10	10	12	33	Fr. 1.
Seventh.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Eighth.....	2	10	10	12	34	
Ninth.....	2	10	10	20	41	Eng. 1.
Tenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Eleventh.....	2	10	10	20	39	Prus. 1.
Twelfth.....	2	10	10	20	41	Ger. 1.
Thirteenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Fourteenth.....	2	10	10	20	42	
Fifteenth.....	2	10	10	20	40	Ger. 2 & 3
Sixteenth.....	2	10	10	20	40	Scot. 1

a One Captain, a native of Hanover—One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

b One Second Lieutenant, a native of Ireland.

c One Captain, a native of Canada.

Majors of Artillery or Infantry receive \$60 per month, \$24 for rations, forage for 3 horses, and are allowed for 2 servants; Captains \$40, rations \$24; Lieutenants \$27 to \$30 each, and \$24 for rations; Sergeants \$13 per month; Corporals \$9; Privates \$7. From the pay of each private \$1 per month is retained until the term of his enlistment expires. Commandants at fixed posts get double rations.

The 12th and 14th Infantry regiments are being mustered out of service at New-Orleans; 13th do., at Mobile; 15th do., at Cincinnati.

The Statute of Aug. 1848, repeals the act of May 13, 1846, authorizing "an increase of the rank and file of the Army," but provides, that the President may, by transfer from other regiments, increase the number of privates in five regiments to 100 per company.†

Mr. Secretary Marcy, in his Report of Dec. 2, 1847, said, that the 25 regular regiments, when full, would contain 23,814, exclusive of officers, but that the strength then was only 21,533, although 22,243 men had been enlisted for the regulars (beside the previous number) within the 12 months. Artillery regiments, when full, contain 1,200 privates; cavalry, foot, and voltigeurs, 1,000 each.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

Ten Professors or Teachers.

Cadets.—First Class 42; Second do. 46; Third do. 80; Fourth do. 79. Natives of U.S. 245, of Turkey I, of Italy 1.

Pay of Cadets, in artillery and infantry, per month \$24.

Congress voted \$143,472 to uphold the Academy for 1848-9, viz.: Pay of officers, teachers, cadets and musicians, \$79,764; barracks for cadets; contingencies \$30,155, &c., being about \$560 per annum for instructing each of the 247 military scholars. It would be well to inquire what portion of the boys thus taught, go into and remain in the army.

In 1846-7, the pay of officers, cadets, &c. at W. P. was \$21,740, their subsistence, forage, &c., \$3,943, expenses, barracks, visitors, \$41,371. Barracks for the Cadets are in progress, at a cost of \$129,000, exclusive of out-buildings.

THE UNITED STATES' ARMY.—PROMOTIONS.

In the British Army, old deserving non-commissioned officers do not, as in France, get often promoted; young lads of the 'man-milliner' species, are put over the heads of the oldest, steadiest sergeants, over men whose practical knowledge of discipline, and great military experience, ought to entitle them to promotion. Senator Pearce of N.H. thinks that we follow the English practice too closely. One day he told of "a sergeant who performed a service at the battle of the Whitlacochee, for which, had it been under Napoleon, he would have got a baton. But in ours what did he get? Three times did that gallant fellow, with his arm broken and hanging at his side, charge the Indians and drive them from their hammocks, where they were entrenched. This poor sergeant stayed in the service until his time expired, and that was all he got for his gallantry and disinterestedness." An opinion gains strength, that the honors of the Army and Navy ought to be thrown open to free competition. Very many commissions and promotions are the reward of official trimming and truckling in Congress, &c., by the relatives of parties thus placed over the heads of more deserving men.

Von Müller tells us in his *Universal History*, that "The degrees in the Roman Army were very numerous. From the last centurion of the last manipulus of the first line to the primipilatus, there were sixty steps. The choice of the Generals did not depend on the number of years of service; often the leader who had triumphed served under his successor, and the father under the command of his son; indolence and want of ability were the only obstacles to promotion."

"The Romans did not consider it necessary that the soldiers should be of great stature: large bodies cannot easily support so much fatigue as those of smaller bulk. The Barbarians disdained the small stature of the Roman troops. The *lone of their country*, and the great interests that were at stake, gave to the armies of the Romans an impulse very different from the motives of the Carthaginian and Asiatic soldiery, who fought only for pay."

Sir James Mackintosh considered a Standing Army dangerous to the institutions of a free State; De Tocqueville thinks that "a restless and turbulent spirit is an evil inherent in the very constitution of Democratic armies;" and that odd compound of monarchy, feudalism and aristocracy, Sir Walter Scott, told his son that "a democratical soldier is worse than an ordinary traitor by ten thousand degrees, as he forgets his military honor, and is faithless to the master whose bread he eats."

Under the Government which Scott so greatly admired, Commissions in the army are bought and sold like stocks or acres; officers who have served some two to ten years are allowed to retire on

half pay, enjoy it twenty, thirty, or even forty years, and then sell out to younger men; merit, if unconnected with rank and standing in society, is quite apt to be overlooked, though it is not always so.

Fuller, a distinguished English author, early in the 17th century, wrote a book called "The Holy State," wherein he thus describes "The Good General." He shows in what a General "loves and is beloved by his soldiers." "1. By giving them good words." "2. By partaking with his soldiers in their painful employments." "3. By sharing with them in their wants." "4. By taking notice, and rewarding of their deserts; never disinheriting a worthy soldier of his birthright, of the next office due unto him. For a worthy man is wounded more deeply by his own General's neglect, than by his enemies' sword; the latter may kill him, but the former deadens his courage, or, what is worse, mads it into discontent; who had rather others should make a ladder of his dead corpse to scale a city by it, than a bridge of him while alive, for his *punios* to give him the go-by, and pass over him to preferment. For this reason chiefly, (besides some others,) a great and valiant English General in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was hated of his soldiers, because he deposed officers by his own absolute will, without respect of orderly advancing such as deserved it, which made a great man once salute him with this letter: 'Sir, if you will be pleased to bestow a Captain's place on the bearer hereof, being a worthy gentleman, he shall do that for you, which never as yet any soldier did, namely, pray to God for your health and happiness.'"

PAY OF THE ARMY, YEAR 1846-7.

The following particulars are taken from Ex. Doc. 7, Dec. 1847, pp. 123 to 214 and 282 to 295; what little insight they give us as to the system of accountability to Congress and the public, through *clearness of statements and a publicity of facts*, those who can may profit by; we really cannot.

Pay of the Army, (deducting repayments,) \$1,725,992. Of twenty-three paymasters named, T. F. Andrews was intrusted with \$395,391; T. J. Leslie with \$547,546; G. H. Ringgold \$281,306; and the others with sums varying from \$642 to \$116,605. Pay of ten regiments \$80,000.

Subsistence of Officers \$545,467; of which \$422,623 passed through the hands of Paymasters Leslie, Andrews, Townsend and Ringgold.

Subsistence Department, \$1,763,566; of which \$900,800 were paid through Commissary, Seaveil, \$121,000 through Shiras, \$400,000 through Grayson; \$120,000 through Lee.

Subsistence, ten Regiments of Regulars, \$220,832; of which \$130,000 paid per Seaveil.

Quartermaster's Department, \$1,473,036; of which per Vinton \$140,000. E. Mackay \$76,000, T. F. Hunt \$108,234, H. Stanton \$100,000, Dusenberry, \$55,100, Morris S. Miller \$92,459; M. M. Clark \$349,752, D. D. Tompkins \$504,509.

Same Department—Incidentals, [no items or explanations given,] \$1,025,537; of which, per Hunt \$251,000, Clark \$656,235.

Same Department—Transportation and Supplies, \$971,331; of which \$1,126,650 in hands of Michael M. Clark, \$939,500 in hands of David H. Vinton, \$411,000 H. Stanton, \$155,550 E. Mackay, \$796,009, T. F. Hunt, \$70,000 Dusenberry, \$166,920 M. S. Miller, \$117,000 F. R. Loper.

Transportation of the Army, including Officers' baggage, \$3,314,125; per hands of T. F. Hunt \$339,334, D. D. Tompkins \$503,956, M. M. Clark \$1,479,196, E. Mackay \$168,300, D. H. Vinton \$281,700.

Clothing Department, \$597,119; of which \$565,975 per H. Stanton.

Of \$405,036 on hand for three months' extra pay to privates, sergeants, musicians, &c., and expenses of recruiting, \$291,858 were paid. \$40,294 for

services of private physicians, of which \$24,500 per Mower,—"Barracks, Quarters, &c.," \$266,073; of which per M. M. Clark, Assist. Quarterm. \$116,919. "Providing for the comfort of Discharged Soldiers," \$500,000, through Dy. Quartermaster Gen. Hunt—no details. Repairs of Roads and Bridges for armies, \$39,000.

MEXICAN HOSTILITIES, &c.

In addition to the above, and other expenditures, we find in page 163 to 168 Executive Documents, 7, Dec. 1847, that \$1,344,397 were paid in 1846-7, under the head of "Mexican Hostilities."—Reference is made to the act of July 20, 1846, but no details are given of the expenditure. The money was expended on 'volunteers and other troops,' and appears to have passed through the hands of—T. F. Hunt: \$3,286,224. A. Mackay, \$611,540. H. Stanton \$410,000. H. Whiting \$300,000. A. R. Hetzel \$249,000. D. D. Tompkins \$476,615. S. B. Dusenbury \$159,000. D. H. Vinton \$782,918. M. M. Clark \$1,336,592. R. E. Clary \$190,000. W. Seawell \$300,000. Amos B. Eaton \$195,000. J. B. Grayson \$510,000. J. P. Moore \$194,043. Paymaster T. J. Leslie \$1,790,450. B. Walker \$200,000. Timothy P. Andrews (ex-Col. Voltigeurs) \$352,000. Christ. Andrews \$122,000. Roger S. Dix \$100,000. A. D. Stewart \$567,950. Benjamin F. Larned \$146,400. G. H. Ringgold \$384,700. H. C. Wayne \$146,000.

Pay of Volunteers, \$614,481.—Charged as in the hands of B. F. Larned, Deputy Paymaster-Gen. \$1,100,000, from which said payments were made.

Subsistence of Volunteers, 11 Regts. \$257,453, of which \$200,000 per Commissaries Lee and Seawell.

Preventing, Suppressing and Reprising Indian Hostilities, \$51,322; but no act is referred to, nor is it clear to us who got the money.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Armament of certain Fortifications, \$203,773.—No particulars given, but act of May 15, '46, referred to. *Ordnance Service*, \$93,994. *Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies*, \$560,633; Horses lost or destroyed, \$20,252. *National Armories*, \$963,506; of which, per E. Ingersoll, storekeeper, \$217,000, and Richard Parker \$142,475. *Repairs*,

&c., at Springfield and Harper's Ferry Armories, \$151,063; Arsenal, \$108,915; Bought Saitpetre, Brimstone and Gunpowder, \$150,000; Laid out in Fortifications and Barracks, \$1,363,245—no details, but a reference to the amount paid the lieutenant, captain, or other military man who drew the money. Light-houses, Harbors, River Improvements, \$24,308; Removal of Choctaws from Mississippi, \$41,995; Expenses of Mission to Wild Indians of the Prairie, \$51,723. M. G. Lewis and P. M. Butler, Commissioners—an expensive mission this. For carrying into effect Indian Treaties, or payments to Indians in money or in kind, immense sums are charged, but beyond a reference to the statutes and stating who expended the money, little information is given to the public. On the military establishment voted, \$9,204,218 appears to have been in the hands of public accountants on July 1, 1846, and \$8,365,318 on July 1, 1847.

While many pages of the Blue Book are filled up with such items as "New-York Daily Express, for advertising meeting of Army and Medical Board, \$14," the American Reader will look in vain for any complete and intelligible account of the year's receipts and expenditures; indeed bills to enforce the payment into the Treasury of all the revenue have met with quite as little favor at Washington as at Westminster.

Five or six years since, Mr. Meriwether reported, from the committee on public expenditures, in the House of Representatives, a bill providing, "That no officer of the army or navy shall receive any other compensation than the pay or emoluments of the office which he holds, notwithstanding he may perform the duties of any other office or appointment." Also, "That no payment shall be made to any officer of the army or navy, by way of pay or emoluments, who may have been or shall be restored to rank, for the time he may have been or shall be out of service." A majority in Congress, who have 'Democracy' continually upon their lips, and 'the public plunder' in their eye, would have passed a bill to double the national taxation for the especial benefit of idle and useless officials, the lumber of the public service, rather than adopt such real reforms as the above.

THE NAVY.

The world has furnished no example of a flourishing commerce without a maritime protection; and a moderate knowledge of man and history will convince any one that no such prodigy ever can arise. A mercantile marine and a military marine must grow up together—one cannot long exist without the other.—JOHN ADAMS—Message, Nov. 28, 1797.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations.... The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a naval school of instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Message, Dec. 1823.

Reason shows, and experience proves, that no commercial prosperity can be durable, if it cannot be united in case of need, to naval force. This truth is as well understood in the United States as anywhere.... I cannot refrain from believing that the Anglo-Americans will one day become the first maritime power on the globe.—ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

VESSELS OF WAR—Oct. 1848.

In the Pacific.—Ohio, 74 guns; Congress, 44; Independence, 54; Warren, 20; Fredonia, 4; St. Mary, 20; Dale, 16; Lexington, (store) 6; Southampton, 4. Commodore T. A. P. C. Jones, commanding.

Mediterranean.—United States, 44 guns; Marion, 16; Taney, schooner, 3; Princeton, steamer 9; Alleghany, do.; Erie, (store) 4; Supply, (store) 4. Commodore W. Bolton, commanding.

Brazil Coast.—Brandywine, 44; St. Louis, 20; Perry, 10. Commodore G. W. Storer, comman'g.

African Coast.—Portsmouth, 20 guns; Jamestown, 20; Decatur, 16; Porpoise, 10; Bainbridge, 10. Commodore Ben. Cooper, commanding.

Horns Squadron.—Raritan, 44 guns; Saratoga, 20; John Adams, 20; Albany 20; Germantown, 20; Flirt, 2; Iris and Waterwitch, (steamers) each 1; Electra, (store) 2. Commodore Wilkinson, commanding.

Coast Survey.—Wave, 1; Phoenix, 1; Vixen, (steamer) 3. *Lake Service*.—Michigan, (steamer) 1. *European Seas*.—St. Lawrence, 44. *East India*.—Plymouth, 20; Preble, 16; Dolphin, 10.

Preparing for Sea.—(At New-York) Relief, store; (at Boston) Constitution, 44; (at Norfolk) Columbia, 44; Vandalia, 20.

Receiving Ships in Commission.—Pennsylvania, 120 guns; Franklin, 74; North Carolina, 74; Ontario, 18; Union, (steamer) 4.

Vessels in Ordinary.—Columbus, 74; Delaware, 74; Potomac, 44; Savannah, 41; Cyane, 20; Constellation, 36; Macedonian, 36; Vincennes, 20; Falmouth, 20; Fairfeld, 20; Levant, 20; Yorktown, 16; Petrel, 1; Mississippi, (steamer) 10; Fulton, (steamer) 4; Cumberland, 44.

Tenders.—Steamers Engineer and Gen. Taylor. *On the Stocks.*—Alabama, 74 guns; Vermont, 74; Virginia, 74; New-York, 74; New-Orleans, 74, (at Sacket's Harbor, Lake Ontario,); Sautee, 44; Sabine, 44; Saranac, 44; Susquehanna 44; Powhatan, 44; also 4 first-class steamers at Kittery, Me., Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Gosport.

By comparing the above list of war ships with annexed lists of officers, a pretty correct judgment may be obtained as to the proportion they bear to each other. In 1842, in Congress, Mr. Fillmore "believed that there was no limitation on the appointing power with reference to the number of officers, or the grade to be given them; of course there was but little responsibility."—There are some limits now.

We have been unable to find any official list of the officers, crews, &c. of the several ships. The Bureau of Construction estimates the pay of officers and seamen for 1849 at \$2,600,000, but says nothing as to the number of men and boys, nor how many are in each ship.

Secretary of the Navy—JOHN Y. MASON, Virginia, \$6,000.

Chief Clerk, Robert W. Young, \$2,000; other 11 Clerks, at \$1,000 to \$1,500. Estimate of expenses of the Secretary's office for 1848-9, \$24,790.

BUREAU OF NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.

Chief, Commodore Joseph Smith, Ms., \$3,500.—*Civil Engineer*, W. P. S. Sanger, Ms., \$2,000—Five Clerks, &c., \$700 to \$1,400; Six Civil Engineers, at New-York, &c., at \$1,500 to \$2,500 each; Six Agents, for preserving live oak, at \$200 to \$2,000 each. They asked a supply of \$1,837,155 for 1849, including another \$350,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

Chief, Lewis Warrington, Va., (who took the

Epervier, April 29, 1814,) \$3,500; Six Clerks, &c., at \$700 to \$1,200.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c.
Chief, Charles W. Skinner, Mc., \$3,000; Ten Clerks, &c., at \$700 to \$1,400. *Engineer*, C. W. Copeland, Con. (at New-York) \$2,500.
Chief Naval Constructor, Francis Grice, N. J., (Washington) \$3,000

Naval Constructors, \$2,300 each—S. M. Pook, Ms., (Boston); Benjamin F. Delano, Ms., (Portsmouth); Samuel Hartt, Ms., (New-York); Samuel T. Hartt, (Norfolk); C. G. Selfridge, Ms.; (Pensacola); J. Lenthall, D. C., (Philadelphia). They estimate the expenses of repairs for 1849, and fuel, at \$2,500,000; and for the 4 first-class steamers on the stocks \$1,200,000. They value the stores on hand at the Navy Yards, July 1, 1847, at \$6,158,858, besides stores, value \$1,940,558 under the care of the Ordnance Bureau.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Engineer-in-Chief, Charles H. Haswell, N. Y., \$3,000. 7 *Chief-Engineers*, at \$1,200 to \$1,573. 40 *Assistants*, at \$350 to \$973 each.
Naval Storekeepers, &c., 13 at \$1,400 to \$1,700 each—at various stations.

NAVY AGENTS AND THEIR STATIONS.

Prosper M. Wetmore, Con. New-York; Joseph Hall, Boston; S. D. Patterson, Pa., Philadelphia; Joseph White, Ire., Baltimore; John M. Bell, Tenn. New-Orleans; W. Anderson, Va., Pensacola; O. Cohen, S. C., Savannah; Geo. Loyall, Va., Norfolk; S. Cushman, Me., Portsmouth. N. H.; W. B. Scott, Md., Washington; J. S. Watkins, Va., Memphis.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Chief, Gideon Welles, Con., \$3,000. Six clerks, &c., \$700 to \$1,400 each
Although Secretary Mason states that there are but 8,000 men in the Navy, this bureau makes estimates of provisions for 10,000, also for 1,018 officers in the sea service, and 1,119 marines,—total, 4,427,815 rations at 20 cents, \$885,563.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Chief, Thomas Harris, Pa., \$2,500. Surgeon. clerks and messenger, \$700 to \$1,400 each.

NAVY LIST.

SIXTY-EIGHT CAPTAINS.
† Jas. Barton, Va.; Chas. Stewart, Pa., (who took the Levant, Cyane, &c., 1814.) Jacob Jones, (who took the Frolic, Oct. 18, 1812.) Charles Morris, Con.; Lewis Warrington, Va.; C. G. Ridgely, Md.; John Downes, Ms.; Stephen Cassin, Pa. (of the *Ticonderoga*, battle of Lake Champlain); A. S. Wadsworth, Me.; George C. Read, Ire.; H. E. Ballard, Md.; Jesse Willinson, Va.; T. Ap Catesby Jones, Va.; W. Comp-ton Bolton, Eng.; W. B. Shubrick, S. C.; Chas. W. Morgan, Va.; Lawrence Kearny, N. J.; F. A. Parker, Va.; E. R. McCall, S. C.; Dan. Turner, N. Y., (who commanded the *Caledonia* on Lake Erie, 1813); *David Conner, Pa.; *W. M. Hunter, Pa.; *J. D. Sloat, N. Y.; *Mat. C. Perry, R. I.; *C. W. Skinner, Me.; *John Thos. Newton, Va.; *Joseph Smith, Ms.; *Lawrence Rousseau, La.; *George W. Storer, N. H.; F. H. Gregory, N. H.; Philip F. Voorhee, N. J.; Ben. Cooper, do.; David Geisinger, Md.; R. F. Stock-ton, N. J.; Isaac McKeever, Pa.; J. P. Zantlinger, do.; W. D. Salter, N. Y.; C. S. Macauley, Pa.; Th. M. Newell, Ga.; E. A. F. Lavalette, and T. T. Webb, Va.; John Perceval, Ms.; J. H. Anlick, Va.; W. V. Taylor, R. I.; B. Dulany, Va.; S. H. Stringham, N. Y.; Isaac Mayo, Md.; W. Mer-vine, Pa.; Thomas Crabb, Md.; Thomas Paine, R. I.; James Armstrong, Ky.; Jos. Smoot, Md.; S. L. Breese, N. Y.; Ben. Page, Eng.; John Gwinn, Md.; T. W. Wyman, Ms.; Andrew Fitz-

ugh, Va.; W. K. Latimer, Md.; Hiram Paulding, N. Y.; U. P. Levy, Pa.; Charles Boardman, and Francis Forrest, Md.; W. Jameson, Va.; Chas. Gaunt, N. J.; W. Ramsay, Va.; Henry Henry, Md.; S. W. Downing, N. J.
In Sept. 1847, Captains 68: natives of Va. 14, Md. 11, Pa. 10, N. J. 6, N. Y. 6, N. E. 12, S. C. 2, Eng. 2, Ire. 1, La. 1, Gs. 1, Del. 1, Ky. 1.
Of the above, there were, senior Captains, 15 in Sea service, commanding in Navy-yards or other duty, at \$4,500.....\$67,500
Nineteen on leave or waiting orders, (that is, doing nothing), at \$3,500..... 66,500
Five Captains of Squadrons, at \$4,073..... 20,365
Five other Capts. at sea, &c., \$3,500..... 31,500
Twenty other Capts. on leave, &c., (that is, unemployed,) at \$2,500..... 50,000
\$235,865

NINETY-SEVEN COMMANDERS.

Of whom ninety-six are natives of the U. S., and one of Ireland.
Twenty-nine in Sea service, at \$2,573.....\$74,617
Twenty-three in Navy-yards, &c., at \$2,100 49,300
Forty-three waiting orders, or absent on leave (on shore, doing nothing), at \$1,800 77,400
\$200,317

327 LIEUTENANTS—Oct. 1847.

Of whom 320 are natives of the U. S., three of the W. I., two of Ireland, one of Eng., one of Spain.
* Were appointed Lientenants, July 24, 1813.

† Was appointed Lieut. in March, 1798, and Capt. May 23, 1799.

Seventeen Lieutenants Com'g, at \$1,873. \$31,841
 154 do. in Sea service, \$1,575. 242,242
 61 do. in Navy-yards, &c., \$1,500. 91,500
 63 do. waiting orders or on leave of absence
 (that is, ashore and unemployed), \$1,200. 111,600

\$477,183
 Now that the quarrel with Mexico is settled, the number of idle Lieutenants, at \$1,200 a-year, will have greatly increased.

SURGEONS—Oct. 1847.

Surgeons 69; Passed Assistant do. 33; Assistant do. 40.

Of whom 184 are natives of the U.S., 4 of Ire., 2 W.I., 1 Scot., 1 Spain.

There are some 20 rates of income, from \$650 a-year up to \$2,700, with \$73 for a ration, if on sea service. Suppose the average of the 142 to be \$1,600, and we have \$227,200 a-year of pay. Of the surgeons 14, and of the assistant do. 14, were unemployed, 'waiting orders' or absent on leave. This was in war times. Some were sick.

TWENTY-FOUR CHAPLAINS.

18 at \$1,200, on duty; 6 at \$800, ashore, &c.

SIXTY-FOUR PURSERS—Oct. 1847.

Samuel Forrest, D.C., Ohio, 74 guns. \$3,500
 Edw. T. Dunn, D.C., Columbus, 74. 3,500
 Wm. Sinclair, Ms., Cumberland, frigate. 3,000
 Joseph H. Terry, N.Y., Brandywine, fr. 3,000
 Dudley Walker, Ma., Columbia, fr. 3,000
 Wm. Spelden, D.C., Congress, fr. 3,000
 Horatio Bridge, Me., United States, fr. 2,500
 Edw. Fitzgerald, Pa., Pennsylvania, 120 gs. 2,500
 B. J. Caboon, R.I., North Carolina, 74. 2,500
 T. P. McBlair, Md., Franklin, 74. 2,500
 Sterrett Ramsay, Pa., Navy-yd., Pensacola. 2,500
 H. W. Greens, N.H., Razée Independence, 3,000

Other Pursers—16 at \$2,000—\$32,000. 14 at \$1,500—\$21,000. On shore, unemployed, 18, at \$1,000 to \$1,800 each.

Natives of U. S. 63; of Ireland 1. (Erie, 8 guns.)

216 PASSED MIDSHIPMEN—Oct. 1847.

176 at Sea, at \$825. \$144,846
 12 various duties, at \$750. 9,000
 28 unemployed or sick, at \$600. 16,800
 \$170,646

Natives of the U. S. 214; of Eng. 1, [Madison Rush]; of S. A. 1.

223 MIDSHIPMEN—Oct. 1847.

If in sea service \$473 a-year; land do. \$350; on shore unemployed \$300. There were 65 at a naval school; 24 were "waiting preparatory examination." On an average, probably, 223 were receiving \$380 each, including one ration to those at sea, \$34.740.

Natives of the U.S. 221; S. A. 1; Fr. 1.

The Act of Aug. 1848, provides for the appointment of 464 midshipmen, who are to be taken as equally as possible from each Congressional District, [many of which are far inland!] Whether this is the best mode to encourage and reward capable young seamen, wherever born, is a matter of opinion. More than 180 passed-midshipmen may receive pay, under a suspension of the Act of March 3, 1845.

OTHER NAVAL OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

31 Masters, at \$750 to \$1,173; 147 Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers, at \$500 to \$873; 21 Professors of Mathematics, at \$1,200—of whom 11 were unemployed, Oct. 1847; the Act of last August limits their number to 12, increases their wages to \$1,500, with a ration, value \$73, when on duty, and half pay, or more, when idle.

MARINE CORPS.

Col. Commandant, Archibald Henderson, Va., (Brigadier-Gen. by brevet); Major P. G. Howie,

Va., Adjutant; G. W. Walker, D. C., Paymaster; A. A. Nicholson, S. C., Quartermaster; S. Miller, Ms., Lieut. Col.—4 Majors, 17 Captains, 24 First Lieutenants, 23 Second Lieutenants. Natives of the United States, 72; Ireland, 1.

The pay of the Colonel is \$75 per month, with 19 rations and allowances; and the sums paid under the name of rations vary. Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, has the estimate for 1848-9; 75 commissioned officers, pay and allowances, \$66,746; 324 sergeants, corporals, drummers and fifers, \$40,236; 2,000 privates, at \$7 per month, \$168,000; 81 officers' servants, at \$3 50 per month, food and clothing, \$8,262; extra rations to officers five years in army, \$13,724. The income of the 75 commissioned officers in this corps, for a year, exceeds the income of 1,000 of the privates by \$7,732.

NAVAL PENSIONS.

Amount for 1846-7, \$123,232. In 'Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, these allowances are given in full detail. A seaman's widow gets \$6 a month; a Commander's widow, \$30; a Lieutenant's widow, \$25; a Captain's widow, \$50; a Marine's widow, \$3 50. Invalid seamen, \$1 50 to \$3 50 per month; a Commander, \$30; a Lieutenant, \$25. It is just to uphold those who are maimed and broken down in the naval or military service.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

From pages 314 to 321, of Ex. Dec. 7, Dec. 1847, we select the following particulars of payments made in 1846-7:

"Pay and subsistence of the Navy;" both are blended in one item, and all we can learn is, that \$2,847,445 were paid out, through certain pursers and navy agents, and that \$1,528,253 remained in the hands of, we know not who, unexpended.—How the public can judge of accounts thus presented we see not. Pay of Superintendents, \$67,131, is next; then \$746,329 for provisions; \$62,599 for clothing; Surgeons' necessities \$43,772; "increase, repair, armament and equipment of the navy," \$1,661,325; fuel for steam vessels \$12,955. Navy Yards \$727,278, of which \$325,000 were laid out in New-York. Contingent expenses of the Navy, \$541,000 (no particulars); books and maps, \$34,811; relief bills, \$113,481; Mexican hostilities, expended \$2,456,095; pay, provisions, subsistence, clothing, stores, "for the Marine corps," \$294,052. Fuel, transportation, recruiting, barracks, and contingencies, marine corps, \$44,572. In all \$9,832,883 were paid out, and \$3,469,052 remained on hand, to another year's credit.

In Ex. Doc. 1, Dec. 1847, Secretary Mason adverts to the Act of 1846, increasing the navy to 10,000 men, and says its numbers in 1847 did not exceed 8,000. We nowhere find an official statement of the men on board each ship, but a clear account is given of the Marines and their pay.

Votes in Congress, August 3, 1848, for year 1848-9.—Improvements and repairs at Navy-yard, Portsmouth, Va., \$55,551; do. at Boston, \$57,561; do. at New-York, \$108,000; Brooklyn Dry Dock, \$350,000; for land to be bought near the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the Wallabout, \$235,000; repairs, &c., Philadelphia, \$14,500; do. at Norfolk, Va., \$144,136; do. at Pensacola, \$209,625; do. at Memphis, \$174,038; at Saché's Harbor, \$2,600; \$477,825 to uphold the Marine corps, on the peace establishment, which had it been 915, as in 1817, officers included, would make the cost \$322 per man; improvements to naval school, Annapolis, \$17,500; towards erecting floating dry docks, at Philadelphia, Pensacola, and Kittery in Maine, \$400,000.

NAVAL RANK AND SERVICE.

Secretary Uphur, in his report of Dec. 4, 1844, says:

"Additional ranks in the Navy would be eminently useful as an instrument of discipline. The post-captain of today is precisely equal in rank to the oldest post-captain in the service. He feels his equality from the first moment that he attains it, and at the same moment the disinclination to be commanded and controlled by his equal rises with him. He will not willingly submit to *lesser* as a scholar, what his own position authorizes him to *teach*.—He looks to a separate command for himself; he begins to lay down systems of his own, and turns a deaf ear to the lessons of experience imparted by older heads, because they cannot claim any higher rank."

The New-York *Courier & Enquirer* proposed one Admiral, four Vice-Admirals, and eight Rear Admirals, in 1842, to begin with, at an average increase of pay, each, of \$2,000, or \$26,000 additional, yearly. Are \$6,500 a-year, in addition to higher rank, essential as means of securing respect, or of supporting the incumbent and his family? Soon after Congress declared our independence of Europe they resolved (Nov. 15, 1776) that the higher grades of rank of the naval officers be Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, and Commodore, equal to those of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, and Brigadier-General, in the land service; but they never appointed an Admiral.

In 1842, Mr. Sprigg, in House of Rep. said, that "The case, as he had learned from officers of experience, was this: A midshipman, after receiving his appointment, went to sea for two or three years, and then had to wait on shore five or six years before he was made a Lieutenant. The consequence was, that when he went to sea again, he had nearly forgotten what little he had learned. There were upward of 350 officers 'waiting orders' in 1841, and at that very time, when there was not enough to do for those already in commission, 140 more were appointed."

Mr. Elihu Burritt states, that from 1815 to 1823, EIGHT YEARS, there were 28 Captains whose average term of service was less than two years; 30 Commanders, a little over two; 172 Lieutenants less than three and a half. In 1845, three hundred and sixty-nine naval officers were on shore, unemployed, waiting orders.

On Dec. 22, 1835, Judge Vanderpool, in the House of Representatives, said, that

"Commissions in the Army, in the time of peace, were, comparatively, sinecures. Barring the toilsome and honorable expedition against Black Hawk, and an occasional chase after a few retreating and predatory savages, what has your army done, or rather, what has it had to do, since the peace of 1815? It had done all that had been required of it, but it could, in the nature of things, have but little or nothing to do. Not so with the Navy—our vast and growing commerce must be protected, the pirate must be driven from the ocean."

Our commerce would be none the worse protected, were merit made the passport to naval promotion, and the sons and other relatives of persons in office allowed to take their chance as naval apprentices, instead of being nearly the only class allowed to rise in the service.

NAVAL PUNISHMENTS AND REWARDS—COURTS MARTIAL—FLOGGING.

The law allows a citizen-sailor to receive 100 lashes for an offence not capital, and any number more lashes for a capital offence, on the verdict of a Court composed of 5 to 15 officers, without a jury; and although the Court happen to be divided into 7 ayes and 6 noes. The Act of Aug. 1848, requires an annual Report of the number of sailors flogged in each ship, stating the offence and how many lashes were inflicted. There would be more equity in such sentences were MERIT the only passport to naval promotion; for, in that case, officers who had once been common sailors, suffered their privations, and felt as they feel,

would be umpires. But the hardy sailor, to whom all hope of promotion is denied, is tried by a jury, not of his equals, but of his officers, who monopolize power, preferment, large incomes and high honors. This sort of trial, occasionally subjects seamen, the citizens of this Republic, to be publicly flogged like a disobedient hound, but no commissioned or warrant officer is ever flogged for any offence.

In the *N. Y. Evening Star* of July 16, 1840, we find part of a note, written on board the North Carolina, 74:

"Respecting that man who was flogged here yesterday, he was seized up in the gangway and took 120 lashes with the cats, used by three boat-swain's mates, without a flinch, and afterwards vowed revenge upon the authors of it, clenching his fists at the time and laughing as if nothing had taken place, and I think he is a very likely person to fulfil his promise. He has had, altogether, since his six years in the service, 1020 lashes."

A few years since, a commander in the Navy, now a post-captain, and in the receipt of \$3,500 a-year, was tried on charges of oppression and cruelty, for striking the men with his fists, knocking them down and stamping upon them, and inflicting illegal punishments with the cat and other instruments of torture. There were eight specifications, and ample proof, through the evidence of officers of undoubted reputation. His brother captains, of the Naval Court, sentenced him to three years' suspension without rank, which the Executive reduced to a year, through the influence of some members of the Court that found him guilty. Is this just and equitable?

When Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, Congress caused some inquiry to be made relative to cases of wanton cruelty in the Army, and the publication of their Report produced for a time the best effects. Mr. C. greatly improved the practice in that Department. The case of the Somers is still fresh in the public mind, although the principal actors in that tragedy are no longer numbered with the living, and the floggings there proved, as well as in other trials of great interest, ought to have produced a change from a partial system to one that would duly check both officers and men.

From sentences by Courts Martial, or proceedings like these on board the Somers, even if unjust, the U. S. District Court at New-York decided, in 1843, that parties aggrieved had no remedy by an appeal to the Civil Tribunals, and refused to "arraign the parties accused on a matter touching their lives;" nor did Congress interfere. Our naval system copies British usages not in accordance with our Republican Institutions. Even in the division of prize money, the whole of the "seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and boys," get but \$35,000 among them, while the officers divide \$65,000 where the prize taken is \$100,000.

The Act of April 21, 1806, reduced the Navy to a mere handful—13 captains, 9 commanders, 72 lieutenants, 150 midshipmen, with enough of surgeons, pursers, &c.; no officer to get more than half pay unless on actual service; also 925 seamen and boys. The Navy now bears a far larger proportion to the whole population, and requires the utmost attention from Congress.

Were rewards more plentiful and punishment less unequal in the Army and Navy, especially the latter, both services would be gainers in efficiency. Von Müller, in vol. 1 of his *Universal History*, tells us, that in ancient Rome—

"The soldier who had saved the life of a citizen, who had killed his enemy, or maintained his post as long as the contest continued, obtained as his reward the civic crown. It was intended that each man should exert himself as much for his comrade as for the highest officer, and therefore the same crown was the only reward for saving the life of the General. This badge was worn during life, and when a plebeian entered the theatre with it on his head, the sena-

tors arose from their seats, and the parents of the fortunate man obtained an exemption from all taxes. He who had saved the whole Army of the camp, obtained, by the decree of the Senate and the people, the Crown of Grass. When the younger Decius, the Consul who fell heroically in the War of the Samnites, obtained this honor, he offered to the gods a hundred oxen."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, CAVE JOHNSON, Ten., \$6,000.
Assistant Postmasters-General, Selah R. Hobbie, N. Y.; William J. Brown, Ky.; John Martin, Ireland—\$2,500 each.

Chief Clerk, William H. Dundas, Va., \$2,000.
Clerks—3 at \$1,500 each; 13 at \$1,400; 19 at \$1,200; 8 at \$1,000; also 8 other persons.

(Of \$167,045, paid in 1846-7, to clerks, &c. &c., including P. O. Auditor's office,) \$59,881 were for the above clerks, &c., and \$3,058 for contingencies.

Special Agents, &c., J. Holbrook, \$1,700; L. G. Alexander, \$1,750; D. Toler, \$1,521; W. Tanner, \$1,511; S. R. Hobbie, \$1,185. (besides his salary.)

Congress voted, July 10, 1846, for the Post Office service of 1846-9, \$2,435,700; for transporting the mails within the Union to and from foreign ports, \$455,000; compensation of Postmasters, \$1,075,000; advertising, \$35,000; mail bags, \$25,000; blanks, \$18,000; clerks in offices of Postmasters, \$230,000, miscellaneous, \$115,000. They also voted, Aug. 3, other \$874,500, to defray the transportation of the U. S. Mail between New-York and Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans, Havana and Chagres; and between Panama and Astoria, via San Diego, San Francisco, and Monterey.

The latest annual report from the Postmaster-General shows, that there were, in July, 1847, mail routes of 153,818 miles in extent, by land and water, and the statutes of last session have added many thousands of miles additional, in Texas, &c. There are 3,659 mail contractors employed, also 186 route and local agents and mail messengers, 15,146 Postmasters, and thousands of clerks in offices, mail carriers, and persons occasionally employed, in printing, advertising, &c. &c. The expense of carrying the mails in 1846-7 was nearly two and a-half millions of dollars. Of letters passing through the mails at 5 cents each, there were 36,152,536; at 10 cents, 12,951,532; at 6 cents, 427,800; at 2 cents, 650,980; dropped 865,308; free (supposed) 5,000,000; dead letters, say 1,800,000.—The revenue of the department, for 1846-7, was \$3,945,833; the expenditure \$3,979,571. If there is any detailed, intelligible statement of the revenue and charges, the compiler has not heard of it.—Of \$311,229 charged to the United States for official postages, \$195,234 are in the Post Office Department.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS BY THE PEOPLE.

In times past, when a state officer displeased the people, he was often placed in a non-elective office by the party he acted with, or transferred to a post office or other appointment in the gift of the Federal authorities; men whom well-informed public opinion had proscribed, were thus provided for, and enabled to act efficiently for years against the popular will. The evil is lessened in this State, because more offices are made elective. Why should Whigs not push forward and carry out their long talked-of reform of giving to the people the election of every Postmaster throughout the Union?

If the people in their localities are capable of choosing their Presidents, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Sheriffs, Surrogates, Judges, and Registrars of property, why not also their Postmasters? Very often, indeed, persons are selected at Washington in whom a majority of their fellow-citizens have no confidence; the Post Office is not seldom made the rendezvous for the politicians of the party in power, and the sus-

We are too sparing in this way. A brave seaman, who signalized himself on board the Ocean Monarch, has, it is true, obtained special marks of public approbation, but what gold could equal, to a true American, such lasting honors as the civic crown and crown of grass, or their equivalents?

picion is audibly expressed by all classes, from the President of the United States, downward, that in many instances public documents are injuriously withheld from their owners, and even private correspondence concealed, and personal confidence violated.

What better remedy could be found for such complaints than to enable the qualified electors of every city, village and hamlet in the Union, to choose as their Postmaster the man in whom, from thorough personal knowledge, they had the highest degree of confidence; at the same time empowering the Postmaster-General to take proper sureties for fulfillment of the duties, as at present, and to remove incumbents for cause!—Such a change would lessen the dangerous influence of the federal executive, and the corruption that may be practised through a cordon of interested, selfish officials, whose tenure of power is sometimes limited solely by the extent of their subservience to the electioneering schemes of unprincipled party chiefs. We would fain hope that some member will urge the adoption of the principle involved, upon Congress, and press the question to an early vote.

We intend no personal censure on any individual Postmaster by these remarks. The Postmaster-general's remarks relative to "an organized corps" of politicians, in our 16,000 post-offices, we will try to find room for.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The only reason known to us for giving the Federal Government the sole control of the mails, post offices, and newspaper and letter carrying, throughout the Union, is, to associate society for a common beneficial purpose, where its agents can perform the service required better, quicker, safer, and cheaper, than any individual, private company, or single State could. If the community guarantee to every public servant or agent employed in, or by, the Post Office Department, a fair and moderate recompense for his or her services, out of the proceeds of the postage rates collected, what more is wanted than that these rates should be equitably proportioned, and high enough to meet the cost of the establishment, when prudently administered? To exact higher rates is either to encourage a profligate expenditure, or to raise a revenue, or rather trying to raise it, by increasing the difficulties of communication between one place and another, restricting the vast INLAND really free trade of the Union, burdening the letters of friendship, affection, business, innocent pleasure, and often, very often, of the poorer classes in the Far West with their friends in the old settlements, by a tax, calculated, as far as its operation extends, to work as injuriously to the public as steamboats, the telegraph, and locomotives, have worked for its good. Cheap postage benefits commerce, agriculture, home manufactures; helps to uphold ancient friendships; brings the distant places of a vast empire like ours closer together; gives new power to opinion, additional wings to useful knowledge; cheers the new settler in his wilderness; aids powerfully in the education of the whole people. One of the surest props of Government by the million, in the best sense of the term, is a well organized and efficient, yet economical Post Office Department. The easier it is

to obtain tidings of what all public functionaries possessed of delegated powers are doing, the more promptly can public opinion act upon and influence their conduct, for the general welfare in an elective Government.

A reduction of the rates of postage, to 2 cents for paid and 4 cents for unpaid letters of half an ounce in weight, might not for several years meet the annual expenditure, but it would eventually do so; and in the meantime the advantages to the American people which cheap inland postage would secure, are incalculable. When the 5 and 10 cent postage rates were adopted, very audible fears were expressed that the revenue would be materially injured, and efforts made by Mr. Cave Johnson, and the party about to resign power, to raise the rates once more. They failed, and now admit that the revenue meets the expenditure.—So it would, probably, in a few years, at 2 cents unpaid or 4 cents paid.

POST OFFICE REVENUE.—MAIL CARRIAGE.

The Northern States defray by far the greater proportion of the cost of transporting the public mails. During the year 1846-7, it cost \$256,464 to transport the mails through New-England; the revenue raised from postages was \$443,643; the expense of mail transportation in New-York and Pennsylvania, was only \$394,719; the revenue raised from postages in these two States, \$746,933. In Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia, on the other hand, \$770,044 were paid for mail transportation, while only \$311,569 were raised as revenue at all the Post Offices in these five States. Alabama raises under \$50,000 revenue, while over \$135,000 are paid to convey the mails through it, and the new State of Texas raises but \$3,246 in part of \$24,102 expended. Wisconsin pays \$56,703 of postage, while its mail conveyance costs but \$15,043; Iowa, even, is within \$500 of meeting all charges. The United States Senators from South Carolina and other Southern States, were the chief opponents of cheap postage, when the 5 and 10 cent rates were adopted; yet the South, where education is discouraged, and hundreds of thousands of the white people are unable to read and write, throws the heavy burden of mail carriage upon the North and East.

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

A letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, (avoiding post,) sent not exceeding 300 miles, five cents—sent over 300 miles, ten cents, every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and any excess over every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. the same rates of postage; and when advertised thrice in one newspaper, two cents per letter additional.

Each drop letter, not to be mailed, two cents. All handbills or circulars, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet, three cents each, and to be pre-paid.

Each newspaper, not over 1,900 sq. in. when not mailed by the publishers, 5 cents, and to be pre-paid. [This regulation unjustly exacts THREE cents postage in advance on every newspaper bought from newsmen, or directed by individuals to their friends, if only sent from Albany to Troy, or Schenectady, while papers mailed at New-York by the editors pass 500 miles, to Buffalo or beyond, for ONE cent, and only payable when taken out. The great principle of our Government is the diffusion of knowledge and the enforcement of equity; therefore this proviso should be modified. It bears unequally on the poorer classes of our citizens, whom it is our true interest to cherish, raise up and instruct.]

Any pamphlet or magazine, periodical, or other printed matter, transmittable by mail, having no written communication on it, of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1,900 sq. in. of surface, 2 cents for each additional ounce, or more than half an ounce, 1 cent; newspapers of 1,900

square inches, when sent from the offices of publication, 1 cent per sheet, to any place not over 100 miles distant, or to any place in the State where published. If sent over 100 miles, and out of the State, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. [Letter and newspaper postages need not be pre-paid, except in such cases as we have noted.] Circulars, pamphlets and newspapers should be so folded as that the Postmaster can see what they are. If enveloped, they should be left open at the end. Postmasters are allowed \$50 out of every \$100 of newspaper and pamphlet postage they collect. They are no longer allowed to frank money-letters to editors from subscribers; they give receipts for money—the subscriber mails the receipt in a letter, which the Postmaster, where the editor lives, pays him the money for.

No packet can be mailed which weighs more than 2 pounds. Bound books are not mailable matter; private expresses, for the conveyance of letters on post-routes, are prohibited. Exchanges of newspapers between editors pass free.

Members of Congress may frank letters not weighing over 2 ounces.

The rates on $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters conveyed between places in Oregon and California and places on the Atlantic, is 40 cents each; and between one Post-town and another in California, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Letters, per half-ounce, to Bremen, paid or unpaid, mailed at N.Y., 24c.; within 300 miles of N.Y., 20c.; over 300 miles, 34c. per U.S. Mail Packets. If to Prussia, 12 cents additional; to Hamburg, 6c. do. If to Austria, 18; Bavaria, 22; Switzerland, 21; Egypt, 37; each additional, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter. To Denmark, 22; Sweden, 39; St. Petersburg, Russia, 24; each additional, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The postages payable on $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letters by the British West India Mail Steamers, are, if for any British West India Island, 25 cents; for Martinique, Havana, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, or other island not British, 50 cents; for Chagres, Panama, Valparaiso, or any port on the Pacific, 75 cents; *1 letters for Havana, per steamers, are 25 cents.

The Washington Union states that the postal difficulties with England and her Colonies are, in the main, adjusted—a uniform rate of sea and port postage, not to exceed 24 cents, is agreed upon—the inland rates—5 to 10 cents here, and 2 to 4 in Britain—are to be added. We regret that a quarter of a dollar was not adopted, as in full for any distance, between any place in the United States and every place in the United Kingdom. Beside the U. S. monthly steamboat line, between New-York, Southampton and Bremen, (3,800 miles), a steamer runs twice a month between Charleston and Havana. On the 1st of Dec. 1848, the Falcon was to sail from New-York to Chagres, (via Havana), whence the U. S. mail is to be regularly conveyed overland to Panama, where the California steam-packet will be in waiting to carry it to Astoria in Oregon, via San Francisco and other ports in California. The distance from New-York to Astoria, via Chagres, is 7,500 miles, and to be traversed in a month; Chagres to New-York, 2,860 miles.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS.

The following statement will show the sums paid over, at the offices named, to the U. S. as net revenue, and the compensation retained by each Postmaster for his trouble, during the year ending June 30, 1847:

[EXPLANATION.—The sums of each Post Office is placed first, as 'Augusta'; then the amount of the Postmaster's net compensation in Dollars, thus: '993'; and lastly, the net year's revenue, paid over to the U. S. thus: '1969.' Clerk-hire is allowed at the offices marked with a (*) etc.]

Maine.—Augusta, 993—1,969; Bath, 1,001—2,061; Freeport, 251—252; Houlton, 405—300; Machias, 316—387; *1 Portland, 2,000—3,001; Robbinston, 578—159.—Vermont.—Verreunes, 413—693.

New-Hampshire.—Charleston, 235—225; Concord, 1,089—2,442; Manchester, 1,270—3,520.

Massachusetts.—*†Boston, (Nath. Green), 827—77,863.—(Blue-Book, 1847, p. 30); Danvers, 406—579; Dedham, 431—657; Fall River, 1,276—2,793; Falmouth, 237—239; Fitchburg, 697—1,357; Greenfield, 562—813; *Lowell, 1,457—9,660; Lynn, 826—1,790; *New-Bedford, 1,707—6,219; Newburyport, 1,127—3,166; Pittsfield, 1,010—1,980; Salem, 1,160—4,128; Springfield, 1,785—4,821; Worcester, 1,893—5,893.

Rhode Island.—*†Providence, 1,772—14,311; Newport, 1,568—3,141.

Connecticut.—*†Hartford, 1,914—4,062; Litchfield, 432—528; N. London, 1,116—2,256; *New-Haven, 1,237—8886; Norwich, 1,184—3,461; Southington, 298—310.

New-York.—*†Albany, 1,709—13,829; Auburn, 1,378—3,891; Bath, 598—818; Brookline, 1,834—6,696; Brownville, 306—287; Canandaigua, 1,084—2,079; Catskill, 683—970; Delhi, 421—461; Geneva, 1,460—3,259; Hudson, 3,086—1,895; Lewiston (frontier), 1,097—160; Lockport, 1,246—2,937; Newburg, 1,087—2,068; *†Buffalo, 2,000—9,877; *†New-York, 2,000—207,590; Oswego, 1,491—3,930; Poughkeepsie, 1,411—2,959; *Rochester, 1,071—11,989; Saratoga Springs, 1,019—1,722; Syracuse, 1,720—5,017; Troy, 913—9,304; *†Utica, 1,035—6,127; Watertown, 1,031—2,002; Williamsburgh, 300—470.

Pennsylvania.—Bristol, 329—325; *Harrisburg, 1,243—7,767; Carlisle, 1,033—1,789; Easton, 1,141—2,400; *†Erie, 1,842—no revenue; Lancaster, 1,305—3,340; Montrose, 344—310; *†Philadelphia, 2,000—104,384; *†Pittsburg, 2,000—19,096; Reading, 1,215—3,041.

Maryland.—*†Baltimore, 2,000—51,817; Cumberland, 1,070—2,572.

District of Columbia.—Georgetown, 1,352—2,594; *†Washington, 2,000—178,788.

Virginia.—*†Wheeling, 2,000—23; Alexandria, 1,491—2,951; Boydton, 278—229; Fredericksburgh, 1,156—1,863; Lynchburg, 1,531—2,801; *†Norfolk, 1,557—5,875; *†Petersburg, 1,349—4,621; *†Richmond, 1,306—17,117; Winchester, 1,034—1,979.

North Carolina.—Fayetteville, 1,009—1,549; Mulberry, 1—1; Poorford, 1—1; Prosperity, 3—4; Raleigh, 1,493—1,065; Wilmington, 1,586—3,763.

S. Carolina.—Columbia, 1,736—3,640; *†Charleston, 1,550—25,405; New-Prospect, 11—14; Rice's Mills, 3 qrs, 68 cts.—33 cts.; Saxby, 28 cts.—57 cts.

Georgia.—*†Savannah, 1,420—10,313; *†Columbus, 1,976—2,131; Macon, 1,899—4,375; *†Augusta.

Alabama.—*†Huntsville, 1,496—592; *†Montgomery, 1,935—1,162; *†Mobile, 1,248—15,726.

Louisiana.—Baton Rouge, 704—890; *†New-Orleans, 2,000—53,351.

Kentucky.—*†Mayville, 1,883—121; *†Lexington, 1,318—4782; *†Louisville, 1,985—10,895; Frankfort, 1,131—2,359.—*Michigan.*—*†Detroit, 2,000—3,417.

Ohio.—*†Cincinnati, 1,825—33,718; *†Columbus, 1,532—3,517; *†Cleveland, 1,171—7,809; Dayton, 1,403—3,346; *†Toledo, 1,930—176; Zanesville, 1,452—2,902; Chillicothe, 1,206—2,088.

Illinois.—*†Chicago, 1,723—1,760; Springfield, 1,170—1,994; Avoca, 11—11.

Missouri.—Jefferson City, 443—463; *†St. Louis, 1,846—19,133.

POSTMASTERS AND CLERKS' COMPENSATION.

Beside the above compensations to Postmasters for their individual services, 600 to 700 clerks are paid to assist them, salaries of \$120 to \$2000 each, as follows: Albany office, to 17 clerks \$5,093; Augustin \$3,711; Baltimore, to 17 clerks \$9,800; Boston, 41 clerks, at \$400 to \$1,200—\$16,100; Buffalo, 17 clerks, at \$200 to \$1,240—\$7,700; Charleston, 1 at \$1,800—7, \$3,390; Chicago \$5,093; Cincinnati \$6,770; Columbus, Ohio, \$4,917; Detroit \$4,480; Harrisburg \$2,200; Louisville \$3,000; Mobile \$3,900; New-Orleans \$11,000; New-York, M. Monson \$2,000, J. Benedict \$1,500, W. B. Taylor \$1,700; 57 others, at \$600, \$1,200, and under, \$25,000

nearly; Philadelphia, 90 clerks \$17,500 nearly; Pittsburg \$3,800; Portland \$3,980; Richmond \$3,630; St. Louis \$5,606; Washington, 21 clerks, at \$144 to \$1,725 each—\$19,300; Wheeling \$5,700, and others which we have omitted.

The Blue-Book does not show the gross revenue at each office, nor the allowances, and for what objects. When it pretends to state the compensation it very often deceives. Who will believe that the P. M. of Boston, collects, perhaps, \$100,000 of revenue for \$27, while \$1,568 are paid at Newport for remitting \$3,141, and \$5,678 at Springfield and Worcester for remitting \$7,786? The gross revenue at New-York is understood to be nearly \$300,000 a-year. What becomes of the difference between that sum, and the \$210,000 placed in the Blue-Book? Who supposes that Mr. Morris's income is only \$2,000, or Mr. Green's just \$827? In Chicago, a large commercial city, \$6,322 are retained for salaries. What is the amount actually collected there, including the dues for boxes, (charged at New-York \$4 each?) We have heard the box-rent revenue calculated at \$100,000 to \$250,000. What part of the \$15,000 thus paid in at New-York, finds its way into the public chest, and where does one cent of it appear on the public accounts? The incomes, in many cases, seem very inconsistent with each other, and often with the service performed. Give the people the election of their Postmasters, and that service will be done cheaper and better. Why should a man who draws customers to his store, retain \$1,000 out of \$2,200 collected, or in proportion, while his neighbors transact tenfold the business for the same money? Why should P. Ms. who collect \$5 or \$10 a-year for the public, receive free and frank their own letters?

Marseus, a clerk in the New-York office, receiving \$53 per month, was convicted many months since, on the clearest evidence, of stealing letters. We have not heard that he was punished there. Perhaps legal quibbles stand in the way. Had he not been found out, honest, faithful clerks would have been blamed for his knavery. *In the rates paid to clerks, as wages, we can see no system—merely the caprice of some controlling functionary. Distributing offices require extra clerks. We have thus distinguished them (†). There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of post-offices, *famly* concerns, yielding from 7 cents to \$11 per quarter, and conferring the franking privilege. Why continue to incur the expense of delays, mail-openings, extended routes, circulars, reports, accounts, audits, &c., at places where there is no mail-business done? Better it were to give the Union that great boon, a two cents paid and four cents unpaid rate of postage, abolish what is useless, introduce a simple system with real accountability to the public, instead of the appearance of it, proportion the compensation equally to the real service done, and forbid those who are entrusted with mail correspondence to busy themselves in electioneering contests. The undue increase of post-office patronage, enjoyed by the Federal Executive, in 1840 and 1848, failed to strengthen the administrations of Van Buren and Polk. One man has an office with too much emolument; ten office-seekers join the opposition in the hope of getting that office. If patronage without principle would have elected Cass, or kept Van Buren in favor, they had the full benefit of it, especially the former. Universal education, the union of example and precept, in sight of the rising generation, this is the cornerstone of elective institutions. What Whig Congressman is ready to introduce a bill to give the choice of our Postmasters to the people in their towns, cities and other localities? Our opponents talked of reform; may Whigs in office prove to be the true democrats.

* We desire to direct public attention to the embezzlement case of Richard Keys, Baltimore.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Narrative of Events Concluded from Whig Almanac for 1847, p. 38.

OUR Narrative of Events, last year, left Gen. Scott, the Commander-in-Chief, and his gallant Army, in possession of the City of Mexico; Santa Anna retiring toward Puebla with the remains of his forces; Peña-y-Peña, whom he had left in possession of the supreme power, vainly endeavoring to assemble the Mexican Congress; Gen. Taylor encamped at Walnut Springs, near Monterey, a portion of his troops having been withdrawn by order of the President; and California in possession of our Military authorities, among whom a dispute had arisen whether Gen. Kearney or Col. Frémont was the rightful Governor. The Mexican ports in the Gulf, and also on the Ocean, with few exceptions, were in our possession. Gen. Wool had joined Taylor some time before the battle of Buena Vista.

Gen. Scott, whose prudence, military experience and bravery, at the head of the army, had achieved many brilliant victories, was rewarded by a letter of recall from Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, and Gen. Butler took his place.

On the 22d of Feb. 1848, the President laid before the Senate of the United States a Treaty of Peace, which had been negotiated by Mr. Nicholas P. Trist of Va. with Commissioners appointed by Mexico, whose Government was fully aware, on the 2d of that month, when the Treaty was signed, that Mr. Trist had been previously recalled. Mr. Polk spoke of "the magnanimous forbearance exhibited toward Mexico," advised the ratification of the compact, with some modifications, and communicated a copy of his instructions to Mr. Slidell of the 10th of Nov. 1845. Mr. Polk was then of the opinion, that "it would be difficult to raise a point of honor between the United States and so feeble and distracted a power as Mexico;" and expressed a desire that Mr. Slidell would endeavor to obtain the Rio Grande as a boundary, from its mouth to its source, and thence North to 42° North latitude—and authorized him to offer the Mexicans twenty-five millions of dollars, if they would also consent to cede Upper California.

The Treaty negotiated by Mr. Trist was modified and agreed to by the Senate; and, as thus amended, passed the Senate of Mexico, at Queretaro, on the 25th of May thereafter. Messrs. A. H. Sevier, a Senator from Arkansas, and Nathan Clifford, the Attorney-General, were accredited as Commissioners to exchange ratifica-

tions of the successful negotiation, and the latter was ordered to remain in Mexico as the resident Minister from this Republic.

On the 29th of May, Gen. Butler announced to the Army that Mexico was to be immediately evacuated; next day Gen. Herrera was elected President, by the vote of eleven States to five.

Santa Anna's troops gradually dispersed; and he escaped to Kingston, Jamaica, where, on the 5th of May, he fixed his residence. Gen. Paredes opposed the peace, and the cession of Texas, California and New-Mexico; and on the 20th of June raised the standard of revolt, aided by the celebrated Padre Jarauta. On the 18th of July, he was defeated at Guajuato, by Bustamante, and totally routed. The Padre was taken prisoner and immediately shot. Paredes escaped.

In his Message of Jan. 12, 1848, Mr. Polk mentioned that "Paredes had evaded the vigilance of our combined forces by land and sea, and made his way back to Mexico from the exile into which he had been driven." On the 15th of May, 1846, the President thus provided for the return of Santa Anna:

"The Commander of our Naval Forces in the Gulf, is directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna and suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither."

In Yucatan, the Indians, under a chief of the name of Jacinto Pat, had obtained signal successes over the whites, but were effectually repulsed in July, 1848; the Mexican authorities, in the previous month, having advanced \$30,000 and 2,000 muskets, with munitions of war, in aid of the Yucatahese.

Tranquillity being established throughout Mexico, the United-States forces evacuated Vera Cruz on the 1st of August.

Texas is estimated as containing 325,520 square miles of 640 acres each; California, 448,691 sq. miles; New-Mexico, 77,387 sq. miles. The Commissioner of the Land Office computes the extent of country added to the Union West of the Rio Grande, at 526,078 sq. ms. making the area of our Republic, 3,311,110 square miles. The area of the Federal States in 1840, was 1,337,000 square miles.

On the justice of our quarrel with Mexico, we gave to our readers last year the reasonings of Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin. Mr. C. M. Clay thus describes the condition of the Mexicans:

"The extreme dryness of Mexico makes irrigation necessary in most parts of the country, and the scarcity of water and the habits of the people

tors arose from their seats, and the parents of the fortunate man obtained an exemption from all taxes. He who had saved the whole Army or the camp, obtained, by the decree of the Senate and the people, the Crown of Grass. When the younger Decius, the Consul who fell heroically in the War of the Samnites, obtained this honor, he offered to the gods a hundred oxen."

We are too sparing of the title of hero, and too sparing of the title of monarch, who signalized himself by his public approval of a true American crown and

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster-General, CAVE JOHNSON, Ten., \$6,000. Assistant Postmasters-General, Selah R. Hobbie, N. Y.; William J. Brown, Ky.; John Marris, Ireland—\$2,500 each.

Chief Clerk, William H. Dundas, Va., \$2,000. Clerks—3 at \$1,600 each; 13 at \$1,400; 15 at \$1,200; 8 at \$1,000; also 8 other persons.

Of \$167,045, paid in 1846-7, to clerks, & (including P. O. Auditor's office, \$59,861 of the above clerks, &c., and \$3,056 for count

Special Agents, &c., J. Holbrook, \$1,000; Alexander, \$1,750; D. Toler, \$1,321; \$1,511; S. R. Hobbie, \$1,185, besides

Congress voted, July 10, 1846, for service of 1848-9, \$2,465,700; for mails within the Union to and from

\$155,000; compensation of P. O. Clerks, \$35,000; for blocks, \$18,000; clerks in charge of

\$30,000, miscellaneous, \$1,000; Aug. 3, other \$274,600, to be paid out of the U. S. Mail between New-York and New Orleans, and between New-York and Rome

Chicago; and between New-York and San Diego, San Francisco, and Mexico by the mail route, the most important of the country. Bigotry

The latest annual report of the Postmaster-General shows, that the mail routes of the country, and the corruption of the mind—the corruptions of the water, and the corruption of the masters have ex-

mony, thousands of the people of Mexico are decreasing in population. There are 3,600,000 inhabitants. Since her independence, 186

15,146 Post Offices are falling off, her villages are depopulated, her Public Works falling to ruin."

ing the results of the War with Mexico may be mentioned an increase of the territory of the Public Territory, and of the quantity of

Public Lands placed at the mercy of the speculators; also of the Federal Debt and the Pension List. The expenses of the

state are augmented, and the great principle contended for in 1776 by our fathers, and embodied in their Declaration of Independence, that the right to self-government

is inalienable, is subverted, or rather exchanged for the international code of William of Normandy, George III. and their successors. It will not be asserted

that the people of New-Mexico are annexed to this Union of their free choice, nor that Mexico parted with half her territory till defeated and conquered, after many of our bravest citizens had perished in the struggle with a feeble people and an unfriendly climate.

Mexico was our sister Republic; she had adopted our form of Government, and sought our alliance. We were strong and powerful; she was weak, and badly governed. We might have given her friendly counsel, but preferred to foment Civil War in Texas, and aided in establishing Slavery in its worst form, throughout realms in which she had abolished it.

...the United States of America, and the Mexican Republic, was concluded and signed at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

In the name of Almighty God: The United States of America and the Mexican Republic, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which happily exists between the two Republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence whereas the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for this purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas F. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardino Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic:

ART. I. There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

ART. II. Immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, a Convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the General-in-Chief of the Forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the forces, constitutional order may be reestablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occasion.

ART. III. Immediately upon the ratification of the present Treaty by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this Treaty shall be

WILLIAM WALKER

...the ...grave ...over ...a friend ...good may ...of Negro ...be kept ...quations ...STATES OF

the Government of the ratifications exchange on blockading any the former (under the latter) at the earliest of all troops of the Mexican Government, selected by the Mexican Government, such as may be necessary to be sent to the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

low the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty.

It is also agreed that if any Mexicans shall be held as captives by any savage or other uncivilized tribes within the limits of the United States, as established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will cause the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ART. V. The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the Southern boundary of New-Mexico; thence, Westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New-Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence, Northward, along the western line of New-Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The Southern and Western limits of New-Mexico, mentioned in the article, are those laid down in the map entitled "Map of the United States, as organized and defined by various Acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best authorities Revised Edition Published at New-York in 1847, by J. Distenel" Of which map a copy is added to this Treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean distant one marine league due South of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mericano*, of which plan a copy is herewith added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in compliance of the above stipulation, shall be completed within three months after the exchange of ratifications, and such entire amount, deducting the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

ART. IV. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitively restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this Treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, orders shall be dispatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The City of Mexico, within the line of entrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the Territory of the Mexican Republic by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if possible; and the Mexican Government hereby engaging, as in and by the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them; and the inhabi-

If, however, the ratification of this Treaty by the two parties should not take place in time to al-

collect the inhabitants into cities or villages. The land itself is owned by a few large proprietors, not the least of whom are the priests. The great mass of the people are serfs, with but few more rights than American slaves. It is true that the children of serfs are not of necessity also serfs, but debt brings Slavery, and the wages allowed by law almost always perpetuate it. Here then is the secret of the success of our arms. I conversed freely with the tenantry and soldiers in all Mexico, and where they are not filled with religious enthusiasm against us, they care not who rules them, American or Mexican masters. If all the Mexican soldiers were freeholders and freemen, not one of all the American Army could escape from her borders. The soldiers are caught up in the haciendas and the streets of the towns, by force confined in some prison or convent, there drilled, clothed, armed, and then sent to the regular army. Such men avow their resolution to desert, or run, on the first occasion. Of near one thousand soldiers sent from Toluca, to the aid of Santa Anna at Mexico, not one hundred stood the battle.

"The whole people do not exceed eight millions, and of these about two millions are white and of mixed bloods; the remainder are native Indians: I never, in all Mexico, with the exception of foreigners in the Capital, saw a single white man at work. Wherever there is Slavery, there is labor dishonorable—it is more creditable to rob than to work. Yet Mexico surpasses the Slave States of America in manufactures. As Rome was overrun by the Barbarians, so is Mexico by the Americans; the Slaves will not fight, the masters are too few to defend the country. Bigotry in Religion has debased the mind—the corruptions of the Church have destroyed the morals of the people; the oppressions of the masters have exhausted the lands. Mexico is decreasing in population and resources. Since her independence, her revenues are falling off, her villages are decaying, her Public Works falling to ruin."

Among the results of the War with Mexico may be mentioned an increase of the Public Territory, and of the quantity of Public Lands placed at the mercy of speculators; also of the Federal Debt and the Pension List. The expenses of the State are augmented, and the great principle contended for in 1776 by our fathers, and embodied in their Declaration of Independence, that the right to self-government is inalienable, is subverted, or rather exchanged for the international code of William of Normandy, George III, and their successors. It will not be asserted that the people of New-Mexico are annexed to this Union of their free choice, nor that Mexico parted with half her territory till defeated and conquered, after many of our bravest citizens had perished in the struggle with a feeble people and an unfriendly climate.

Mexico was our sister Republic; she had adopted our form of Government, and sought our alliance. We were strong and powerful: she was weak, and badly governed. We might have given her friendly counsel, but preferred to foment Civil War in Texas, and aided in establishing Slavery in its worst form, throughout realms in which she had abolished it.

Finally, we annexed of her territories to ours a country equal, in extent, to the South of Europe. What was the dismemberment of Poland by despotic Monarchs, when compared with the spoliation of Mexico, by a free Republic? Our brave warriors got glory or a grave, and the struggle for the mastery has already begun between those among us who would extend African bondage over regions yet untrodden by Man, and the friends of principles which the wise and good of every land revere and cherish. Good may come out of evil if the influences of Negro Slavery and Land Monopoly can be kept far removed from our recent acquisitions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS A Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, was concluded and signed at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic:

ART. I. There shall be firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, without exception of places or persons.

ART. II. Immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, a Convention shall be entered into between a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed by the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be reestablished, as regards the political, administrative, and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

ART. III. Immediately upon the ratification of the present Treaty by the Government of the United States, orders shall be transmitted to the commanders of their land and naval forces, requiring the latter (provided this Treaty shall then

have been ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, and the ratifications exchanged,) immediately to desist from blockading any Mexican ports; and requiring the former (under the same condition,) to commence, at the earliest moment practicable, withdrawing all troops of the United States then in the interior of the Mexican Republic, to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the seaports not exceeding thirty leagues; and such evacuation of the interior of the Republic shall be completed with the least possible delay; the Mexican Government hereby binding itself to afford every facility in its power for rendering the same convenient to the troops on their march and in their new positions, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. In like manner, orders shall be dispatched to the persons in charge of the custom-houses at all ports occupied by the forces of the United States, requiring them (under the same condition,) immediately to deliver possession of the same to the persons authorized by the Mexican Government to receive it, together with all bonds and evidences of debt for duties on importations and exportations not yet fallen due. Moreover a faithful and exact account shall be made out, showing the entire amount of all duties on imports and on exports collected at such custom-houses or elsewhere in Mexico by authority of the United States, from and after the day of ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the Mexican Republic; and also an account of the cost of collection, and such entire amount, deducting only the cost of collection, shall be delivered to the Mexican Government, at the city of Mexico, within three months after the exchange of ratifications.

The evacuation of the Capital of the Mexican Republic by the troops of the United States, in virtue of the above stipulation, shall be completed in one month after the orders there stipulated for shall have been received by the commander of said troops, or sooner, if possible.

ART. IV. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty, all castles, forts, territories, places, and possessions, which have been taken or occupied by the forces of the United States during the present war, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as about to be established by the following article, shall be definitely restored to the said Republic, together with all the artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, and other public property, which were in the said castles and forts when captured, and which shall remain there at the time when this Treaty shall be duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic. To this end, immediately upon the signature of this Treaty, orders shall be dispatched to the American officers commanding such castles and forts, securing against the removal or destruction of any such artillery, arms, apparatus of war, munitions, or other public property. The City of Mexico, within the inner line of entrenchments surrounding the said city, is comprehended in the above stipulations, as regards the restoration of artillery, apparatus of war, &c.

The final evacuation of the Territory of the Mexican Republic by the forces of the United States, shall be completed in three months from the said exchange of ratifications, or sooner, if possible; the Mexican Government hereby engaging, as in the foregoing article, to use all means in its power for facilitating such evacuation, and rendering it convenient to the troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this Treaty by both parties should not take place in time to al-

low the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-Chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to extend from the first day of May to the first day of November.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ART. V. The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the Southern boundary of New-Mexico; thence, Westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New-Mexico (which runs north of the town called *Paso*;) to its western termination; thence, Northward, along the western line of New-Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the River Gila, (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The Southern and Western limits of New-Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "Map of the United States, as organized and defined by various Acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised Edition. Published at New-York in 1847, by J. Disturnell." Of which map a copy is added to this Treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean distant one marine league due South of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782, by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the Atlas to the voyage of the schooners *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, of which plan a copy is herewith added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both Republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the

date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and mark out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two Republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own Constitution.

ART. VI. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all times, have a free and uninterrupted passage by the Gulf of California, and by the River Colorado below its confluence with the Gila, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line defined in the preceding article; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the River Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican Government.

If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon the River Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries.

ART. VII. The River Gila, and the part of the Rio Bravo del Norte lying below the Southern boundary of New-Mexico, being agreeably to the fifth article, divided in the middle between the two Republics, the navigation of the Gila and of the Bravo below said boundary shall be free and common to the vessels and citizens of both countries; and neither shall, without the consent of the other, construct any work that may impede or interrupt, in whole or in part, the exercise of this right; not even for the purpose of favoring new methods of navigation. Nor shall any tax or contribution, under any denomination or title, be levied upon vessels or persons navigating the same, or upon merchandise or effects transported thereon, except in the case of landing upon one of their shores. If, for the purpose of making the said rivers navigable, or for maintaining them in such state, it should be necessary or advantageous to establish any tax or contribution, this shall not be done without the consent of both Governments.

The stipulations contained in the present article shall not impair the Territorial rights of either Republic within its established limits.

ART. VIII. Mexicans now established in Territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present Treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said Territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories, may either retain the title and rights of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year

from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said Territories property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

ART. IX. Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding articles, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States), to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

ART. X. [Stricken out.]

ART. XI. Considering that a great part of the Territories which, by the present Treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclusive control of the Government of the United States, and whose incursions within the Territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme, it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States, whenever this may be necessary; and that, when they cannot be prevented, they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted—all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed within its own Territory, against its own citizens.

It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican, or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the Territory of either of the two Republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican Territory by such Indians.

And in the event of any person or persons captured within Mexican Territory by Indians, being carried into the Territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself, in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its Territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures, and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives, who, in the meantime shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence, of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens through any other channel, of the existence of

Mexican captives within its Territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And, finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said Territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its Indian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged themselves to restrain.

ART. XII. In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present Treaty, the Government of the United States engages to pay to the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Immediately after this Treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the City of Mexico, in the gold or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining twelve millions of dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual installments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Mexican Government, and the first of the installments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual installment as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such installment from the beginning shall also be paid.

ART. XIII. The United States engage, moreover, to assume and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the Conventions between the two Republics severally concluded on the 11th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three; so that the Mexican Republic shall be absolutely exempt, for the future, from all expense whatever on account of the said claims.

ART. XIV. The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this Treaty; which discharge shall be final and perpetual, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners, provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed.

ART. XV. The United States, exonerating Mexico from all demands on account of the claims of their citizens mentioned in the preceding article, and considering them entirely and forever canceled, whatever their amount may be, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter

millions of dollars. To ascertain the validity and amount of those claims, a Board of Commissioners shall be established by the Government of the United States, whose awards shall be final and conclusive; provided that, in deciding upon the validity of each claim, the Board shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules of decision prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified Convention, concluded at the City of Mexico on the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and in no case shall an award be made in favor of any claim not embraced by these principles and rules.

If, in the opinion of the said Board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, any books, records, or documents, in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim, the Commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as Congress may designate, make an application in writing for the same, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be transmitted by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the Mexican Government engages, at the earliest possible moment after the receipt of such demand, to cause any of the books, records, or documents, so specified, which shall be in their possession or power, (or authenticated copies or extracts of the same,) to be transmitted to the said Secretary of State, who shall immediately deliver them over to the said Board of Commissioners: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made by, or at the instance of, any claimant, until the facts which it is expected to prove by such books, records, or documents, shall have been stated under oath or affirmation.

ART. XVI. Each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the entire right to fortify whatsoever point within its Territory it may judge proper so to fortify for its security.

ART. XVII. The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded at the City of Mexico on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, except the additional article and except so far as the stipulations of the said Treaty may be incompatible with any stipulation contained in the present Treaty, is hereby revived for the period of eight years from the day of the exchange of ratification of this Treaty, with the same force and virtue as if incorporated therein; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserve to itself the right, at any time after the said period of eight years shall have expired, to terminate the same by giving one year's notice of such intention to the other party.

ART. XVIII. All supplies whatever for troops of the United States in Mexico, arriving at ports in the occupation of such troops previous to the final evacuation thereof, although subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses at such ports, shall be entirely exempt from duties and charges of any kind: the Government of the United States hereby engaging and pledging its faith to establish, and vigilantly to enforce, all possible guards for securing the revenue of Mexico, by preventing the importation, under cover of this stipulation, of any articles other than such, both in kind and in quantity, as shall really be wanted for the use and consumption of the forces of the United States during the time they may remain in Mexico. To this end it shall be the duty of all officers and agents of the United States to denounce to the Mexican authorities at the respective ports any attempts at a fraudulent abuse of this stipulation which they may know of or may

have reason to suspect, and to give to such authorities all the aid in their power with regard thereto; and every such attempt, when duly proved and established by sentence of a competent tribunal, shall be punished by the confiscation of the property so attempted to be fraudulently introduced.

ART. XIX. With respect to all merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, imported into ports of Mexico while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, whether by citizens of either Republic, or by citizens or subjects of any neutral nation, the following rules shall be observed:

1. All such merchandise, effects and property, if imported previously to the restoration of the custom-houses to the Mexican authorities, as stipulated for in the third article of this Treaty, shall be exempt from confiscation, although the importation of the same be prohibited by the Mexican Tariff.

2. The same perfect exemption shall be enjoyed by all such merchandise, effects, and property imported subsequently to the restoration of the custom-houses, and previously to the sixty days fixed in the following article for the coming into force of the Mexican Tariff at such ports respectively; the said merchandise, effects, and property being, however, at the time of their importation, subject to the payment of duties, as provided for in the said following article.

3. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the two rules foregoing, shall, during their continuance at the place of importation, and upon their leaving such place for the interior, be exempt from all duty, tax, or impost of every kind, under whatsoever title or denomination. Nor shall they be there subjected to any charge whatsoever upon the sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior while such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican Tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, and existing in any port of Mexico, shall have the right to re-ship the same, exempt from all tax, impost, or contribution whatever.

With respect to the metals or other property, exported from any Mexican port while in the occupation of the forces of the United States, and previously to the restoration of the custom-house at such port, no person shall be required by the Mexican authorities, whether general or State, to pay any tax, duty, or contribution upon any such exportation, or in any manner to account for the same to the said authorities.

ART. XX. Through consideration for the interests of Commerce generally, it is agreed that if less than sixty days should elapse between the date of the signature of this Treaty and the restoration of the custom-houses, conformably with the stipulation in the third article, in such case all

merchandise, effects, and property whatsoever, arriving at the Mexican ports after the restoration of the said custom-houses and previously to the expiration of sixty days after the day of the signature of this Treaty, shall be admitted to entry; and no other duties shall be levied thereon than the duties established by the Tariff found in force at such custom-houses at the time of the restoration of the same; and to all such merchandise, effects, and property, the rules established by the preceding article shall apply.

ART. XXI. If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two Republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this Treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the Political or Commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using for this end mutual representations and pacific negotiations; and if by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one Republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation; and, should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case.

ART. XXII. If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war should unhappily break out between the two Republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules—absolutely, where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible:

1. The merchants of either Republic then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months for those dwelling at the seaports,) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to. Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the Territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, merchants, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed, and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable

price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected, and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prisons, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual, officer, or other prisoner shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits assigned him, shall afterward be found in arms, previously to his being regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such rations as are allowed to a common soldier in its own service; the value of all which supplies shall, at the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld as a compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each party shall be allowed to keep a Commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself, with every cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other; which Commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its stipulations are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the law of nature or of nations.

ART. XXIII. This Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratification shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, or at the seat of Government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace,

Friendship, Limits and Settlement; and have hereunto affixed our Seals respectively.

Done in quadruplicate, at the City of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight

N. P. TRIST, [L. S.]
 LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]
 BERNARDO COUTO, [L. S.]
 MIGL. ATRISTAIN, [L. S.]

And, whereas, the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Queretaro on the thirtieth day of May last, by Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, Commissioners on the part of the Government of the United States, and by Senor Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, on the part of that Government:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and [L. S.] of the Independence of the United States the seventy-third. JAMES K. POLK.
 By the President: JAMES BOOMAN, Sec'y of State.

ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE XVTH ARTICLE OF THE PRECEDING TREATY.

First and Fifth Articles of the unratified Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, of the twentieth of November, 1843.

ART. I. All claims of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the Government of the United States, which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed; and all claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which, for whatever cause, were not submitted to, nor considered, nor finally decided, by the Commission, nor by the arbiter appointed by the Convention of 1839, and which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter specified, shall be referred to four Commissioners, who shall form a Board, and shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two Commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Mexican Republic, and the other two by the President of the United States, with the approbation and consent of the Senate. The said Commissioners, thus appointed, shall, in presence of each other, take an oath to examine and decide impartially the claims submitted to them, and which may lawfully be considered, according to the proofs which shall be presented, the principles of right and justice, the law of nations, and the Treaties between the two Republics.

ART. V. All claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which were considered by the Commissioners, and referred to the umpire appointed under the Convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, and which were not decided by him, shall be referred to and decided by the umpire to be appointed, as provided by this Convention, on the points submitted to the umpire under the late Convention, and his decision shall be final and conclusive. It is also agreed that, if the respective Commissioners shall deem it expedient, they may submit to the said arbiter new arguments upon the said claims.

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is an old saying in Europe, that "There's room enough in America for everybody;" and, during 1848, 350,000 settlers, according to late estimates, will have left their homes in the Old World with the expectation of improving their circumstances and increasing their chances of happiness in the New. There are thousands of millions of acres of what are called the Public Lands; the Western Passage Company offer to convey passengers from New-York to Chicago, 1,525 miles, or to Milwaukee, 1,445 miles, by canals and steamboats, in ten days, for \$3; and if the poor man with a large family could but get rid of the \$100 tax on his 80 acre wild lot; if the speculation and land jobbing were effectually checked by the prohibition (as in Republican Rome 2,000 years since) of any larger estate in the hands of one man than 360 or 640 acres; and if the curse of negro Slavery were excluded from the yet unpeopled West, the progress of free institutions would be unimpeded from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the crowded cities of the Atlantic seaboard would get rid of an uneasy surplus population, which could well be spared in the East, and would soon find itself in a thriving and prosperous condition on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri.

The Land Office Report of Dec., 1848, mentions that the public domain lies in 12 States, and in the Territories, and covers 1,584,243,000 acres, of which 142,026,003 have been sold. Of the unsold lands, there are, in Ohio 875,465 acres; in Illinois, 15,593,976 acres; in Indiana, 3,572,645; in Wisconsin, 28,863,763; in Iowa, 29,888,068; in Missouri, 20,766,740; in Arkansas, 27,669,220; in Louisiana, 21,677,775; in Mississippi, 11,815,040; in Alabama, 17,516,346; and in Florida, 36,137,137 acres. During 1847, the land sales were 2,521,305 acres, also 1,445,240 acres in first 9 months of 1848. Mexican land warrants have been located on 1,775,520 acres; Mexican war warrants have been issued for 6,505,960 acres.

Ohio was a wilderness 50 years since, having a few thousand souls scattered over its fertile plains; it is now a great and powerful community of nearly two millions of free, independent and happy citizens. Thirty-eight years since, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, contained but 42,564 inhabitants; they are now the home of 2,750,000 Americans. The railroad, steamboat and canal have been of infinite service to them, and the electric telegraph forms an additional bond of union. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, New-York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, New-Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Galena are already united by the telegraph, and every important event that happens in any one of these cities is communicated with more than lightning speed to the inhabitants of all the others.

Within the last twelvemonth, Henry O'Reilly and his associates have completed about 2,000 miles of electric telegraph, and Amos Kendall, S. F. B. Morse, and their coadjutors, nearly 1,500 more, aside from lines previously constructed by both parties. On almost all these lines, the electro-magnetic system of telegraphing, of which Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Mr. Morse, Professor Steinheil and others, claim to have been the inventors, is in use; although a company between New-York and Philadelphia employs successfully the instrument invented by Professor Heuse, which prints messages in Roman characters of Pica size, quite distinctly. The latest, and it is a wonderful improvement upon all the others, is the instrument made by Alexander Bain.

Bain's Telegraph is patented in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, France, and Belgium; O'Reilly has secured it for all his lines; associations are also about to use it on lines between New-York and Buffalo, and between New-York and Washington, the dividends on the old companies being equal to 20 per cent on the actual outlay, after paying all charges and O'Reilly, Marshall Lefferts, and others, with the support of the newspaper press in New-York and Boston, are to establish, immediately, a line from New-York to Halifax, through New-Haven, Boston, Portland, Calais, St. John, &c.—a route upon which competition is very much wanted. The trustees of the magnetic telegraph patents agreed with O'Reilly in 1845 that he should build certain lines, find the means, and give 25 per cent in stock for the use of the patent. He performed his part of the agreement, and then they went to law with him to get 50 per cent., that they might be enabled to control all his lines. Vexatious litigation was the result, which Bain's system will probably terminate by superseding the other in many places.

So swift is Bain's Chemical Telegraph in its operation, that it will record accurately the whole of President Polk's Message of Dec. 7, 1848, at a number of places or stations, agreed upon, in a line of 1,000 miles, more or less, within an hour or an hour and a half, according to the state of the weather; the Magnetic system required 24 hours to send the same Message, by the O'Reilly and Rogers lines, from Baltimore to the editors in St. Louis, Cleveland, Louisville, Pittsburg, &c., and even at that it was a most surprising feat.

When the types are set, it requires but a few minutes to throw off many copies of a newspaper or pamphlet; when a message is prepared by punching a number of small holes through long strips of paper, united ribbon-like, it can be sent along the wires at the rate of a newspaper column of reading matter in three minutes! A short message can be quickly prepared by one person, and still more rapidly transcribed at the other end of the line by another. Long messages, and many of them, would need a corps of compositors and transcribers, if required to be delivered in great haste; but if not, one person, in Europe or on board a steamer to Halifax, &c., could prepare many columns for the tour of the wires, at his leisure; business men might write their letters, get them prepared in any town in France, England, the United States or Canada; order them to be telegraphed at Halifax, Boston, or New-York; and direct their correspondents at the proper terminus to choose a confidential person or persons to transcribe the despatches from the telegraph record. A swift compositor can set over 6,000 ems, or 18,000 letters per 16 hours; Bain's messages can be prepared still quicker by one person; and where haste is requisite, dispatches can be divided among a number, like the *takes* in setting up a President's Message, or Treasury Report, in a news office. Without interfering with the Post Office Department, an analogous system might be established throughout the Union, based on electricity; but the Government should have no more to do with it than to protect it in its fair and lawful operations. Bain's instrument will probably give occupation to many thousands of persons before long; and, aided by phonography, abbreviations, a cypher, &c., an incalculable amount of business will be transacted by its means, at rates far below present prices. About 9,000 miles of telegraph are now in operation or ready for use, on this Continent, and a line of telegraph to California

and Oregon is seriously talked of: it would cost less than 10 miles of Massachusetts railroad.

The steamer and the railroad, like the telegraph, continue to increase in speed and usefulness; the cars now pass between Buffalo and Albany in less than 30 hours, charging but \$9 75 per passenger; many lines have been recently re-laid with a heavy T or H rail. Where human life is endangered on railroads from carelessness, we rejoice to perceive that juries give exemplary damages. The investments in railroads make an immense sum; Massachusetts alone has over 40 millions invested in 940 miles of road; and throughout the Union about 160 millions are thus employed, yielding a fair average revenue. Among many railroads now in progress towards completion, are,

the Hudson River, New-York and Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, New-York and New-Haven, Lake Champlain and Ogdenburg, Portland and Montreal, Kennebec and Portland, and Vermont Central. The Constitution of New-York requires general laws for incorporations where possible, and that State has passed a general enactment for the formation of railroad companies. The line of steamers from Oregon to New-York being now in operation, and the Panamá Isthmus railroad in a fair way to be speedily built, it may at length be said that railroads, canals, coasting and ocean steamers, and the telegraph, unite together almost all the countries in the world.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, REVENUE, DEBT, POSTAGES.

The imports, exports, revenue, &c. during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1848, were as follow:

Imports into the United States, foreign produce, and merchandize, value \$154,977,866, of which, to the value of \$21,128,010 were exported, leaving for domestic use, articles value \$133,849,856.—Exports from the U. S. domestic productions, value \$132,904,121, besides the above-mentioned amount of foreign goods.

Receipts into the U. S. Treasury, same year, exclusive of borrowed money \$35,436,750; being, from duties at the custom-houses, \$31,757,071—land sales, \$3,328,642—other sources, \$351,037.—Expenditures, exclusive of payments of national debt and interest, in same period, \$42,811,970.

Messrs. Polk and Walker's estimate of U. S. revenue and expenditure, during the year ending June 30, 1849, including money borrowed: Revenue, \$57,018,970, of which \$32,000,000 will be taken at the custom-houses, \$3,000,000 at land offices, \$1,200,000 from various other sources, and \$21,695,435 borrowed by authority of Congress, being part of the national debt.—Probable expenditure, same year, including interest on the national debt, and \$3,000,000 of payments due to Mexico, May 30, 1849, \$51,195,275.—The expenditures during 1849-50 are estimated at \$33,213,153, being, for ordinary expenses, \$25,874,050—for interest on the national debt, \$3,799,102, (to pay which the proceeds of land sales are mortgaged to our foreign and other creditors)—for Mexican compensation, \$3,540,000. These arrangements are made apparently with a view to leave large sums of borrowed money on call in the hands of favored institutions, agents, officers, &c. as before the war, while the country is taxed to pay the interest. There was famine in Europe in 1817, which enabled the U. S. to sell grain and provisions there, at high prices, value \$69,701,221; this drain of treasure from Europe made our money market easy. Mr. Polk affects to think differently, and ascribes our safety to the Sub-Treasury!

Mr. Polk states that the national debt, on July 6, 1848, amounted to \$65,778,450, of which he says half a million has been since paid. Our debt is small, he adds, as compared to that of most other nations. Including the debts of the states, and some of the cities, it is 300 millions, paying a yearly interest of nearly 17 millions, much of it being due to persons residing abroad.

Mr. Marcy estimates the expenditures for "the army proper," during 1849-50, at \$4,432,266: this is exclusive of pensions, a vast sum said to be paid to Indians in the wilderness, &c. &c. No dependence can be placed on such statements, judging by the past. Mr. Marcy's zeal for the postmasters extra is so overflowing that instead of keeping them a year idle, as has been done, he wants them added to the army lumber, with a

batch of doctors, &c. to cure them, and the necessary quantity of idle clerks to profess to look over their accounts. Borrowing, to be paid out of the blood and sweat of the pioneer of the west, is very easy, in the estimation of this corrupt instrument of the slavery; paying the troops, he tells us, is very laborious work. In May last, Messrs. Polk and Marcy wanted to send an army to Oregon to fight the Indians. In December, the President explains the origin of the quarrel thus: "A few thousand dollars in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians and prevented the war. A small amount properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet." In other words, the whites had seized upon the Indian hunting grounds, dispossessed the owners, and paid them nothing. Such was the cause of Seminoles and other wars with Indians, prior to 1848.

Mr. Cave Johnson's report of Dec. 2, 1848, shows, that during the year, up to July last, the gross revenue from postages amounted to \$4,571,077, being more than was annually received under the old rates, and \$425,184 above last year's income. The year's expenditures, including \$100,500 paid for services of Bremen steamers, amounted to \$4,198,845; thus leaving a surplus of profits on the conveyance of letters, &c. The mail routes were 163,208 miles in extent. Mr. Johnson recommends a five cents uniform postage rate on half ounce letters; 2 cents for paid and 4 for unpaid would be infinitely better, with postmasters elected by the people. The cost of transporting the mails, during 1847-8, was \$584,192, paid to railroad companies; \$262,019 to steamboat owners; \$54,063 to "agencies connected therewith;" \$796,992 for transportation in coaches; and \$751,500 when by other modes; foreign mail service, \$100,500. There were 4,017 mail contractors, 248 mail agents, 16,159 post-offices and postmasters, and of the latter 4,121 had been appointed within the year; 1,309 new offices had been opened, and 296 old ones stopped. The letter postage of 1847-8 amounted to \$3,550,304—the newspaper do. to \$767,334—a steady increase, caused by lowering the old absurd charges on letters. John L. Graham's charge, of \$49,787, for fitting up the old Dutch Church, New York, on lease, for a post-office, has been paid to him. The estimated post-office resources of 1849-50 amount to \$5,211,407. The 4 cents extra, charged for advertising in New York, and the two cents in many places, for but one delivery of letters, daily, over and above the postage rates, might be reduced, and fair incomes allowed to faithful carriers in large cities, for more prompt service. Private post-offices, as in New York, ought not to be required, with a surplus cent levied on each letter.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.

MAINE.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist'n. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. York	3498	4897	841	3216	5117	459
Oxford*	1531	3601	1301	1897	4595	397
4. Lincoln	5516	4670	987	4588	5354	461
2. Cumberland	4797	5689	1744	4483	6367	695
3. Franklin	886	1451	810	1152	1609	392
Kennebec	5056	3834	1656	5393	3535	561
5. Somerset	3445	2085	1008	2940	2590	485
Waldo	1789	3382	1107	1826	4661	816
6. Penobscot	3616	4581	1528	3378	4898	985
Piscataquis	837	1168	452	1047	1136	228
7. Aroostook	431	868	106	398	907	24
Hancock	2875	2318	247	1848	2508	105
Washington	2501	2449	449	2829	2505	77

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 35,125; Cass 39,830; Van Buren 12,096. Cass over Taylor 4,705.
 Total Polk, 1844: Clay 34,378; Polk 45,919; Birney 4,836. Polk over Clay 11,541.

* CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—York County, and 21 towns in Oxford, form District 1. Cumberland County is the 2d District. Kennebec and Franklin Counties, except the Town of Greene, compose District 3. Lincoln, the remainder of Oxford, and the town of Greene, form the 4th District. District 5 includes Waldo and Somerset Counties, except Vinalhaven. District 6, Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties. District 7, Hancock, Washington, and Aroostook Counties. T. of Greene, T. 63: C. 74; V. B. 65. Vinalhaven, T. 37; C. 99.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1848. 1844.

Counties	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
Barnstable	2015	802	516	2290	1415	251
Berkshire	3549	2367	1549	3656	3685	401
Bristol	4840	2170	2832	4872	4903	644
Dukes	290	153	81	302	255	24
Essex	8535	4678	5020	8518	5259	1887
Franklin	2133	1542	1645	2725	2047	423
Hampshire	3055	1070	1806	3725	1605	626
Hampden	3306	3061	1284	3416	3563	451
Middlesex	9854	6820	5964	9581	9124	1718
Nantucket	444	89	159	633	237	41
Norfolk	4739	2451	3538	5217	4227	888
Plymouth	3568	1847	5189	4449	3515	805
Suffolk	8895	5173	2152	8778	4659	509
Worcester	5827	3098	8545	3939	7562	2147

Total... 51,070 35,281 38,058 67,418 52,846 10,860
 Taylor over Cass 25,789; Van Buren over Cass 2,777; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 12,269.
 Clay over Polk 1,772; over all 3,712.

RHODE ISLAND.

1848. 1844.

Counties	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
Bristol	590	131	18	589	109
Kent	690	318	52	786	381
Newport	1146	205	109	1229	473
N. Shoreham	61	37	4		
Providence	3542	2515	366	3751	3192
Washington	750	450	149	967	712

Total... 8779 3648 750... 7322 4867
 Taylor over Cass 3,133; over Cass and Van Buren 2,403. Clay over Polk 2,455.

VERMONT.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Data & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Bennington	1556	1150	616	1856	1450	168
Rutland	2911	744	1377	3584	1578	333
Windham	3648	606	1463	2842	1768	386
2. Orange	1780	1414	1808	2076	1910	412
Windsor	3656	1103	1908	4669	1843	538
3. Addison	2558	319	1035	2527	772	512
Chittenden	1763	871	1516	1924	1444	386
Franklin	1456	691	1304	1872	1438	261
Grand Isle	311	150	104	589	165	
4. Caledonia	1387	1158	885	1762	1790	184
Essex	370	331	42	392	531	18
Lamoille	289	474	754	485	759	411
Orleans	1058	562	536	1192	833	245
Washington	1398	1163	1106	1650	2085	301

Total vote, 1848.—Taylor, 23,122; Cass, 10,848; Van Buren, 15,837. Taylor over Van Buren, 9,285; over Cass, 12,174.

Total vote, 1844.—Clay, 26,770; Polk, 18,041; Birney, 3,954. Clay over Polk, 8,729; over Polk and Birney, 4,775.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1848. 1844.

Dist'n. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Rocking'm	2710	3072	982	2873	4077	874
Strafford	1664	1912	485	1702	1802	330
2. Belknap	610	1769	334	864	1701	348
Carroll	539	1935	625	732	1816	235
Merrimack	1245	4218	1076	1589	3821	628
3. Cheshire	1881	2676	945	2356	2070	374
Hillsboro'	2799	4775	1257	3124	4583	615
4. Coos	230	1262	219	346	1364	106
Grafton	1927	4080	1104	2566	4046	631
Sullivan	1176	1806	523	1553	1944	330

Total... 14,781 27,783 7,560 17,866 27,160 4,161
 Cass over Taylor 12,962; over V. Buren 20,263; over all (1,112 scattering) 4,310.
 Polk over Clay 9,304; over Clay & Birney 5,095.

CONNECTICUT.

1848. 1844.

Dist'n. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Hartford	6000	5345	816	5259	5621	287
Tolland	1685	1612	191	1964	1950	120
2. Middlesex	2136	2162	361	2324	2345	406
New-Haven	5273	4516	806	5546	4726	229
3. N.-London	4020	3421	776	4081	3709	304
Windham	2268	2262	799	2620	2544	383
4. Fairfield	5696	4064	462	5368	4589	142
Litchfield	3918	3674	800	4668	4335	368

Total... 30,314 27,046 5005 32,832 29,941 1943
 Taylor over Cass 3,268; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 1,737.
 Clay over Polk 2,991; over Polk & Birney 1,068.
 Vote for Governor, April, 1849: Bissell, Whig, 30,851; Catlin, Loco, 28,099; Scattering 1,773. Bissell over all 379.

NEW-YORK.—By Congress Districts.

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir.
1. Queens	2444	1310	800	2547	2751	—
Suffolk	2180	1051	1400	2487	3575	14
2. Kings	7511	4882	817	5107	4648	77
Richmond	1099	860	123	1049	1083	1
Wards. NEW-YORK CITY.						
3. I.	1077	742	117	1274	1037	—
II.	626	384	85	944	610	—
III.	1713	597	184	1632	980	—
IV.	775	1158	205	1092	1566	—
V.	1595	848	280	1653	1382	—
VI.	727	1126	139	963	1613	—
VII.	2205	1387	313	2154	2156	—
X.	1606	1126	350	1697	1963	—
XIII.	1463	1059	226	1255	1838	117
VIII.	2386	1386	491	2441	2407	—
IX.	2843	1423	372	2383	2383	—
XIV.	1035	1284	325	1194	1792	—
6. XI.	1912	1625	269	1146	2224	—
XII.	984	782	92	519	842	—
XV.	2308	479	309	2047	1021	—
XVI.	2130	1195	493	2135	2196	—
XVII.	2296	1445	401	1846	2115	—
XVIII.	1436	846	255	New Ward.	—	—
7. Rockland	918	1064	255	794	1679	1
Weatchester	4112	2146	1312	4258	4412	19
8. Dutchess	5376	3227	1295	5767	5627	37
Putnam	816	996	415	979	1731	—
9. Orange	4172	3170	1434	4626	5303	37
Sullivan	1672	1363	534	1739	1964	30
10. Delaware	2832	790	2308	3071	4230	205
Ulster	4659	1070	2277	4804	4783	12
11. Columbia	3943	2121	2100	4322	4691	11
Greene	2707	1551	1425	2593	3188	30
12. Rensselaer	6241	2685	2830	6360	5618	181
13. Albany	7068	4002	2407	7109	6916	124
14. Essex	2629	1002	1119	2611	1998	143
Washington	4486	1225	2024	5034	3270	338
15. Clinton	1941	1472	1221	1919	2218	410
Franklin	1353	974	911	1524	1501	93
Warren	1270	1019	618	1330	1791	118
16. Herkimer	2430	639	3893	2868	4346	608
Hamilton	1976	380	1602	2107	2192	100
Fulton						
Saratoga	4438	2515	1405	4550	4200	119
Schenectady	1716	1069	444	1814	1679	31
17. Montgomery	2344	1385	1602	2349	3278	85
18. Lewis	1223	789	1258	1640	2073	154
St. Lawrence	3667	618	6023	4672	6008	468
19. Jefferson	4841	2445	4342	5576	6291	712
20. Oneida	6032	3585	4816	6983	7717	1144
21. Otsego	3929	3674	1941	4743	6050	413
Schoharie	2724	2671	654	2986	3523	111
22. Chenango	3587	2616	1481	4215	4495	243
Broome	2490	1950	777	2631	2508	106
Tioga	1782	1683	789	1999	2545	90
23. Madison	2898	1565	2739	3683	3848	1311
Oswego	3655	1134	4254	3771	4382	851
24. Oneida	5442	2229	4342	6435	6373	732
25. Cayuga	4318	1034	3979	4908	5202	378
Corland	1879	946	1893	2378	2858	543
26. Chemung	1843	728	2168	1791	2582	106
Tompkins	3003	1270	2648	3845	4013	322
Yates	1651	862	1483	2056	2110	207
27. Seneca	1767	1360	1523	2327	2560	124
Wayne	3567	797	3690	3853	4046	563
28. Monroe	6539	1443	4671	6873	5811	430
29. Livingston	3759	889	2100	3773	2709	210
Ontario	3848	1272	2627	4568	3859	435

* Long Lake t'p in District 16.

NEW-YORK.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir.
30. Allegany	2789	1283	2040	3913	3640	435
Steuben	4357	1975	3623	4385	5512	243
31. Cattaraugus	2604	1677	1236	2743	2634	477
Chautauque	4207	1911	1628	5612	3407	314
32. Erie	7647	3360	2357	6905	5030	415
33. Genesee	2890	1180	1111	3604	2105	298
Wyoming	2381	1337	1630	2754	2162	442
34. Niagara	2828	1313	2080	3100	2589	310
Orleans	2402	918	1722	2300	2311	276
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 218,603; Cass 114,318; Van Buren 120,510; Smith 2,545. Taylor over Cass 104,285; over Van Buren 98,093; Van Buren over Cass 6,192; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 16,225.						
* Total Vote, 1844: Clay 232,482; Polk 257,588; Birney 15,312. Polk over Clay 5,106; Clay and Birney over Polk 10,706.						
LAND RETURN ELIZABETH, 1848, for Gerrit Smith: Greene 648; Madison 219; New York 159; Oswego 193; Oneida 103; Ontario 82; Saratoga 61; Warren 50; Orleans 51; Kings 50; Cortland 77; Cayuga 58; Genesee 43; Wayne 46; Monroe 47; Cattaraugus 45; Jefferson 43; other Counties, various. Total 3,545.						

NEW-JERSEY.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844.

Dist. & Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Atlantic	472	780	—	493	848
Camden	1967	1236	23	1448	1208
Cape May	657	226	—	780	314
Cumberland	1686	1319	—	1549	1371
Gloucester	1297	882	88	1411	902
Salen	1702	1586	23	1775	1493
2. Burlington	3098	3014	30	3790	3017
Monmouth	3119	3450	4	3221	3434
Mercer	2631	2058	26	1883	1577
3. Hunterdon	2191	3220	9	2544	3386
Sussex	1211	3445	46	1245	3490
Warren	1634	2689	13	1645	2889
4. Middlesex	2469	1807	129	2321	2023
Morris	2889	2424	91	2903	2468
Somerset	2028	1617	—	2139	1978
5. Bergen	1004	1262	15	979	1440
Essex	5997	3824	127	5471	3655
Hudson	1434	760	80	1129	703
Passaic	1749	1304	120	1602	1501
Total 40,015 36,901 819 38,318 37,495					
Taylor over Cass, 3,114; Clay over Polk, 823.					

PENNSYLVANIA.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844.

Dist. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir.
1. Co. in part*	4695	3358	48	3437	2832	11
City, 4 Wds*	2181	885	41	1699	343	14
2. City, in part*	8334	4381	278	618	4520	96
3. Spring P'n*	4785	3003	229	2860	2241	54
N. Liberties*	3086	3095	—	2802	3164	46
4. Germant'n.*	701	—	37	578	444	8
Kensington*	3302	2190	46	1794	1854	7
15 Districts*	3584	4128	100	2506	2620	12
5. Delaware	2191	1547	84	2090	1466	15
Montgomery	5040	5627	251	4491	5596	49
6. Bucks	5140	5361	163	4862	5251	8
Leligh	2978	3190	3	2553	2811	—
7. Chester	5949	5360	507	6070	5530	106
S. Lancaster	11390	6080	163	10295	9353	21
8. Berks	5082	3484	51	4000	3874	3

* Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	By.
10. Carbon.....	889	1181	1....	591	985	—
Monroe.....	518	1830	8....	414	1805	1
Northampton.....	5191	4203	36....	2776	3870	—
Pike.....	216	799	3....	151	789	—
Wayne.....	997	1642	202....	899	1657	15
11. Columbia.....	2263	3386	29....	1738	3370	1
Luzerne.....	3516	3981	176....	2639	3960	29
Wyoming.....	861	892	37....	814	899	—
12. Bradford.....	3272	1889	1780....	3235	3568	93
Susquehanna.....	1833	2563	801....	1802	2697	68
Tioga.....	1284	1844	1038....	1159	2193	23
13. Clinton.....	911	967	1....	788	875	—
*Elk.....	134	242	16....	101	128	9
Lycoming.....	1992	2244	9....	1512	2629	—
Northumb'd.....	1765	2258	8....	2047	2446	19
Sullivan.....	129	303	19....	New Co.		—
Union.....	3129	1656	25....	2788	1765	18
14. Dauphin.....	3705	2254	34....	3285	2401	16
Lebanon.....	2996	1862	2....	2636	1791	—
Schuylkill.....	4808	3490	35....	2871	3404	3
15. Adams.....	2576	1762	25....	2609	1891	6
York.....	4838	5151	4....	4237	5071	1
16. Cumberland.....	3242	3178	25....	3092	3155	5
Franklin.....	4006	3199	4....	3901	3238	—
Perry.....	1562	2295	5....	1370	2321	—
17. Centre.....	1856	2611	4....	1860	2425	7
Blair.....	2476	1435	4....	4086	2575	—
Huntingdon.....	2590	1922	25....			—
Juniata.....	850	850	1....	1089	1282	—
Michn.....	1543	1686	26....	1518	1519	9
18. Fayette.....	3045	3441	73....	2804	3429	35
Greene.....	1476	2379	52....	1418	2354	18
Somerset.....	3018	1127	21....	2660	1035	6
19. Bedford.....	2836	2816	1....	3147	2989	5
Cambria.....	1233	1386	12....	996	1123	2
Westm'land.....	3124	5197	122....	2672	4978	71
20. Beaver.....	2655	2303	590....	2792	2172	270
Washington.....	3838	3820	468....	3872	3973	296
21. Allegheny.....	10112	6591	779....	8063	6743	435
22. Crawford.....	2204	2748	621....	2836	3334	139
Mercer.....	2977	3094	1090....	2840	2869	604
Venango.....	1061	1538	164....	968	1377	65
23. Clarion.....	1372	2306	37....	814	1883	7
Erie.....	3418	2022	337....	3621	2226	74
Jefferson.....	887	992	19....	591	731	5
McKean.....	307	418	22....	340	419	—
Potter.....	226	468	248....	240	554	50
Warren.....	948	1083	136....	699	1149	17
24. Armstrong.....	2030	2128	141....	1453	1983	38
Butler.....	2505	2247	173....	2247	2112	135
Clearfield.....	761	1168	23....	544	874	—
Indiana.....	2410	1544	204....	2200	1448	80

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 185,513; Cass 171,176; Van Buren 11,263. Taylor over Cass 13,597; over Cass and Van Buren 2,274. * Belongs to 29d Dist.

Total Vote, 1844: Clay 161,203; Polk 167,535; Birney 3,133. Polk over Clay 6,332.

MARYLAND.—By Congress Districts.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Anne Arundel.....	1693	1486	5....	1777	1503
Calvert.....	431	335	0....	451	341
Charles.....	789	398	0....	785	519
Montgomery.....	1057	771	1....	1124	852
St. Mary's.....	1051	758	1....	1054	686
St. Mary's.....	788	422	0....	783	488
2. Alleghany.....	1579	1620	3....	1424	1491
Frederick.....	3158	2963	20....	3190	2994
Washington.....	2688	2434	1....	2633	2565

MARYLAND.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848. 1844.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.
3. & 4. Balt. City.....	10474	10955	72....	9413	8896
Baltimore Co.....	2627	2699	7....	2301	2716
Carroll.....	1763	1672	7....	1784	1694
5. Caroline.....	482	580	0....	680	558
Cecil.....	1504	1444	4....	1527	1504
Harford.....	1521	1253	3....	1517	1247
Kent.....	645	447	3....	728	587
Queen Anne's.....	725	612	0....	749	722
6. Dorchester.....	1397	820	0....	1377	903
Somerset.....	1413	1605	1....	1449	982
Talbot.....	706	719	1....	795	712
Worcester.....	1351	1130	0....	1453	908
Total.....	37,702	34,528	125	35,964	32,676

Taylor over Cass 3,174; Clay over Polk 3,308.

DELAWARE.

1848. 1844.

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	Clay.	Polk.
Kent.....	1497	1536	1....	1563	1416
Newcastle.....	3090	2717	70....	2826	2673
Sussex.....	1834	1845	—	1869	1877
Total.....	6421	5898	80	6278	5996

Taylor over Cass, 523; over Cass and V. B. 413.

VIRGINIA.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844.

Dist's & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Isle of Wight.....	105	393	93	470
Nansemond.....	311	290	361	244
Norfolk County.....	629	650	627	591
Norfolk Borough.....	632	448	634	403
Princess Anne.....	373	209	329	251
Southampton.....	338	307	325	300
Surry.....	94	126	118	163
Sussex.....	82	273	124	323
2. Amelia.....	163	198	159	274
Brunswick.....	213	337	194	406
Dirwiddie.....	282	228	270	318
Greensville.....	77	130	63	146
Mecklenburg.....	342	497	276	613
Nottoway.....	117	143	137	182
Petersburg.....	362	333	376	336
Prince George.....	187	215	139	228
3. Franklin.....	608	606	619	674
Halifax.....	386	843	344	1041
Henry.....	315	251	306	258
Patrick.....	367	273	309	386
Pittsylvania.....	334	589	938	635
4. Appomattox.....	190	322	New Co.	
Buckingham.....	344	361	548	586
Campbell.....	794	554	633	636
Charlotte.....	290	306	367	348
Cumberland.....	235	162	274	307
Fluvanna.....	271	190	305	244
Lunenburg.....	169	272	196	333
Prince Edward.....	211	258	364	377
5. Albemarle.....	833	619	917	702
Amherst.....	416	413	451	461
Bedford.....	886	534	941	679
Greene.....	63	270	66	390
Madison.....	69	486	65	512
Nelson.....	394	289	443	291
Orange.....	268	281	230	284
6. Chesterfield.....	298	505	338	604
Goochland.....	168	254	155	319
Hanover.....	410	427	568	482
Henrico.....	582	399	578	495
Louisa.....	307	441	364	323
Powhatan.....	154	262	215	219
Richmond City.....	1064	345	837	262

VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848.		1844.	
Dist'n. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay. Polk.
7. Accomack.....	544	295	505
Charles' City.....	142	58	202
Elizabeth City.....	138	120	153
James' City.....	90	37	103
Gloucester.....	185	187	233
Leicester.....	157	107	139
Mathews.....	156	139	172
New Kent.....	176	101	198
Northampton.....	170	95	240
Northumberland.....	161	234	185
Williamsburgh.....	47	34	68
Wurwick.....	62	15	67
York.....	118	86	113
S. Carolina.....	567	425	476
Essex.....	186	135	229
King George.....	149	112	165
King William.....	93	234	109
King & Queen.....	224	256	250
Middlesex.....	116	125	151
Richmond.....	182	148	202
Spottsylvania.....	413	405	438
Westmoreland.....	249	60	305
9. Alexandria.....	530	225	Part of D. C.
Calpepper.....	354	318	386
Fauquier.....	685	503	761
Fairfax.....	489	320	410
London.....	1453	430	1505
Prince William.....	207	412	158
Rappahannock.....	364	230	359
Stafford.....	230	256	293
10. Berkeley.....	608	544	683
Clarke.....	209	201	189
Frederick.....	795	884	865
Hampshire.....	581	657	675
Jefferson.....	738	504	725
Morgan.....	188	201	183
Pago.....	69	595	50
Warren.....	122	285	126
11. Augusta.....	1354	723	1368
Highland. [part.]	101	242	New Co.
Hardy.....	525	271	533
Pendleton.....	285	369	409
Rockingham.....	395	1655	209
Rockbridge.....	665	501	697
Shenandoah.....	176	1404	170
12. Alleghany.....	104	149	114
Bath.....	152	124	196
Boone.....	68	128	New Co.
Botetourt.....	462	683	394
Floyd.....	271	225	216
Giles.....	274	342	267
Greenbrier.....	658	303	709
Logan.....	99	117	123
Mécer.....	151	184	173
Monroe.....	488	469	425
Montgomery.....	342	306	364
Pulaski.....	131	141	166
Pocahontas.....	106	212	81
Roanoke.....	183	249	177
13. Carroll.....	179	267	121
Grayson.....	193	200	150
Lee.....	324	521	237
Russell.....	462	316	414
Scott.....	236	452	276
Smyth.....	326	309	275
Tazewell.....	215	548	100
Washington.....	485	679	371
Wythe.....	347	336	369
14. Braxton.....	191	114	186
Cabell.....	287	346	287
Fayette.....	237	123	249
Gilmer.....	77	173	New Co.
Harrison.....	443	611	479
Highland [part.]	—	46	—

VIRGINIA.—(Continued.)

PRESIDENT—1848.		1844.	
Dist'n. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay. Polk.
Jackson.....	229	853	247
Kanawha.....	742	272	963
Lewis.....	331	622	329
Mason.....	349	274	415
Nicholas.....	213	80	170
Putnam.....	192	183	New Co.
Ritchie.....	194	389	104
Wayne.....	105	110	190
Wood.....	430	325	533
15. Barbours.....	267	484	221
Brooke.....	227	276	427
Doddridge.....	28	137	New Co.
Hancock.....	161	216	—
Marion.....	324	689	286
Marshall.....	558	527	624
Moncagnia.....	434	800	303
Ohio.....	977	478	897
Preston.....	460	527	382
Randolph.....	201	213	207
Tyler.....	324	290	441
Wetzel.....	89	318	New Co.

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 45,023; Cass, 46,571; maj. for Cass, 1848.
 Total Vote, 1844: Clay, 43,677; Polk, 49,570; Polk's maj., 5,893.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1848.		1844.	
PRESIDENT.	GOVERNOR.	Whig.	Loco.
Dist'n. & Cos.	Taylor.	Cass.	Manly. Reil. Clay. Polk.
1. Buncombe.....	996	434	921
Cherokee.....	549	175	582
Cleveland.....	314	421	421
Caldwell.....	503	98	589
Burke.....	1210	286	1299
McDowell.....	550	161	New Co.
Haywood.....	418	213	412
Henderson.....	541	116	656
Macon.....	427	207	451
Rutherford.....	958	126	1037
Yancy.....	[see next p.]	357	684
2. Ashe.....	660	358	551
Catawba.....	New County.		
Davie.....	448	251	542
Iredell.....	1137	211	1042
Rowan.....	850	560	817
Surry.....	1132	852	1090
Wilkes.....	1060	121	1290
3. Anson.....	1094	358	1049
Cabarrus.....	758	377	743
Gaston.....	New County.		
Lincoln.....	828	1593	632
Mecklenburg.....	775	945	668
Montgomery.....	563	82	609
Moore.....	406	544	556
Richmond.....	639	71	545
Stanley.....	725	14	746
Union.....	775	945	New County.
4. Davidson.....	1097	520	1096
Guilford.....	1714	373	1567
Randolph.....	1193	225	1199
Rockingham.....	380	766	340
Stokes.....	1014	912	1003
5. Caswell.....	293	1097	263
Chatham.....	1093	519	935
Granville.....	959	831	1016
Orange.....	1667	1595	1714
Person.....	346	518	360
6. Edgecomb.....	143	1335	164
Franklin.....	341	658	319
Halifax.....	582	446	601
Johnston.....	646	746	720
Nash.....	113	796	106

ELECTION RETURNS—VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, &C.

NORTH CAROLINA.—(Continued.)

Dist's & Cos.	1848.		1844.	
	Taylor.	W.Aig. Loco.	Gov. Mansf. Reid.	Clay. Polk.
Wake.....	1028	1247	991	1298
Warren.....	156	667	172	630
7. Bladen.....	280	341	281	516
Brunswick.....	319	237	301	194
Columbus.....	169	274	174	440
Cumberland.....	812	1191	578	1023
Duplin.....	318	939	218	921
N. Hanover.....	464	1255	275	1015
Onslow.....	211	686	176	663
Robeson.....	633	545	581	623
Sampson.....	612	741	530	692
8. Beaufort.....	923	463	857	512
Craven.....	636	616	742	730
Carteret.....	474	317	407	365
Crispens.....	318	337	297	315
Hyde.....	495	236	469	238
Jones.....	242	136	215	181
Lenoir.....	292	334	M. 259	225
Pitt.....	636	473	589	571
Tyrrell.....	300	96	336	106
Wayne.....	258	903	264	1097
Washington.....	373	149	358	182
9. Bertie.....	524	463	524	370
Camden.....	493	70	489	80
Currituck.....	193	466	177	563
Chowan.....	295	171	293	228
Gates.....	379	289	371	390
Hertford.....	316	144	330	173
Martin.....	361	545	539	557
Northampton.....	493	488	512	500
Perquimans.....	434	253	366	265
Pasquotank.....	570	244	471	176
Total Vote, 1843: Taylor 43,519; Cass 34,869; Manly 42,360; Reid 41,486. Taylor over Cass 8,650; Manly over Reid 874. Yancy gave 31 majority for Taylor, but the return was informal.				
Total Vote, 1844: Clay 43,232; Polk 39,287. Clay over Polk, 3,945.				

ALABAMA.—By Congress Districts.

Dist's & Cos.	—1848—		—1844—	
	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
1. Baldwin.....	100	133	149	120
Bullock.....	772	277	666	405
Clarke.....	120	327	232	631
Conecuh.....	426	221	441	277
Marengo.....	739	563	726	634
Mobile.....	1319	1073	1403	1347
Monroe.....	479	216	567	359
Washington.....	72	85	273	279
Wilcox.....	630	479	525	629
2. Barbour.....	1205	614	1113	860
Coffee.....	192	174	142	314
Covington.....	248	92	148	139
Dale.....	368	555	209	616
Henry.....	504	496	367	546
Macon.....	1464	532	1067	626
Montgomery.....	1176	669	1016	836
Pike.....	935	667	862	768
Russell.....	970	577	736	624
3. Autauga.....	553	471	475	653
Bibb.....	474	416	450	596
Coosa.....	626	883	400	796
Dallas.....	860	618	864	722
Jefferson.....	288	385	264	585
Lowndes.....	761	434	710	678
Perry.....	826	631	169	849
Shelby.....	557	368	511	472
4. Fayette.....	272	841	153	736
Greene.....	1088	712	1030	819
Pickens.....	1044	951	832	937
Sumter.....	820	771	927	1044
Tuscaloosa.....	976	694	902	961

ALABAMA.—(Continued.)

Dist's & Cos.	PRESIDENT—1848.		1844.	
	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
5. Franklin.....	510	795	498	1079
Lauderdale.....	695	772	474	919
Lawrence.....	663	656	469	783
Limestone.....	374	833	325	965
Marion.....	193	514	120	638
Morgan.....	361	535	271	635
Walker.....	231	383	170	447
6. Blount.....	134	526	34	774
DeKalb.....	257	650	207	700
Jackson.....	136	1589	87	1751
Madison.....	465	1385	357	1720
Marshall.....	246	708	162	875
St. Clair.....	150	456	46	644
7. Benton.....	566	1272	373	1382
Chambers.....	1323	689	1158	936
Cherokee.....	630	921	356	955
Randolph.....	481	770	283	747
Talladega.....	869	620	633	851
Tallapoosa.....	972	920	728	705
Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 30,482; Cass 31,363. Total Vote, 1844: Clay 26,084; Polk 37,740. Polk over Clay 11,056. Van Buren (1840) 33,391. Van Buren over Harrison 5,520.				

GEORGIA.—By Congress Districts.

Dist's & Cos.	1848.		1844.	
	Taylor.	Cass.	King.	Polk.
1. Appling.....	144	108	151	139
Bryan.....	123	60	87	49
Bulloch.....	43	377	15	341
Camden.....	106	220	61	165
Chatham.....	843	741	642	176
Effingham.....	183	99	156	167
Emanuel.....	135	207	58	53
Glynn.....	132	22	104	24
Laurens.....	567	25	432	23
Liberty.....	171	132	171	143
Lowndes.....	507	397	419	363
McIntosh.....	117	98	71	94
Montgomery.....	231	24	168	28
Telfair.....	160	150	135	107
Tattnall.....	361	44	306	58
Thomas.....	526	250	436	274
Ware.....	193	161	90	98
Wayne.....	58	69	47	39
2. Baker.....	341	634	291	551
Decatur.....	493	350	430	346
Dooly.....	349	571	281	447
Early.....	200	505	198	460
Houston.....	697	674	626	638
Irwin.....	86	355	60	276
Lee.....	323	181	340	154
Macon.....	388	271	356	261
Marion.....	510	477	456	490
Muscogee.....	1330	856	1141	846
Pulaski.....	320	423	234	376
Randolph.....	780	724	627	652
Stewart.....	926	686	873	653
Sumter.....	733	587	639	535
3. Bibb.....	705	805	509	692
Crawford.....	402	434	361	396
Harris.....	870	403	759	368
Monroe.....	791	664	721	583
Pike.....	828	892	677	758
Talbot.....	819	738	785	707
Upson.....	637	344	603	423
Twiggs.....	331	414	209	323
4. Campbell.....	281	562	230	562
Carroll.....	475	834	347	791

GEORGIA.—(Continued.)

1848. 1844.

PRESIDENT, CONGRESS, PARTY.

Dist'n. & Coa.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay's V. B.	Polk.	Har's V. B.
Coveta.....	822	682	725	634	777
Fayette.....	717	419	680	412	705
Hard.....	615	473	380	474	293
Henry.....	989	824	859	782	858
Meriwether ..	717	799	970	776	688
Newtown.....	1045	502	893	494	1025
Troup.....	1122	384	118	349	1056

J. Cass.	Clay's V. B.	Polk.
5. Cass.....	988	1513
Chatooga.....	402	396
Cherokee.....	680	983
Cobb.....	982	1261
Dade.....	102	238
DeKalb.....	799	1097
Floyd.....	680	673
Forsyth.....	629	747
Gwinnett.....	745	635
Murray.....	799	1072
Paulding.....	352	430
Walker.....	784	965
Gilmer.....	402	855

Harris, Cobb.	Polk.
6. Clark.....	624
Elbert.....	991
Franklin.....	363
Hall.....	521
Habersham.....	426
Lumpkin.....	652
Jackson.....	561
Madison.....	338
Rabun.....	55
Union.....	412
Walton.....	544

Stephens, Day.	Polk.
7. Baldwin.....	382
Butts.....	269
Green.....	827
Jasper.....	409
Morgan.....	467
Oglethorpe.....	636
Putnam.....	389
Wilkinson.....	473
Jones.....	404
Talferro.....	388

Toombs, Lawson.	Polk.
8. Burke.....	588
Columbia.....	519
Hancock.....	473
Jefferson.....	607
Lincoln.....	338
Richmond.....	908
Scriven.....	265
Warren.....	614
Washington.....	692
Wilkes.....	452

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 47,551; Cass, 44,862; 8 Whig Congressmen 53,651; 8 Loco Congressmen 38,506. Taylor's majority, 2,722.
Total Vote, 1844: Clay 42,100; Polk 44,177.—Majority for Polk 2,077.

* Not official.

LOUISIANA.—By Congress Districts.

Dist'n. & Parish.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Har's V. B.
1. & 2. Ascension.....	283	236	239	264	218
Assumption.....	489	286	285	279	289
Jefferson.....	717	660	434	403	252
Orleans.....	5551	4579	3026	2612	2681
Lafourche Int.....	739	161	471	137	538
Plaquemines.....	187	350	37	1007	40
St. Bernard.....	124	89	185	84	173
St. Charles.....	135	35	86	42	69
St. James.....	431	117	351	181	379
St. John.....	228	128	142	115	183
Terrebonne.....	353	129	265	164	313

LOUISIANA.—(Continued.)

Dist'n. & Parish.	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Har's V. B.
3. Avoyelles.....	289	359	189	394	250
Carroll.....	383	235	190	221	96
Catahoula.....	380	386	243	304	259
Concordia.....	189	95	163	85	269
E. Baton Rouge.....	409	405	325	399	324
E. Feliciana.....	349	394	339	419	350
Franklin.....	134	162	134	158	new par.
Iberville.....	439	295	293	355	304
Livingston.....	144	240	200	229	127
Madison.....	283	182	206	199	147
Point Coupee.....	288	370	174	175	147
St. Helena.....	199	188	154	222	172
St. Tammany.....	275	183	169	189	204
Texas.....	177	111	157	108	new par.
Washington.....	158	190	127	230	150
W. Baton Rouge.....	255	109	339	104	183
W. Feliciana.....	232	261	293	308	253

4. Bienville.....	Boissier (unoff.)	Caddo.....	Caldwell.....	Calcasieu.....	Claiborne.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....	Lafayette.....	Morehouse.....	Natchitoches.....	Ouachita.....	Rapides.....	Sabine.....	St. Landry.....	St. Martin.....	St. Mary.....	Union.....	Vermillion.....
114	17m	281	90	41	221	217	127	106	178	174	163	348	246	754	456	470	307	430
189	59	310	149	181	321	217	183	229	485	452	106	549	246	570	456	240	307	430
new parish.	103	155	194	128	375	150	399	107	650	206	243	590	383	408	303	342	206	176
new par.	new par.	with Nat.	no return.	w. St. Lan.	no return.	new par.	no return.	new par.	new par.	new par.	new par.	new par.	new par.	new par.	new par.	new par.	new par.	new par.

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 18,217; Cass 15,370.
—Vote of 1844: Clay 13,683; Polk 13,782.—Vote of 1840: Harrison, 11,286; Van Buren, 7,616. Taylor over Cass, 2,847; Harrison, over Van Buren, 3,680. Notwithstanding Taylor's popularity and the increase of population, it will be seen that the vote of Plaquemines is 507 less than it was in 1844, when Polk seemed to carry the State by 693 of a majority, and that it was 757 less in 1840.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In 1840 this State contained 267,360 free persons, white and colored, and 327,360 slaves. The white people elect a Senate and Assembly—the Senate and Assembly elect Electors—and the Electors assist in electing a President and Vice-President of the United States. In 1840 the State voted for Van Buren, in 1844 for Polk, and in 1848 for Cass.

MISSISSIPPI.—By Congress Districts.

Coa. [Northern.]	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.	Har's V. B.
1. De Soto.....	836	723	671	708	571
Itawamba.....	567	880	368	825	170
La Fayette.....	730	760	542	632	382
Marshall.....	1306	1344	1035	1184	1008
Panola.....	578	544	439	408	332
Pontotoc.....	737	989	384	709	327
Tishamingo.....	840	1190	480	1004	321
Tippah.....	981	1286	682	1170	681
Tunica.....	51	25	35	24	76
2. Bolivar.....	89	49	55	61	62
Carroll.....	885	921	678	742	711
Chickasaw.....	346	948	358	632	142
Coahama.....	189	130	143	162	181
Choctaw.....	642	743	426	624	398
Lowndes.....	801	780	644	850	620
Monroe.....	921	1062	549	911	452
Noxubee.....	617	667	519	577	514
Oktibbeha.....	388	424	341	336	195
Sunflower.....	33	22	7	14	—
Tallahatchie.....	206	219	179	218	196

ELECTION RETURNS—VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, &C.

Table with columns: Dist's & Cos., Taylor, Cass, Clay, Polk, Har., V.R. Lists candidates like Vanhook, Bonds, Holmes, Isom, Kemper, Landerdale, Langley, Madison, Neilson, Newton, Rankin, Scott, Warren, Washington, Weston, Yuzou.

Table with columns: Dist's & Cos., Taylor, Cass, Clay, Polk, Har., V.R. Lists candidates like Adams, Ansell, Clarke, Claiborne, Copiah, Covington, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jasper, Jones, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Pike, Simpson, Smith, Wayne, Wilkinson.

Total vote, 1848: Taylor, 25,922; Cass, 26,537. Total vote, 1849: Clay, 19,206; Polk, 25,126. Total vote, 1849: Harrison, 19,518; Van Buren, 16,935. Majorities: Cass, 615; Polk, 5,920; Harrison, 2,523.

TENNESSEE.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844. 1847.

PRESIDENT. Gov'n.

Table with columns: Dist's & Cos., Taylor, Cass, Clay, Polk, Brown, Brown. Lists candidates like Carter, Coake, Greene, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Washington, Anderson, Flouant, Claiborne, Campbell, Grainger, Jefferson, Monroe, Morgan, Sevier, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, Knox, Marion, Meigs, McMinn, Polk, Roane, Rhea.

Table with columns: Dist's & Cos., Taylor, Cass, Clay, Polk, Brown, Brown. Lists candidates like Coffey, DeKalb, Kentress, Jackson, Overton, Warren, White, Van Buren.

Table with columns: Dist's & Cos., Taylor, Cass, Clay, Polk, Brown, Brown. Lists candidates like Bedford, Franklin, Lincoln, Marshall, Giles, Hardin, Hickman, Lawrence, Maury, Wayne.

Table with columns: Dist's & Cos., Taylor, Cass, Clay, Polk, Brown, Brown. Lists candidates like Cannon, Rutherford, Wilson, Williamson, Davidson, Smith, Sumner, Dickson, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart.

WEST TENNESSEE.

Table with columns: Dist's & Cos., Taylor, Cass, Clay, Polk, Brown, Brown. Lists candidates like Benton, Henry, Dyer, Fayette, Hardeman, Haywood, Landerdale, McNairy, Shelby, Tipton.

Table with columns: Dist's & Cos., Taylor, Cass, Clay, Polk, Brown, Brown. Lists candidates like Carroll, Gibson, Henderson, Madison, Ohio, Perry, Weakley.

Total: Taylor, 64,705; Cass, 58,419; Clay, 60,000; Polk, 66,917; N. S. Brown, 61,469; A. V. Brown, 60,454. Majorities: Taylor, 6,286; Clay, 113; N. S. Brown, 1,015.

KENTUCKY.—By Congress Districts.

1848. 1844. 1848.

PRESIDENT. Gov'n.

Table with columns: Dist's & Cos., Taylor, Cass, Clay, Polk, Crit. Pow. Lists candidates like Ballard, Caloway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Graves, Hickman, Hopkins, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, Trigg, Union, Breckenridge, Butler, Christian, Davies, Edmonson, Grayson.

Dist. & Co.	Taylor	Casa.	Clay	Polk.	Crit.	Fow.
Hancock	394	185	277	213	293	299
Henderson	731	559	719	638	698	748
Meigs	713	225	659	223	671	224
Multonburg	746	497	657	439	779	518
Ohio	713	542	691	513	754	629
3. Allen	478	543	491	635	418	572
Barren	1492	1046	1296	1108	1458	1297
Hart	593	528	579	552	606	649
Logan	1402	336	1497	574	1433	574
Monroe	586	379	451	473	578	580
Shannon	448	428	455	418	478	352
Todd	808	408	784	468	790	414
Warren	1236	603	1132	687	1297	578
4. Adair	568	549	548	639	575	713
Boyle	773	347	617	352	725	397
Cassey	529	196	498	214	600	355
Clinton	246	284	262	315	254	356
Cumberland	642	159	590	197	603	143
Greene	517	512	827	1042	576	585
Lincoln	632	326	789	535	805	380
Pulaski	947	734	727	708	1054	1069
Russell	519	180	431	178	407	204
Wayne	689	405	535	342	627	61
5. Anderson	334	577	281	552	355	652
Bullitt	499	369	528	496	482	488
Hardin	1239	891	1095	702	1186	688
Larue	478	549	382	333	495	400
Marion	705	629	715	737	852	807
Mercer	731	1068	557	985	690	1076
Nelson	1149	464	1326	608	1136	573
Spencer	400	351	469	508	457	461
Washington	721	678	660	709	667	831
6. Clay	377	125	335	92	416	229
Estill	485	238	392	216	490	331
Floyd	260	245	190	340	237	495
Garrard	1187	191	1128	229	1085	243
Harlan	350	56	334	75	486	79
Johnson	106	214	85	252	98	328
Knox	618	159	589	164	580	295
Lamar	488	145	394	124	431	206
Letcher	No return	29	161	71	187	
Madison	313	564	1292	633	1324	767
Owsley	330	248	165	129	268	270
Perry	No return	113	84	192	177	
Pike	225	140	251	238	272	235
Rockcastle	497	95	451	73	539	126
Whitley	584	93	431	90	559	200
7. Carroll	433	428	382	370	462	493
Henry	827	1022	706	1044	855	876
Jefferson	1161	970	1092	1042	1208	1059
Louisville City	2836	2020	2435	1862	2499	2030
Oldham	476	488	426	625	477	539
Shelby	1434	716	1441	706	1374	745
Trimble	361	496	268	507	320	535
8. Bourbon	1172	486	1296	521	1116	500
Fayette	1541	781	1696	824	1420	771
Franklin	926	684	816	634	892	641
Jessamine	682	439	616	469	658	541
Owen	533	810	485	957	579	987
Scott	797	731	805	938	688	727
Woodford	778	537	750	478	817	378
9. Bath	724	782	611	783	725	896
Breadhit	143	151	120	231	120	278
Carter	243	510	148	508	238	681
Clark	1946	919	990	314	1020	381
Fleming	1159	700	1143	771	1108	859
Greenup	640	516	593	385	698	591
Lawrence	414	318	347	345	440	351
Lewis	521	506	506	543	565	638
Morgan	413	490	247	512	362	338
Montgomery	688	548	673	537	724	664
10. Boone	935	769	888	712	1008	904
Bracken	795	472	753	445	770	554
Campbell	511	814	558	618	436	738
Gallatin	360	368	349	351	379	431
Grant	485	529	306	496	470	575
Harrison	891	886	859	975	332	985

Dist. & Co.	Taylor	Casa.	Clay	Polk.	Crit.	Fow.
Kenton	965	1228	687	883	955	1353
Mason	1631	933	1008	798	571	1918
Nicholas	673	704	678	703	790	856
Pendleton	575	599	287	580	314	672

Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 67,141; Casa, 69,720; Crittenden, 66,480; Powell, 57,945; majority for Crittenden, 2,321—
Total Vote, 1844: Clay, 81,356; Polk, 81,398; majority for Clay, 9,299.

OHIO.—By Congress Districts.

Dist. & Co.	Taylor	Casa.	Van B.	Clay	Polk.	Fow.
1. Hamilton	9013	10,834	1906	7291	8983	2699
2. Butler	1859	3530	381	2158	3546	61
Clinton	1253	1122	735	1736	1377	172
Warren	2526	1961	402	2622	1708	65
3. Darke	1506	1551	811	1406	1409	25
Greene	2035	1256	644	2422	1580	126
Montgomery	3561	3330	304	3888	3011	83
Preble	2186	1519	314	2082	1926	70
4. Champaign	1878	1508	300	2269	1469	32
Clark	2506	1375	206	2477	1153	43
Logan	1652	1147	278	1625	1913	93
Miami	2542	1822	229	3022	1657	113
Union	1099	797	173	1699	710	32
5. Allen	728	1079	2	779	1682	9
Hardin	596	905	51	510	495	6
Henry	217	297	17	297	245	—
Lucas	1798	1197	527	1167	891	12
Mercer	360	641	16	423	612	4
Paulding	70	196	—	63	192	—
Putnam	402	634	9	451	697	2
Shelby	1021	1129	49	1626	1014	25
Van Wert	223	381	—	158	270	—
Williams	328	510	154	593	673	—
6. Crawford	932	1678	90	1173	1734	8
Hancock	1016	1501	22	997	1247	2
Marion	1001	1193	35	1425	1496	88
Ottawa	190	231	45	241	293	9
Sandusky	928	1148	184	997	1214	12
Seneca	1596	2526	468	1727	2316	41
Wood	647	656	29	576	570	1
Wyandott	951	1659	46	New Co.		
7. Brown	1771	2537	403	1798	2342	159
Clermont	2304	2833	404	2183	2627	105
Highland	2114	2224	342	2148	2154	114
8. Adams	1259	1690	196	1262	1611	87
Jackson	967	1108	50	906	1046	13
Pike	843	909	33	800	836	16
Ross	3894	2306	174	3321	3380	90
Scioto	1838	1268	13	1519	1045	—
9. Fairfeld	2458	3515	42	2542	3637	19
Fayette	1157	946	128	1229	878	67
Madison	1359	712	80	1260	643	8
Pickaway	2115	1960	24	2219	2012	16
10. Delaware	1866	1574	268	2548	2017	118
Franklin	3199	3029	284	2965	2498	72
Licking	3090	3468	561	3500	3840	298
11. Knox	1910	2690	599	2746	3324	134
Richland	2087	9177	188	3443	5744	111
12. Athens	1846	1509	320	2650	1425	230
Gallia	1630	1631	95	1494	957	31
Hocking	656	1919	23	719	1239	2
Lawrence	1164	745	53	1140	656	8
Meigs	1327	1014	90	1341	891	41
13. Morgan	2326	2448	314	2051	2077	64
Perry	1488	2192	19	1527	7273	8
Washington	2079	1930	462	3194	466	151
14. Guernsey	2375	2504	489	2746	2628	218
Muskingum	4427	3380	223	4443	3196	86
15. Belmont	2728	2892	543	3140	2821	184
Harrison	1564	1658	543	2039	1750	195
Monroe	999	2374	330	1210	2648	114

ELECTION RETURNS—VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, &c.

Dist. & Con.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	Bir'y.
16. Conkoston.....	1914	2422	137	1985	2281	60
Holmes.....	1118	324	45	1142	2317	5
Tucacrawas.....	2062	2563	164	2896	2356	26
17. Carroll.....	1453	1385	345	1701	1584	140
Columbiana.....	1850	2732	965	3418	3743	217
Jefferson.....	2147	2281	455	2385	2354	95
18. Stark.....	2382	3495	570	2852	3375	75
Wayne.....	2284	3530	190	2759	3763	75
19. Portage.....	1270	2149	1127	2510	2247	244
Summit.....	1892	1815	1058	2241	2056	184
Trumbull.....	1384	1961	2075	3487	3544	738
20. Ashtabula.....	1124	878	2467	3588	1128	537
Cuyahoga.....	1776	2368	2594	3831	2388	312
Geauga.....	872	822	1373	2274	1101	233
Lake.....	777	716	904	1818	901	109
21. Erie.....	1409	999	681	1458	1261	65
Huron.....	1930	1769	876	2564	2136	138
Lorain.....	647	1478	1816	1956	1793	473
Modina.....	1440	1896	1088	2045	1820	230
<i>Total Vote, 1848: Taylor 158,360; Cass 154,775; Van Buren 35,354; Smith 111. Cass over Taylor 16,415; Van Buren and Taylor over Cass 18,538.</i>						
<i>Total Vote, 1844: Clay 165,057; Polk 149,117; Birney 8,050. Clay over Polk 3,940; Polk and Birney over Clay 4,110.</i>						

INDIANA.—By Congress Districts.

Dist. & Con.	PRESIDENT—1848.			1844.		
	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B'n.	Clay.	Polk.	B'n'y.
1. Crawford.....	520	397	1	482	397	
Dubois.....	258	579	1	229	501	
Gibson.....	880	862	15	796	810	8
Harrison.....	1277	1047	1	1253	1144	
Orange.....	760	951	6	707	1036	3
Perry.....	599	395	8	564	334	
Pike.....	519	510	1	450	491	
Posey.....	763	1236	19	673	1154	
Spencer.....	681	471	1	586	496	
Wanderburgh.....	634	667	22	675	556	1
Warrick.....	457	862	21	394	850	
2. Clarke.....	1200	1510	28	1132	1417	
Floyd.....	1018	1154	17	956	981	
Jackson.....	632	1071	7	662	1048	
Jefferson.....	2075	1609	167	1835	1427	1
Jennings.....	926	784	96	872	669	
Scott.....	498	447	16	481	441	
Washington.....	1126	1643	22	1149	1680	
3. Dearborn.....	1378	1801	178	1616	1871	50
Decatur.....	1245	1096	143	1275	1091	68
Franklin.....	1411	1695	51	1325	1563	8
Ohio.....	459	459	6	193	168	
Maple.....	1114	988	173	1060	908	39
Rush.....	1142	1392	87	1580	1362	42
Switzerland.....	1093	1106	44	961	1006	8
4. Fayette.....	1040	785	86	1051	908	17
Henry.....	1215	1005	455	1456	1005	188
Union.....	528	637	208	682	672	90
Wayne.....	2085	1432	639	2321	1436	318
5. Bartholomew.....	1011	1167	26	1035	1068	13
Brown.....	70	508		50	432	
Hamilton.....	808	805	317	859	786	139
Hancock.....	665	806	40	719	736	2
Johnson.....	676	1114	46	659	1150	15
Madison.....	324	993	55	813	854	20
Marion.....	1877	1789	109	1715	1634	25
Shelby.....	1121	1414	18	1107	1342	7
6. Daviess.....	735	701	2	807	764	
Greene.....	918	921	6	762	909	
Knox.....	1044	741	3	1079	821	1
Lawrence.....	1070	1031	18	1019	1085	3
Martin.....	342	497	7	76	516	
Monroe.....	780	1064	59	721	1118	12
Morgan.....	895	1029	121	1028	1078	24
Owen.....	882	898	13	754	888	1
Sullivan.....	465	1142	5	464	1221	1
7. Clay.....	500	734	29	439	662	

Dist. & Con.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
Hendricks.....	1156	775	178	1262	844	26
Holmes.....	1398	1319	9	1397	1329	12
Putnam.....	1647	1300	10	1540	1367	9
Vermillion.....	830	763		787	762	
Vigo.....	1565	822	57	1515	856	
S. Boone.....	773	916	66	816	871	8
Carroll.....	822	1008	76	712	965	8
Clinton.....	726	904	87	645	944	12
Fountain.....	900	1843	138	947	1387	
Montgomery.....	1501	1547	109	1450	1521	8
Richardsville.....				129	138	14
Tippecanoe.....	1269	1523	405	1550	1551	37
Warren.....	708	460	68	779	470	10
9. Benton.....	60	78	3	40	69	1
Cass.....	881	829	55	768	671	18
Elkhart.....	756	1050	142	754	964	6
Fulton.....	483	404	39	544	508	8
Jasper.....	86	190	128	128	175	6
Kosciusko.....	797	676	64	623	553	5
Lake.....	138	208	139	114	206	5
Laporte.....	1027	877	226	1009	691	53
Marshall.....	305	428	91	199	256	54
Miami.....	731	770	70	569	517	14
Porter.....	543	401	7	611	305	14
Pulaski.....	135	224	1	128	184	1
St. Joseph.....	617	667	332	863	683	3
Wabash.....	847	739	140	601	675	19
White.....	205	305	34	259	218	
10. Adams.....	261	398	1	198	296	
Allen.....	991	1059	13	861	819	3
Blackford.....	61	231	28	81	205	3
De Kalb.....	347	577	45	269	327	6
Delaware.....	822	694	58	940	732	3
Grant.....	325	623	339	353	423	197
Huntington.....	457	463	46	277	316	8
Jay.....	276	392	142	331	352	32
Lagrange.....	629	636	114	590	457	38
Noble.....	497	613	53	390	438	
Randolph.....	631	787	523	818	809	296
Steuben.....	315	352	194	328	303	42
Tipton.....	183	235	3	180	119	
Wells.....	252	416	18	185	306	3
Whitely.....	318	373	21	222	287	2
<i>Total Vote, 1848: Taylor, 69,907; Cass 74,745; Van Buren 8,310. Total Vote, 1844: Clay 67,867; Polk, 70,131; Birney, 2,106. Cass over Taylor, 14,838; Polk over Clay, 2,314; Van Buren and Taylor over Cass, 3,292.</i>						

ILLINOIS.—By Congress Districts.

Dist. & Con.	PRESIDENT—1848.			1844.		
	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B'y.
1. Alexander.....	101	212	2	81	138	24
Bond.....	391	371	43	364	622	27
Clinton.....	351	431	3	554	327	7
Jackson.....	177	243	5	182	347	
Madison.....	1820	1503	162	1657	1496	12
Monroe.....	355	546		904	749	
Perry.....	239	344	44	210	477	22
Pulaski.....	84	141		90	208	
Randolph.....	580	689	300	713	717	114
St. Clair.....	1109	2023	63	1042	1945	7
Union.....	166	503	6	94	617	
Washington.....	204	577	27	254	565	8
2. Edwards.....	288	113	19	385	185	49
Franklin.....	139	459		162	634	
Gallatin.....	235	537	6	496	1115	
Hamilton.....	125	478		125	573	
Hardin.....	294	237		156	165	
Jefferson.....	280	606	2	227	863	1
Johnson.....	67	290		32	382	
Marion.....	227	639	15	182	722	6
Massac.....	204	306		165	398	
Pope.....	224	234		291	348	
Saline.....	122	312		new county		
Wabash.....	456	306	14	479	815	2
Wayne.....	318	479	1	265	637	
White.....	674	513	13	936	748	

Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B. Y.	
Williamson	211	575		179	706	179	
3. Christian	183	254		182	216		
Clark	743	728	27	625	756		
Clay	207	495		186	448		
Coles	877	633	6	778	582		
Crawford	483	807		425	496		
Cumberland	108	102		191	189		
De Witt	373	363	20	317	361		
Edgar	629	816	42	701	884		
Eminghan	99	330		82	364		
Fayette	407	452		414	653		
Jasper	154	228		143	278		
Lawrence	454	333		427	611		
Macon	253	333	5	221	328		
Moultrie	248	191		196	204		
Montgomery	332	338	13	355	681		
Pisat	132	138		81	120		
Richland	331	281		289	322		
Shelby	397	658	1	315	683		
4. Boone	414	395	415	375	398	58	
Bureau	576	306	566	362	378	160	
Champaign	213	187		178	191		
Cook	1708	1622	2120	1117	2027	317	
De Kalb	223	574	427	142	242	131	
Du Page	313	623	628	372	551	173	
Grundy	128	207	63	49	91	7	
Iroquois	258	322	28	204	281		
Kane	655	783	1220	748	1046	299	
Kendall	362	378	547	357	479	142	
Lake	321	446	1088	386	630	131	
La Salle	962	1238	873	427	611	126	
Livingston	62	130	4	66	109		
McHenry	618	528	1016	493	668	74	
McLean	758	626	94	586	477	22	
Vermillion	942	758	68	869	768	28	
Will	713	897	540	509	810	209	
5. Adams	1962	2205	251	1280	1495	149	
Brown	498	666	20	329	551		
Calhoun	215	257	3	247	268		
Fulton	1635	1684	371	1434	1537	8	
Greene	853	1128	36	800	1246		
Jersey	530	454	93	555	458	48	
Macoupin	710	898	96	641	974	6	
Peoria	1237	1161	368	946	1169	55	
Pike	1609	1636	159	1411	1456	11	
Schuyler	807	804	34	610	743		
6. Carroll	426	222	116	221	178	10	
Hancock	1087	1074	67	747	1399	1	
Henderson	408	291	65	423	294		
Henry	138	80	228	147	166		
Jo. Daviess	1772	1332	134	1514	1585	14	
Knox	830	727	392	746	689	162	
Lee	300	367	135	244	315	48	
Macdonough	439	416	25	458	493	41	
Mercer	436	315	90	410	321	12	
Ogle	682	480	413	505	383	95	
Rock Island	563	431	96	466	397		
Stark	214	174	94	187	265	33	
Stephenson	730	763	111	483	465	24	
Warren	397	529	140	500	508	35	
Whiteaide	391	235	279	394	289	47	
Winnebago	866	240	907	546	398	152	
7. Cass	761	724	11	176	92		
Logan	465	369	4	310	251		
Marshall	304	322	41	257	263		
Mason	391	403	7	255	254		
Menard	606	468	1	397	378		
Monroe	1572	1309	136	1443	1421	39	
Putnam	296	185	299	237	228	140	
Sangamon	1943	1836	47	1877	1571		
Scott	798	649	15	670	610	7	
Tazewell	1087	593	96	1011	628	33	
Woodford	186	309	52	159	322	8	
Total Vote, 1848:	Taylor, 55,047;		Cass, 56,300;		Van Buren, 15,774;		Cass over Taylor, 3,253;
Taylor and Van Buren over Cass,	12,521. Total						
Vote, 1844:	Clay 45,528;		Polk 57,920;		Birney,		3,570. Polk over Clay 12,392.

MISSOURI.—By Congress Districts.							
PRESIDENT—1848.							
Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B. Y.	
1. Cape Girard	485	709					
Dunklin	42	42					
Jefferson	246	311					
Madison	231	377					
Mississippi	139	181					
New Madrid	323	168					
Perry	322	389					
Ripley	14	154					
Reynolds	21	146					
St. Francois	285	274					
St. Genevieve	142	168					
St. Louis	4627	4778					
Scott	147	217					
Shannon	35	54					
Stoddard	97	196					
Wayne	91	245					
2. Andrain	185	166					
Calloway	849	631					
Crawford	263	275					
Franklin	339	680					
Gasconade	87	349					
Lincoln	566	696					
Marion	1046	797					
Montgomery	379	196					
Osgae	62	312					
Pike	793	784					
Pulaski	124	241					
Ralls	397	290					
St. Charles	477	569					
Texas	62	185					
Warren	351	336					
Washington	473	433					
3. Boone	1162	588					
Camden	155	282					
Chariton	414	577					
Clark	284	242					
Cole	277	531					
Cooper	813	633					
Howard	801	888					
Knox	196	197					
Lewis	479	479					
Macon	390	470					
Miller	76	373					
Monroe	867	861					
Morgan	167	342					
Moniteau	161	466					
Randolph	607	508					
Schuyler	204	192					
Scotland	131	240					
Shelby	173	263					
4. Adair	110	200					
Total Vote:	Taylor, 52,871;		Cass, 40,077;		Rolins, 33,936;		King, 48,921;
	Clay, 31,250;		Polk, 1,4394.		Majorities: Cass, 7,406;		King, 14,985; Polk, 10,674.

MICHIGAN.—By Congress Districts.						
PRESIDENT—1848.						
Dist. & Co.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van B.	Clay.	Polk.	B. Y.
1. Hilldale	1027	1280	482	966	1084	212
Lenawee	1886	2171	765	2177	2272	228
Monroe	800	1155	368	870	1283	48
Washtenaw	2029	2081	917	2347	2349	396
Wayne	2544	3306	430	2845	3787	192
2. Allegan	274	304	174	333	299	11
Berry	243	381	93	228	249	16
Branch	665	1084	400	644	828	98
Berrien	953	1147	108	713	828	35
Calhoun	1254	1437	745	1537	1628	286
Cass	783	902	191	760	715	50
Easton	356	546	218	410	376	61
Ionia	379	696	477	418	398	50
Jackson	969	1547	1072	1302	1389	475
Kent	654	768	337	476	564	38
Ottawa	142	269	53	32	17	
St. Joseph	963	1011	418	935	77	74
Kalamazoo	1010	880	493	982	822	276
Van Buren	353	569	117	273	360	46
3. Chippewa	51	48				

Dist. & Con.	Taylor. Cass.	Van B.	Clar.	Folk.	Bir'y.
Clinton	213	340	181	265	288
Genesee	376	533	315	736	676
Houghton					
Ingham	473	682	352	452	441
Lapeer	369	542	265	399	562
Livingston	704	1126	293	687	1030
Madison	51	127		45	160
Macomb	335	1940	284	963	1330
Oakland	1942	2791	636	2225	2633

Dist. & Con.	Taylor. Cass.	Van B.	Clar.	Folk.	Bir'y.
Ontonagon					
St. Clair	665	814	62	599	617
Saginaw	113	158	47	167	194
Shawasssee	281	426	195	399	359
Total Vote: Taylor, 23,940; Cass, 39,697; Van Buren, 10,390; Clay, 24,337; Folk, 27,700; Birney, 3,662. Cass over Taylor, 6,747; Folk, 3,423; Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 3,642. Harrison over Van Buren (1849), 1,802.					

WISCONSIN.

Dist. & Con.	Taylor. Cass.	Van B.
PRESIDENT—1848.		
1. Milwaukee	1189	2151
Racine	907	635
Walworth	864	860
Waukesha	806	961
2 Crawford & Chippa	109	215
Dane	724	797
Grgene	479	391
Grant	1649	1146
Iowa & Richland	864	845
La Fayette	921	1601
La Pointe		
Portage	216	295
Rock	1390	491
St. Croix		
Sauk	149	188
3. Brown	236	300
Calumet	65	79
Columbia	362	145
Dodge	527	797
Fond du Lac	446	483
Jefferson	713	840
Manitowec	77	150
Marquette	214	174
Sheboygan	372	442
Washington	355	1720
Winnebago	300	222
Total Vote: Taylor, 13,747; Cass, 15,901; Van Buren, 10,418.		

IOWA.

Counties.	Taylor. Cass.	Van B.
PRESIDENT—1848.		
1. Appanoose	44	113
Dallas	39	28
Beris	364	376
Henry	695	429
Jefferson	657	789
Jaeger	66	68
Keokuk	281	365
Lee	1282	1614
Mahaska	482	469
Marion	277	308
Monroe	111	135
Polk	185	294
Van Buren	948	976
Wapello	570	594
2. Benton	22	46
Buchanan	21	37
Clayton	148	183
Cedar	266	276
Clinton	108	297
Dubuque	595	784
Delaware	124	104
Des Moines	805	1070
Iowa	25	59
Jackson	397	559
Johnson	266	350
Jones	154	297
Louisia	438	286
Linn	288	383
Muscataine	395	377

Counties.	Taylor. Cass.	Van B.
Poweshiek	29	20
Scott	338	386
Washington	340	295
Official Vote	10617	12651
Pettawatamie	527	42
Entre Vets.	11144	13908
There were 990 scattering votes; and Pettawatamie, where the Mormons reside, was not counted. The declared vote was: Case over Taylor, 1,434; over Taylor and Van Buren, 393.		

WISCONSIN: Congress.

Dists.	Taylor. Cass.	Van Buren.
1. Finch	3621	Lynde
2. Cole	6281	Smith
3. Howe	3338	Duty

IOWA: Aggregate Congress Vote	Taylor.	Cass.
Miller	4669	Thompson
Davis	5396	Leffler

DELAWARE: Congress.

Houston, W. H.	G. A. G.	Whitely,
6,443	2,386	1,396
Total, 12,386.		

ARKANSAS: Congress.

Newton,	J. B.	Johnson,
9,204	14,066	

MAINE: Aggregate Vote for Congress.

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1. Jameson	3984	E. Gerry	5897
2. Lincoln	4407	Littlefield	5160
3. Otis	3274	Shelburne	4130
4. Goodenow	6582	McCrata	5807
5. Coburn	3589	Sawtelle	5875
6. Washburn	4492	Veazie	849
7. Downes	4269	Stetson	6085
		Fuller	5819
Total Vote: Taylor, 32,597; Cass, 38,434; Van Buren, 10,671.			

NEW JERSEY: Aggregate Vote for Congress.

1. Hay	7062	Pitney	6043
2. Newell	9877	Folmsbee	8382
3. Robertson	2728	Wildrick	5215
4. Vandyk	7282	Hilliard	6023
5. King	9679	Hollingworth	6716
Total Vote: Taylor, 36,668; Cass, 36,378.			

MASSACHUSETTS: Vote for Congress.

Dists.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Cass.
1. Wipthrop	7726	Summer	2336
2. King	6312	Stetson	4075
3. Duncan	6685	Knapp	3038
4. Thompson	5379	Palfrey	5419
5. Hudson	4300	Allen	6808
6. Ashmun	7053	Alvord	2377
7. Rockwell	5865	Sedgwick	2325
8. Mann	11087	Mann	1
9. Fowler	5170	Morton	3477
10. Grinnell	4719	Howland	2476
Total Vote: Taylor, 64,316; Van Buren, 32,451; Cass, 23,819; Scattering, 273. Whig majority over all, 4,773; Free Soilers over Cass men, 6,632.			

* Elected. † Mr. Mann received the Free Soil vote.

PENNSYLVANIA: Aggregate Congress Vote.

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.
1. Lewis C. Levin	4065	T. B. Florence
2. J. R. Chandler	6856	J. C. Vanduyke
3. H. D. Moore	6962	Hallowell
4. John B. Littell	6281	Yohn Robbins, Jr.
5. John Freedley	6655	McKeever
6. Taylor	7722	Thomas Ross
7. Jesse C. Dickey	5786	J. Hemphill
8. Thad. Stevens	9565	E. Shaesler
9. P. Addams	4014	William Strong
10. E. Wheeler	4444	M. M. Dimmick
11. Chester Butler	5032	H. B. Wright
12. H. W. Tracy	4795	Sam P. Collings
13. Joseph Casey	7341	Jonah Brewster
14. C. W. Pitman	10203	W. A. Petriken
15. Henry Nes	6599	William Dock
16. J. E. Brady	8015	J. C. Danner
17. Samuel Calvin	3702	J. X. McLanahan
18. A. J. Ogle	6902	Andrew Parker
19. P. Livergood	6530	J. L. Dawson
20. R. R. Read	6417	Job Mann
21. Moses Hampton	7686	W. Hopkins
22. J. W. Howe	7509	S. W. Black
23. Jos. Campbell	4931	S. E. McFarland
24. Geo. W. Smith	6950	James Thompson
		Alfred Gilmore
	161,251	125,895

Dists.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1. Henry			
2. Hebard	5803	Weston	296
3. Marsh	6372	Keyes	1176
4. Buck	4287	Peck	5138
		Webber	5228
		Fock	4251
		Rowell	2684

‡ Davis Winslow, free soil, Van Buren, 8697, and elected.
 § John Clark, free soil, 172. † Jackson, free soil, 568.
 ‡ D. McLaughlin, free soil, 269. † Free Soil Whig.

NEW-YORK: Aggregate Vote for Congress.

Dist.	Taylor.	Van Buren.	Aggregate
1 King	4397	Jones 2457	Brown 2332
2 Boke	8168	Crooke 1087	Morseman 5812
3 Phoenix	5601	Smith 793	Hart 3788
4 Underhill	5649	Hecker 1835	Maclay 3965
5 Briggs	5627	Spencer 1478	Foot 947
6 Brooks	9709	Field 2042	Hask'ck 1582
7 Nelson	4948	J. Blauvelt 1754	Walsh 2765
8 Holloway	8301	Bailey 1681	Law 6876
9 McKissock	5876	Curtis 1874	N. Blauvelt 5133
10 Gould	6267	Edgerton 4443	Gu Nun 4333
Fitch	3013		Woodw'd 4667
11 Sylvester	6621	Beekman 3453	Wheeler 1953
12 Warren	5362	Reynolds 6955	Olney 3893
13 Schoolcraft	7227	Wood 2315	Bouton 3876
14 Andrews	7088	Culver 3166	Cutting 2136
15 Thurman	4670	Lawrence 2828	Hedding 3455
16 White	8133	Cowen 3392	Campbell 4059
17 Alexander	6109	Nellis 5564	Sammons 1264
18 Squire	5133	King 7309	Dodge 1325
19 Clarke	4836	Ives 4427	Dann 2624
20 Matteson	6094	Mann 5069	Williams 3214

21 Smith	6330	Hammond 2787	Walden 6838
22 Bennett	8014	Smith 2839	Mason 6304
23 Duer	8107	Nye 6884	Crouse 1608
24 Gott.	5403	Sedgwick 4606	Bradwin 2468
25 Conger	6732	Ballard 5747	Haldy 1870
26 Jackson	6444	Wisner 6096	Hathaway 3117
27 Sackett	5845	Baseomb 5260	Bigelow 1330
28 Scherm'h'm	6611	Solden 4746	Smith 1367
29 Rose	7816	Garlingho 4659	Farburt 2160
30 Rumsey	7282	Grover 5938	Angel 2962
31 Risley	6946	Colman 2832	Chafce 3069
32 Spaulding	7622	Wadsworth 2367	Clinton 3468
33 Putnam	5489	Smith 2780	Willitt 2575
34 Burrows	5372	Davis 3846	Burroughs 2214

Taylor, 226,697 Van B., 118,152 Cass, 110,425
 The aggregate vote for Members of XXXth Congress was 398,274 — Whig, 199,736; Loc., 168,143; Liberty, 12,027; Native, 6,374; Land Reform, 793; Irregular Locs, 1,261.
 * Anti-Rep. † For 30th Congress, Blackmar, 1047, 5,921; Smith, Free Soil, 6,266; Foster, Whicker, 1,781.

The popular vote in U.S. 1844, was: Clay, 1,266,533; Polk, 1,327,325; Birney, 62,263; total, 2,678,121. The vote of 1843, was: Taylor, 1,261,450; Cass, 1,221,920; Van Buren, 291,342; total, 2,874,712.

Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.

The compiler of the foregoing Tables has spared no pains to insure their accuracy; but in several instances the official aggregate does not correspond with the details as given in the authorities quoted. In such cases he has assumed that the official or other additions were correct, and entered them accordingly. The aggregate below only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren. In New-York and Ohio, 2,656 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors, there were 1,111 scattering votes in New Hampshire, 990 in Iowa, and over 200 in other States.

States.—1848.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.	1848. Aggregate Vote.	1848.		
					Taylor.	Cass	Van B.
Maine	35,125	30,880	12,096	87,101	8	9	10
N Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104	6	6	7
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,837	47,907	12	12	14
Massachusetts	61,070	85,261	38,058	134,409	12	12	14
Rhode Island	6,779	3,646	739	11,155	4	4	4
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	29,045	86,365	6	6	8
New-York	218,603	114,318	120,510	453,431	36	36	42
New-Jersey	40,615	36,901	819	77,235	7	7	8
Pennsylvania	155,513	171,176	11,263	337,952	26	26	30
Ohio	138,360	154,775	35,364	328,499	28	23	21
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752	12	12	9
Illinois	58,047	56,300	15,774	129,121	9	9	5
Michigan	23,940	30,687	16,380	65,016	5	5	3
Wisconsin	13,747	15,061	10,418	39,166	4		
Iowa	11,144	12,069	1,126	24,333	4		
Free States, 15.	925,467	810,560	291,030	2,027,066	97	72	52
Delaware	6,421	5,898	80	12,399	3	3	3
Maryland	37,702	34,528	125	72,355	8	8	10
Virginia	45,023	46,515	9	91,803	17	17	23
North Carolina	43,519	34,889	85	78,473	11	11	15
S. Carolina	The Legislature elects the Electors of President, &c.				9	9	11
Georgia	47,544	44,802		92,346	10	10	11
Florida	4,539	3,338		7,777	3		
Alabama	30,482	31,363		61,845	9	9	7
Mississippi	25,922	26,597		52,459	6	6	4
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	1	33,588	6	6	5
Texas	4,509	10,671	3	15,180	4		
Arkansas	7,588	8,300		16,888	3	3	3
Tennessee	64,705	58,419		123,124	13	13	13
Kentucky	67,141	49,720		116,861	12	12	15
Missouri	32,671	40,977		72,948	7	7	4
Slave States, 15	435,383	411,260	303	847,646	80	35	47

NEW-YORK

CITY: By Cong. Dist. & Ward.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

Phenix.	Smith.	Hart.	
1.....	1011	111	741
2.....	694	81	509
3.....	1704	169	496
4.....	741	196	1145
5.....	1541	284	914
Total.	5601	793	3768

IV. Und'fil. Hecker, Maclay, Foots.

6.....	623	167	681	577
7.....	3127	314	1178	2 8
10.....	1544	369	1100	20
13.....	1355	245	945	79
Total	5649	1036	3904	944

V. Briggs, Spencer, Walsh, Hask'ck.

8.....	2133	500	856	629
9.....	2599	659	649	629
14.....	895	317	1261	129
Total	5627	1476	2765	1508

VI Brooks, Field, Law.

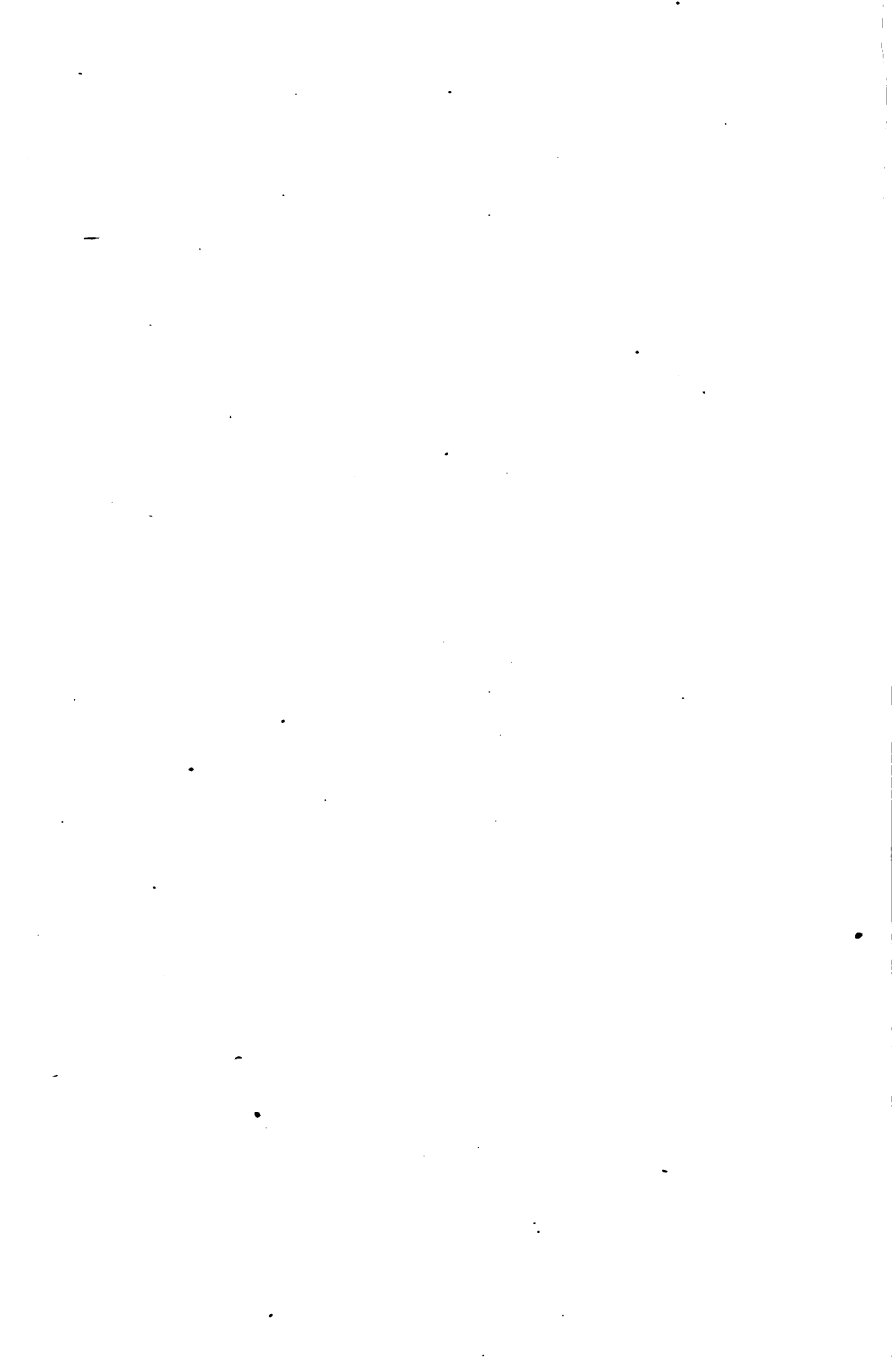
11.....	1651	287	1738	
12.....	890	91	808	
15.....	2007	263	267	
16.....	1925	542	1479	
17.....	1996	451	1549	
18.....	1240	308	853	
Total.	9709	2042	6976	

XXXth CONGRESS.

VI Greeley, Towns'd, Brad'h't, total

11.....	1786	250	1671	3707
12.....	893	72	812	1777
15.....	1906	349	566	2713
16.....	1866	474	1465	3823
17.....	2068	879	1478	3955
18.....	1261	237	848	2384
Total.	9932	1681	6825	18439

Aggregate Vote of the City and County of New-York, Nov. 1842, for Presidential Electors and Governor.—Taylor, 29,076; Van Buren, 5,106; Cass, 18,974 Smith, 159; Total, 53,309.—Fish, 28,113; Walworth, 19,479; Dix, 5,265; Goodell, 158.



THE ANTIQO ALMANAC

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Rhode Island, 55	Virginia, 63	Texas, 60	Michigan, 64
Connecticut, 55	North Carolina, 58	Arkansas, 60	Iowa, 65
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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

GREENE'S NEW 1850 NEW YORK

Popular and Electoral Votes for President, 1848.

STATES—1848.	Taylor	Cass	Van Buren	1848. Aggregate Vote.	1848.			
					Free States	Slave States	Electors	Electoral Votes
Maine	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101	9	6	9	10
N. Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104	6	6	6	7
Vermont	23,122	31,348	13,837	47,907	8	6	6	7
Massachusetts	81,070	35,381	38,058	154,409	12	12	12	14
Rhode Island	5,779	3,646	750	11,155	4	4	4	4
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005	62,365	6	6	6	6
New-York	218,663	114,318	120,510	453,491	36	36	36	42
New-Jersey	40,015	36,901	819	77,735	7	7	7	8
Pennsylvania	185,513	171,176	11,353	367,932	26	26	26	30
Ohio	138,360	134,775	35,354	328,489	12	12	12	9
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	152,752	9	9	9	8
Illinois	58,647	56,596	15,774	125,121	9	9	9	8
Michigan	23,940	30,887	10,389	65,016	5	5	5	3
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418	39,166	4	4	4	4
Iowa	11,084	12,693	1,126	24,903	4	4	4	4
Free States, 15.	925,407	810,580	291,039	2,027,006	97	72	58	108
Slave States, 15.	425,345	439,402	308	845,050	66	55	47	67
<p>The above aggregate only includes the votes cast for Messrs. Taylor, Cass and Van Buren in New York and Ohio, 2,906 votes were given to the Land Reform Electors; besides 2,200 scattering votes in the several States.</p>								

State Capitals, Governors, and their Salaries.

States and Terr.—1850.	Governors* and Salaries.	Seat of Government.
1. Alabama	Henry W. Collier, \$5,500	Montgomery.
2. Arkansas	John S. Roane 2,000	Little Rock.
3. Connecticut	Joseph Trumbull . . . 1,100	Hartford & N. Hav.
4. Delaware	William Tharp 1,333	Dover.
5. Florida	Thomas S. Brown . . . 2,500	Tallahassee.
6. Georgia	Geo. W. Towne 3,500	Milledgeville.
7. Illinois	Augustus C. French 1,000	Springfield.
8. Indiana	Joseph A. Wright . . . 1,500	Indianapolis.
9. Iowa	Ansel Briggs 1,000	Iowa City.
10. Kentucky	John J. Crittenden . . . 2,500	Frankfort.
11. Louisiana	Joseph Walker 5,000	Baton Rouge.
12. Maine	John Hubbard 1,500	Augusta.
13. Maryland	Philip F. Thomas 2,000	Annapolis.
14. Massachusetts	George N. Briggs 2,500	Boston.
15. Michigan	John S. Barry 1,500	Lansing.
16. Mississippi	John A. Quitman 3,000	Jackson.
17. Missouri	Austin A. King 1,500	Jefferson.
18. New-Hampshire	Samuel Dinsmoor 1,000	Concord.
19. New-Jersey	Daniel Haines 2,000	Trenton.
20. New-York	Hamilton Fish 4,000	Albany.
21. North Carolina	Charles Manly 2,000	Raleigh.
22. Ohio	Seabury Ford 1,500	Columbus.
23. Pennsylvania	Wm. F. Johnston 3,000	Harrisburg.
24. Rhode Island	Henry B. Anthony 400	Providence.
25. South Carolina	W. B. Seabrook 3,500	Columbia.
26. Tennessee	William Trousdale 2,000	Nashville.
27. Texas	Peter H. Bell 2,000	Austin.
28. Vermont	Curran Cookidge 750	Montpelier.
29. Virginia	John B. Floyd 3,333	Richmond.
30. Wisconsin	Nelson Dewey 1,250	Madison.
31. California	Peter H. Burnett 10,000	San José.
1. Terr. of Oregon	John P. Gaines 3,000	Oregon City.
2. " New-Mexico	J. M. Washington	Santa Fé.
3. " Minnesota	Alexander Ramsey 3,000	St. Paul.
State of Decret	BRIGHAM YOUNG	Salt Lake City.

* Wagon in Italy, Locos in Young. † Military Governors.

Ireland.—The following Table contains an abstract of a Census of Ireland taken in 1835: of 7,913,940 people, 6,427,712 were Catholics, 852,064 were Protestants (Churchmen), and 634,164 Dissenters, &c. It is incomplete, as not giving the Dissenters in detail, in a third column.

Counties.	Prot.	Cath.
Antrim	59,790	89,754
Armagh	70,634	112,385
Carlow	9,861	74,977
Cavan	34,968	136,017
Clare	4,971	251,066
Cork	55,187	408,548
Donegal	44,340	120,186
Down	58,153	102,880
Dublin	21,604	108,800
DUBLIN CITY.	61,883	173,075
Fermanagh	61,624	94,837
Galway	4,702	253,155
Kerry	7,945	272,400
Kildare	9,115	100,159
Kilkenny	10,156	197,286
King's County	14,335	124,173
Litrim	13,581	102,123
Limerick	11,873	305,675
Londonderry	33,506	102,448
Longford	10,229	109,045
Louth	7,282	104,821
Mayo	11,493	365,977
Meath	9,252	165,859
Monaghan	26,085	136,914
Queen's County	15,253	118,913
Roscommon	7,033	235,767
Sligo	17,162	157,301
Tipperary	17,545	389,282
Tyrone	74,528	183,679
Waterford	9,249	180,688
Westmeath	9,499	123,765
Wexford	21,385	163,347
Wicklow	24,247	90,937

Taking Votes in Congress.—When the Yeas and Nays are taken in the House of Representatives, the names are recorded and entered on the Journal. If one fifth of the members present do not rise in their places and consent to the taking of the yeas and nays, the public will be kept in ignorance of the votes of the members on the question. The Ayes and Noes may be called for on any question, by one fifth of a quorum of the House, say 24 members. In this case there is a count by tellers, but no record is made of the votes of members.

The French Ministry—[appointed Oct. 31, 1845].—General d'Hautpoul, war; M. de Rayneval, foreign affairs; Ferdinand Barrot, interior; M. Rouher, justice; M. Bineau, public works; M. Darieu, public instruction and worship; M. Dumas, agriculture and commerce; Achille Fould, finance; Admiral Romain Desfosses, marine.

U. S. Ministers Abroad.—*Gr. Britain*, Abbott Lawrence, *Ma. France*, William C. Rives, *Va. Spain*, D. M. Barringer, *N. C. Russia*, A. P. Bagby, *Ala. Prussia*, E. A. Hannegan, *Ind. Mexico*, R. P. Letcher, *Ky. Brazil*, David Tod, *Ohio. Turkey*, G. F. Marsh, *Vt. China*, J. W. Davis, *Ind.*

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(MARCH 4, 1849, TO MARCH 4, 1851.)

THE EXECUTIVE.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000
MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *Vice-President*....." 5,000

THE CABINET.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of the Treasury*....." 6,000
THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Interior*....." 6,000
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, *Secretary of War*....." 6,000
WILLIAM B. PRESTON, of Virginia, *Secretary of the Navy*....." 6,000
JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, *Postmaster-General*....." 6,000
REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, *Attorney-General*....." 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$5,000.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio,	<i>Associate Justice.</i>	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia,	<i>Associate Justice.</i>
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia,	" "	SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York,	" "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee,	" "	LEVI WOODBURY, of New-Hamp.	" "
JOHN MCKINLEY, of Kentucky,	" "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania,	" "

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500 each.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

Assembled Monday, December 3, 1849.....Expires March 3, 1851.

SENATE—60 Members.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, *President, ex officio.*

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs, 25; Locos, 33; Free-soilers, 12.

ALABAMA.		LOUISIANA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,		1853..Solomon U. Downs.		1853..Willie P. Mangum,	
1855..William Rufus King.		†1855..Pierre Soulé.		1855..George E. Badger.	
ARKANSAS.		MAINE.		OHIO.	
1853..William K. Sebastian,		1851..Hannibal Hamlin,		1851..Thomas Corwin,	
1855..Solon Borland.		1853..James W. Bradbury.		†1855..SALMON P. CHASE.	
CONNECTICUT.		MASSACHUSETTS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
1851....Roger S. Baldwin,		1851..Daniel Webster,		1851..Daniel Sturgeon,	
†1855....Truman Smith.		1853..John Davis.		†1855..James Cooper.	
DELAWARE.		MARYLAND.		RHODE ISLAND.	
1851..John Wales,		†1851..Thomas G. Pratt,		1851..Albert C. Greene,	
1853..Fresley Spruance.		1853..James A. Pearce.		1853..John H. Clarke.	
FLORIDA.		MISSISSIPPI.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1851..David Levy Yulee,		1851..Jefferson Davis,		1853..John Caldwell Calhoun,	
†1855..Jackson Morton.		1853..Henry Stuart Foote.		1855..Andrew P. Butler	
GEORGIA.		MICHIGAN.		TENNESSEE.	
1853..Jno. Macpherson Barren,		1851..Lewis Cass,		1851..Hopkins L. Turney,	
†1855..William C. Dawson.		1853..Alpheus Felch.		1853..John Bell.	
INDIANA.		MISSOURI.		TEXAS.	
1851..Jesse D. Bright,		1851..Thomas Hart Benton,		1851..Thomas J. Rusk,	
†1855..James Whitcomb.		1855..David R. Atchison.		1853..Samuel Houston.	
ILLINOIS.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		VERMONT.	
1853..Stephen A. Douglas,		1853..JOHN PARKER HALE,		1851..Samuel S. Phelps,	
†1855..James Shields.		†1855..Moses Norris, jr.		1855..William Upham.	
IOWA.		NEW-YORK.		VIRGINIA.	
1853..Geo. Washington Jones,		1851..Daniel S. Dickinson,		1851..James M. Mason,	
1855..Augustus Caesar Dodge.		†1855..William Henry Seward.		1853..Robert M. T. Hunter.	
KENTUCKY.		NEW-JERSEY.		WISCONSIN.	
1853..Joseph R. Underwood,		1851..William L. Dayton,		†1851..Henry Dodge,	
†1855..Henry Clay.		1853..Jacob W. Miller.		†1855..Isaac P. Walker.	

* Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet. † Had not seats in the XXXth Congress.
‡ Was instructed to vacate his seat by the Legislature that elected him. † Father of Senator Dodge, of Iowa.

HOWELL COBB, *ca.*, Speaker.

ALABAMA.		4 Isaac E. Morse.*	14 George R. Andrews,	14 Charles W. Pitman,	
1 William J. Alston,		MAINE.	15 John R. Thurman,	15	
2 Henry W. Hilliard,*		1 Elbridge Gerry,	16 Hugh White,*	16 Jas. X. McLanahan,	
3 Sumner W. Harris,*		2 Nathan S. Littlefield,	17 Henry P. Alexander,	17 Samuel Cablin,	
4 Samuel W. Inge,*		3 John Oke,	18 PRESTON KING,	18 Andrew Jackson Ogle,	
5 David Hubbard,		4 Rufus K. Goodenow,	19 Charles E. Clarke,	19 Job Mann,*	
6 Wm.son R. V. Cobb,*		5 Callen Sawtelle,	20 Orasmus B. Matteson,	20 Robert R. Reed,	
7 Frank W. Bowden.*		6 Charles Stetson,	21 Hiram Walden,	21 Moses Hampton,*	
ARKANSAS.		7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.	22 Henry Bennett,	22 JOHN W. HOWE,	
ROBERT W. JOHNSON.*		MARYLAND.		23 James Thompson,*	
CONNECTICUT.		1 Richard J. Bowie,	24 Daniel Gott,*	24 Alfred Gilmore.	
1 Loren P. Waldo,		2 William T. Hamilton,	25 Harmon S. Conger,*	RHODE ISLAND.	
2 WALTER BOOTH,		3 Edward Hammond,	26 William T. Jackson,	1 George G. King,	
3 CHAUN. F. CLEVELAND,		4 Robert M. McLane,*	27 William A. Sackett,	2 Nathan F. Dixon.	
4 Thomas E. Butler		5 Alexander Evans,*	28 A. M. Schermerhorn,	SOUTH CAROLINA	
CALIFORNIA.		6 John B. Kerr.	29 Robert L. Roe,*	1 Daniel Wallace,*	
JOHN W. HOUSTON.*		MASSACHUSETTS.		2 James L. Orr,†	
FLORIDA.		1	30 David Rumsey,*	3 Jes. A. Woodward,*	
1 Edward C. Cabell.*		2	31 Elyah Risley,	4 John McQueen,†	
GEORGIA.		3 James H. Duncan,	32 Elbridge G. Spaulding,	5 Armistead Burt,†	
1		4 Vacant,	33 Harvey Putnam,*	6 Isaac E. Holmes,††	
2 Marshall J. Welborn,		5 CHARLES ALLEN,	34 Lorenzo Burrows.	7 William F. Colcock,†	
3 Allen F. Owen,		6 George Ashmun,*	NORTH CAROLINA.		
4 Hugh A. Harlison,*		7 Julius Rockwell,*	1 Thee. L. Clingman,*	TENNESSEE.	
5 Thomas C. Hockett,		8 Horace Mann,* [F.S.]	2 Joseph P. Caldwell,	1 Andrew Johnson,*	
6 Howell Cobb,*		9 Orin Fowler,	3 Edmund Deberry,	2 Albert G. Watkins,	
7 Alas'r H. Stephens,*		10 Joseph Grinnell.*	4 August. H. Shepperd,†	3 Josiah M. Anderson,	
8 Robert Toombs,*		MICHIGAN.		4 John H. Savage,	
ILLINOIS.		1 Alexander W. Buel,	5 Abra'm W. Venable,*	5 George W. Jones,*	
1 William H. Bissell,		2 Wm. Sprague, [F.S.]	6 William S. Ashe,	6 James H. Thomas,*	
2 Jno. A. McClernand,*		3 Kinsey S. Bingham,	7 John R. J. Daniel,*	7 Meredith P. Conry,*	
3 Timothy R. Young,*		MISSISSIPPI.		8 Andrew Ewing,	
4 John Wentworth,*		1 Jacob Thompson,*	8 Edward Stanly,	9 Isham G. Harris,	
5 Wm. A. Richardson,*		2 Win. S. Featherston,*	9 David Outlaw.*	10 Frederic P. Stanton,*	
6 Edward D. Baker,		3 William McWillie,	OHIO.		
7 Thomas L. Harris.		4 Albert G. Brown.*	1 David T. Disney,	11 Christopher H. Williams.	
INDIANA.		MISSOURI.		TEXAS.	
1 Nathaniel Albertson,		1 James B. Bowlin,*	1 Jonathan D. Morris,*	1 David S. Kaufman,*	
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,		2 William V. N. Bay,	2 John L. Taylor,*	2 Volney E. Howard.	
3 John L. Robinson,*		3 James S. Green,*	3 Edson B. Olds,	VERMONT.	
4 GEORGE W. JULIAN,		4 Willard P. Hall,*	4 Charles Sweetzer,	1 William Henry,*	
5 William J. Brown,		5 John S. Phelps,*	11 John K. Miller,*	2 William Hebard,*	
6 Willis A. German,		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		3 James Meacham,	
7 Edu. W. McCaughey,		1 AMOS TUCK,*	12 Samuel F. Vinton,*	4 Lucius B. Peck,*	
8 Joseph E. McDonald,		2 Charles H. Fesslee,*	13 Wm. A. Whittlesey,*	VIRGINIA.	
9 Graham N. Fitch,		3 James Wilson,*	14 Nathan Eason,*	1 John S. Milton,	
10 Andrew J. Harlan		4 Harry Hibbard.	15 W. F. Hunter, [F.S.]	2 Richard K. Meade,*	
IOWA.		NEW-JERSEY.		3 Thomas H. Averett,	
1		1 Andrew K. Hay,	16 Moses Hoagland,	4 Thomas S. Ecker,*	
2 Shepherd Lefler.*		2 William A. Newell,*	17 Joseph Cabl,	5 Paulus Powell,	
KENTUCKY.		3 Isaac Wildrick,	18 David K. Carter,	6 James A. Seaton,	
1 Linn Boyd,*		4 John Van Dyke,*	19 John Crowell,* [F.S.]	7 Thomas H. Bayly,*	
2 James L. Johnson,		5 James G. King.	20 JOSEPH M. ROOT.*	8 Alex. R. Holliday,	
3 Fintz E. McLean,		NEW-YORK.		9 Jeremiah Morton,	
4 George A. Caldwell,		1 John A. King,	PENNSYLVANIA.		
5 John E. Thompson,*		2 David A. Bates,	1 Lewis C. Levin,* [Nat.	10 Richard Parker,	
6 Daniel Brock,		3 J. Phillips Phiniz,	2 Joseph R. Chandler,	11 James McDowell,	
7 Humphrey Marshall,		4 Walter Underhill,	3 Henry D. Moore,	12 Henry A. Edmundson,	
8 Charles S. Morehead,*		5 George Briggs,	4 John Robbins, jr	13 Fayette McMullin,	
9 John C. Mason,		6 James Brooks,	5 John Freedly,*	14 James M. H. Beale,	
10 Richard M. Stanton.		7 William Nelson,*	6 Thomas Ross,	15 Thomas S. Haymond.	
LOUISIANA.		8 Ransom Holloway,	7 Jesse C. Dickey,	WISCONSIN.	
1 Emile La Sere,*		9 Thomas McKissack,	8 Thaddeus Stevens,	1 CHARLES DURKEE,	
2		10 Herman D. Gould,	9 William Strong,*	2 Orasmus Cole,	
3		11 Peter H. Sivoeter,*	10 Milo M. Dimmick,	3 James D. Doty.	
		12 Gibson O. Reynolds,*	11	BELLEGATES.	
		13 John L. Schoolcraft,	12 Dav. Wilmot,* [F.S.]	Oregon—S. R. Thurston.	
			13 Joseph Casey,	MISSISSIPPI—H. H. Sibbey.	

[Whigs in Italics; Locals in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. An asterisk (*) is added to the name of each Member who sat in the XXth Congress. † Seat contested. ‡ Taylorism when elected, but not Whigs. Whigs ill. Losses 118. Vessey 1. Not classed 3—Messrs. Allen, Giddings, and Root. * Re-elected '93.]

RECAPITULATION.

States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.
Alabama.....	2 5	Illinois.....	1 6	Maryland....	3 3	New-Jersey..	4 1
Arkansas.....	1	Indiana.....	1 9	Massachusetts	2	New-York...32	2
Connecticut..	1 3	Iowa.....	2	Michigan.....	1 2	N. Carolina..	6 3
Delaware....	1	Kentucky...6	4	Mississippi..	4	Ohio.....	8 11
Florida.....	1	Louisiana...1	3	Missouri.....	5	Pennsylvania	15 9
Georgia.....	4 4	Maine.....	2 5	N.-Hampshire	2	Rhode-Island	2

In the above classification, Messrs. Booth, Julian, Preston King, and Durkee, are placed in the Local column, and Tuck, and Howe, among the Whigs.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ON Monday, the 5th of March, 1849, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, having been duly elected President of the United States, was inaugurated in the portico of the Capitol, at Washington. The chief-justice administered to him the oath of office, as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered the following Address, in the presence of about ten thousand citizens:—

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and in compliance with a time-honored custom to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, involves the most weighty obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guaranties for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example who was by so many titles "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States—with the advice and consent of the Senate to make Treaties and to appoint Embassadors and other officers—to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions intrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declaration I have

heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain so the extent of my ability the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our National existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active services, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we can not but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty, but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites to the disposal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, to improve our rivers and harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

EUROPE IN 1849.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT began with revolutionary agitation and ended with the state of siege in nearly all the south and west of Europe. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE has fallen short of its predecessor in hope, but far exceeded it in disaster. Treachery and violence have accomplished their work; ideas have been suppressed by bombs and bayonets; the insurgent people have been conquered, and what is called order again established. But if established, it is not secure: it has no moral foundation; no man knows what the next day may bring forth, and the reinstated potentates live only from hand to mouth.

The Anglo-French mediation which was to have tranquilized Italy, having for some time dragged along as a mere formality, and given a deal of useless occupation to the diplomatists of several nations, finally came to nothing through the superior speed and earnestness of events. The good understanding which the measures adopted by Pius IX., at the commencement of his pontificate, had created betwixt him and the Roman people, was greatly weakened by his course during the war of Sardinia against Austria, in the spring and summer of 1848. The Roman people felt a natural desire to participate in a war waged for Italian independence against the long and justly-hated oppressors of the peninsula, and the Chamber of Deputies voted to do so. But Pius IX. refused to engage in that cause, alleging that his position as head of the Catholic Church rendered it impossible for him to declare war against a Catholic power: the reply was that he was not desired to do it as Pope but as Prince, two distinct functions. However, he evaded the demands of the people, and finally appointed as his prime minister Count Rossi, a former agent of Louis Philippe. Rossi set about the business of suppressing the democratic movement, and from his eminent talents and resolute character it was believed that he would succeed. His avowed hostility to the people caused him to be regarded with hostility in turn, and finally on the 15th November, 1848, he was

assassinated in the street as he was proceeding to open the Chambers. It is not known whether this act was the result of a conspiracy, or of a sudden impulse on the part of the assassin.

The plans of the reactionary party were deranged by the death of their leader, while the smouldering indignation of the Roman people broke out in open revolt. The next day they surrounded the Pontifical palace in large numbers, demanding of the monarch the promulgation and full adoption of Italian nationality as the basis of his policy, together with the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the formation of a federal compact for the whole Italian peninsula, the declaration of war against Austria as voted by the Chamber, and the appointment of ministers possessing the public confidence. Mamiani, Sterbini, Galetti, and others of the like stamp, were proposed as such ministers.

To these demands the Pope first replied evasively, and then, being pressed for an answer, flatly refused. This was followed by a quarrel between one of the outer sentinels of the Swiss guard at the Quirinal and the people near him, in the course of which he was disarmed; the guards then closed the gates of the palace and prepared for a decided resistance. Demonstrations were made of a design to attack, whereupon they fired and scattered the assailants, killing a few of them; but the number increased, and returned the shots. At last a truce was proclaimed, and another deputation admitted to the Pope, who was informed that if the resistance were protracted the palace would be stormed and all its occupants except himself put to death. Hereupon he yielded so far as to appoint the ministry required, and the multitude quietly dispersed; nor was any violence subsequently offered to either his residence or his friends.

Pius, however, refused to participate in the action of the ministry which he had thus appointed. He remained in Rome eight days after these events, and finally, on the night of Nov. 23d, left the city and went to

Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory, the Spanish and French ministers assisting in his escape. The latter, M. de Harcourt, was especially prominent in it. The king of Naples, the detestable butcher Ferdinand Bourbon, received him with great satisfaction, and provided for his entertainment and that of his suite in the most lavish manner. It was a great triumph for him, and for the whole band of European tyrants, that the man who had set the revolution on foot should thus come to them for refuge, after having recanted all his former imprudent liberality, and fled from his capital in disguise, by night. The popular movement, they reasoned, had suffered a great loss, when the head of the Church became arrayed against it.

The first act of the Pope after his establishment at Gaeta was to publish a manifesto to the people of Rome, stating that he had left the city because he could not enjoy there the liberty necessary to perform the duties of the Pontificate, and protesting against the constraint that he had suffered on the 16th November. The manifesto also named an executive commission of six persons to carry on the government. This manifesto had no sooner been published at Rome than the Assembly was summoned by the speaker; its deliberations continued through the night, and resulted in a refusal to recognise the least character of official authority in the manifesto, as it was not countersigned by any member of the ministry, and the appointment of a deputation to wait on the sovereign and request his return to Rome. The National Guards were also called on to rally around their banners, and preserve order, as hitherto. While the Assembly was thus engaged, the persons named by the Pope as the members of the executive commission had made haste to repudiate their appointment, and two of them hurried out of the city.

The deputation of the Chambers at once set out on their mission to Gaeta, but were met at the frontiers by some agents of the king of Naples, who would not permit them to cross, but finally consented to allow a courier to carry to Pius IX, the request for his return. To this request his Holiness replied by regretting his inability to receive the deputation; he also reaffirmed the appointment of the executive commission, and invoked the graces of the Divine mercy upon the city and his children, its inhabitants.

The announcement of this reply occasioned a new excitement at Rome, where all had been tranquil since the Pope's flight. Public meetings were held, and it was determined that an assembly to frame a national constitution ought at once to be summoned.

A provisional Junta was appointed to order the election, which took place with singular unanimity and enthusiasm. No legislative body ever more truly represented the people by whom it was appointed than did the deputies who assembled at Rome on the 5th of February, 1849. The Minister of the Interior commenced the proceedings by a speech in which he maintained that the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope were incompatible with each other, which was received with loud applause. In the session of the 8th, the ministers resigned their powers into the hands of the Assembly, which, after some debate, voted to continue them in office. Signor Savini then moved a decree to the purport that the Pope had fallen, both in law and in fact, from the temporal government of the Roman States; that the Pontiff should enjoy all guaranties necessary to the independent exercise of his spiritual power; that the government of the Roman States should henceforward be a pure democracy, under the title of the Roman Republic; and that it would have with the remainder of Italy the relations required by a common nationality.

This motion was warmly opposed by Mazzini, the most prominent of the ministers, but without effect. The session was prolonged till the next morning; the debate ended with the passage of the decree by a majority of 139 yeas to 5 nays. The people of the city received this vote with enthusiastic acclamations, and on the 10th of February the Roman Republic was solemnly proclaimed with appropriate ceremonies, amid the rejoicings of the whole city.

These events at Rome were attended by corresponding agitations in other parts of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany fled, and on the 8th February the republic was proclaimed at Florence, and symptoms of trouble were manifested at Genoa and other places in the Sardinian territories.

At the time of the Pope's flight the electioneering campaign was being prosecuted in France, where Cavaignac was making a tremendous effort to defeat Louis Napoleon. He at once comprehended that the position of the Pope might be turned into political capital for himself, and lost not a moment in taking the steps necessary in order to appear to Catholic voters the special friend of the Pontiff. An eminent diplomatist was despatched to solicit his Holiness to seek a refuge in France, and the Minister of Education and Public-Worship hurried to Marseilles to receive the expected guest with all possible honors. The trick was, however, unsuccessful; Pius IX. preferred the cordialities of the king of Naples to the attractions of the hero of June, and the election

resulted in the choice of Louis Napoleon to the presidency by 5,534,520 votes out of 7,449,471, of which 1,448,302 were given to Cavaignac.

The elevation to such an office of an adventurer, without character or remarkable talents, whose previous history had been discreditable where it was not ridiculous, is a most singular fact. There is no doubt that it was due immediately to his relationship with the emperor, his uncle; but the real cause was deeper than this. France was weary of the sterile government of Cavaignac, under which industry and commerce languished, and all parties desired a change: the royalists, including the great body of the priesthood and the ignorant peasantry under their control, wanted Napoleon because he was a step toward monarchy; and the radicals, because they hated Cavaignac, and were willing to adopt any candidate who would beat him. The socialist journals all opposed him, but many of the socialist voters went in his favor.

President Bonaparte was inaugurated on December 20th, and the next day appointed his cabinet. This was a body of mixed opinions and tendencies, and evidently destined to a short existence. Its head was Odilon Barrot, a man of much pretension, and little ability, who had been prominent in the reform agitation which overthrow Louis Philippe; Falloux, a jesuitical legitimist, filled the ministry of Public Instruction and Worship; while M. Bixio, an Italian, and moderate republican, was made Minister of Agriculture; and the other offices were occupied by men equally opposed to each other. Leon Malleville, the Minister of the Interior, an intimate friend of M. Thiers, in a few days quarreled with the President, who demanded from the public archives all the documents relating to his attempts at Boulogne and Strasburg, and, when they were refused, sent a dictatorial letter to the minister, on which the whole cabinet resigned. Most of them were, however, persuaded to retain their places. Only Malleville and Bixio insisted on retiring. Leon Faucher, a violent and tricky politician, originally Minister of Public Works, took the place of the former, and the vacant posts were filled by men of no particular account. On January 18th, M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) was chosen Vice-president by the Assembly. He was understood to be the favorite candidate of Louis Napoleon, and is a man of upright character, but not remarkable for ability.

Notwithstanding the result of the election, credit and commerce met with no improvement; the agitation of opinion upon fundamental social questions continued, and the ranks of the socialist and democratic opposi-

tion were constantly reinforced by new converts among the people.

In Germany, the first decided step toward the suppression of the popular spirit was taken by the king of Prussia. Soon after the revolutionary disturbances of March, 1848, he called together an assembly, whose office was, in conjunction with the crown, to form a constitution for the future government of the country, and at the same time to perform such other legislation as circumstances might require while it was in session. This body early developed a disposition to pare away the royal prerogatives, and accordingly was in constant dissidence with the king's ministers and representatives, in consequence of which one cabinet after another was forced to retire. Finally, on Nov. 1st, Gen. Brandenburg, a natural son of the king's grandfather, and a man of great talent and energy, was appointed to the premiership. He was notoriously opposed to the democratic party, and his nomination was the most unwelcome that could be made to the majority of the assembly. A deputation was sent to the king to ask him to withdraw the offensive appointment, but he refused. The assembly thereupon refused to recognize it; for several days the course of the crown was apparently undecided, but on the 9th the odious prime minister came in with a decree adjourning the assembly to Brandenburg, a small town some twenty miles from Berlin. The reason given for this step was that the preparation of the constitution could not be properly carried forward at Berlin owing to the riotous spirit and bad influence of the population.

This brought on a crisis which had long been threatened; and the grand trial of strength between the crown and the democracy took place. The assembly declared itself in permanence, but at the same time hit upon the idea of a merely passive resistance. This idea, being perfectly suited to the phlegm and good nature of the German character, became at once exceedingly popular, and the praises of its authors were in many mouths.

The government were, however, anything but passive. Gen. Wrangel, who had long been waiting for the opportunity, entered Berlin at the head of his army, and closed the doors of the assembly's place of meeting. The barred-out legislature went to another place, and resumed the consideration of the constitution with an air of perfect calmness; but that hall was also closed against them. Thus they were followed from refuge to refuge, till at last a detachment of troops entered a large room where they were sitting, and peremptorily ordered them to disperse, under pain of being driven out by force. At this their indignation, which had long been

waxing hot, reached its climax, and without farther delay they adopted by acclamation a motion which had for some days been before them, but to which they had not before been able to screw up the courage of the more moderate of their members. This was a decree denying all authority to the government, and liberating the nation from the payment of taxes. With this, passive resistance reached its last extreme, and had the people sustained the assembly the government would have been overthrown. But they did not sustain it; one or two provinces showed some vague readiness to carry out the decree, but the great body of the population felt no such impulse. The mass of citizens had already had enough of revolutionary proceedings, and longed for quiet and thrifty times. Besides, they were afraid of the consequences. To go with the assembly would be not only to expel the ministry but to dethrone the king, and after that a republic was inevitable; and a republic, with the subsequent indefinite derangements and radical changes, filled them with nothing but terror.

After having passed this decree, the assembly collapsed and did nothing more, especially as from that time the government took sufficient care to prevent it from coming together again at Berlin. The 27th November, the day appointed for its re-assembling at Brandenburg, at last arrived, but as was expected there was no quorum. The democratic and liberal members had signed a pledge not to come; some of them were present, however, having concluded that it would be better to take part in the doings of the body than to allow its business to go forward without their views being represented. After adjourning from day to day in the vain hope that a quorum would come in, the assembly was finally dissolved by a royal ordinance on the 5th of December, 1848. The same ordinance established a constitution for the kingdom of a very liberal character: it provided that the legislature should consist of two houses, the first chosen for six years by the representatives of each district, and the second for a shorter period by electors, who themselves were to be appointed by universal suffrage; the freedom of the press, religious liberty, inviolability of letters, &c. were guaranteed, and the punishment of death abolished. The whole was subject to revision by the future legislature.

This constitution was received with satisfaction by the people. The first elections under it took place with tranquility, and the new Chambers met at Berlin on Feb. 26th, 1849. The majority seemed at the outset to be on the side of the ministry, and any amount of loyalty to the king was expressed.

In Austria, after the capture of Vienna, and the cold-blooded execution of the leaders of the insurrection, the first event of importance was the opening of the Diet at Kremsir, Nov. 29d. Notwithstanding the experience of the previous two months, the radicals had a majority. On Dec. 2d, the idiotic Emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, a youth not yet 19 years old, the son of that arch-intriguer the Arch-duchess Sophia. On March 4th, the process so successful in Prussia was repeated by the new emperor and his ministers. The Diet was formally dissolved, and a constitution proclaimed as "a spontaneous gift from the imperial power." This document is of a more liberal character than that of Prussia, inasmuch as the lower house is elected directly by universal suffrage, though otherwise not unlike it. Its most remarkable feature is the conversion of the whole empire, which consists of several separate kingdoms and provinces, each having its own constitution, laws and usages, into one centralized monarchy. This was a bold innovation, and served not a little to sharpen the edge of Hungarian patriotism during the eventful scenes which followed in that most important of all the countries connected with the empire: for Hungary it was indeed more than an innovation; it was the outrage of a usurper.

As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Windischgritz marched from Vienna into Hungary at the head of 100,000 men, while other bodies of Austrian troops were put in motion against the Magyars, from Galicia and Servia. On Dec. 18, Presburg, the first fortified place on the western frontier of Hungary, was taken by the Austrians. The raw levies, of which the Hungarian armies were in great part composed, poorly equipped and often poorly officered, everywhere fell back before the invading army; the capital, Pesth, was taken on Jan. 5th, and the speedy and feeble submission of the whole country was confidently predicted.

But this anticipation was doomed to disappointment. After the surrender of Pesth, the Magyars withdrew to the line of the Theiss, the second great river of Hungary, flowing from north to south three quarters of the extent of the country. In the meantime Louis Kossuth and his intimate friends had appealed to the national love of independence with an irresistible eloquence, and the people had risen in arms by thousands; the creation of paper money had filled the Magyar treasury; the very defeats at first undergone had not only proved the necessity of thorough discipline, but had taught some of its most important elements; incompetent or treacherous officers had been

supplanted by young men of skill and energy; and the eminent Polish General, Henry Dembinaki, who had come to Hungary at the beginning of the campaign, had taken the chief command of the forces. Windischgrätz, advancing to the line of the Theiss on his triumphant career, suddenly found that he had to contend with strong and well-trained armies, animated by an irrepressible enthusiasm, and led by genius at once bold and cautious. On Feb. 26, his principal subordinate, Marshal Schlick, was substantially defeated at the defiles of Sirok, near Erlau, as he was attempting to join the main army, though he was allowed to effect the junction at the close of the day. This was followed by a series of defeats at Czolnok, Kapolna, Gyöngyös, and Waitzen. At Kapolna, Windischgrätz only escaped with a relic of his troops by a mutiny in the Hungarian forces, Görgey's division refusing to obey the order to pursue on account of jealousy toward Dembinaki. The Austrians immediately fell back upon Pesth, whither they were closely followed. On April 29, Kossuth again entered that city, and soon after Presburg was the only place in Hungary captured by the imperial forces which remained in their hands.

The war in Transylvania, the easternmost dependency of Hungary, was during this time prosecuted with similar results. It began in November, 1848, by a bloody and treacherous insurrection of the Wallachian population against the Magyars resident among them. This was fomented by Austrian officers, and was attended by scenes of the most savage ferocity. The Hungarians rose against their faithless assailants and inflicted a deserved chastisement upon them, when the Austrian commander of the province, Marshal Puchner, openly espoused the Wallachian cause, and forced the greater part of the Magyars to submit. At this crisis, Kossuth dispatched the Polish General Bem to undertake the work of reconquering and holding the country. This distinguished veteran marched at the head of some 8,000 regular troops, with a park of 24 field-pieces. By a series of operations which are not surpassed for brilliancy by any recorded in military history, he successively captured every post in the province; destroyed and drove out Puchner's army, which was twice his own in number, as well as that of the Russian General Lüders, who had come in to help put down the so-called insurrection, and thus obtained complete possession of the entire province.

The Hungarians having thus triumphantly asserted their right to independent national existence, their government turned its attention to the work of repairing the damages of

the war, and providing for future defense against the greater danger that menaced them. They knew that the defeated invaders had called in the aid of Russia, and that they must prepare to meet the hordes of that vast empire.

A measure which Kossuth had beyond doubt long contemplated, namely, formal separation of the government from Austria, was now accomplished. On April 14, the diet then in session at the ancient city of Debrecsin, adopted his motion to depose the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine from the royal dignity, and declare the independence of Hungary. The document in which this resolution was communicated to the world bears marks of having been written by Kossuth himself. It begins by reciting the obligations under which Austria lies toward Hungary for past services; proves that Hungary has never been incorporated with the Austrian empire, nor had any more intimate relation thereto than arose from the fact that the same person was at once king of the one and emperor of the other; states plainly the flagrant and repented treachery of the emperor and his family to the Hungarian nation, especially since the Vienna insurrection of March, 1848; briefly recounts the leading events of the campaign just closed, in which the Austrian commander-in-chief had been defeated in five consecutive battles; declares Hungary and its dependencies, with Transylvania, a free, independent, sovereign state, under a form of government to be subsequently determined; the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine being for ever deposed and banished on account of treachery, perjury, levying war against the nation, violating the Pragmatic Sanction, and calling in the armies of a foreign power to aid in these outrages; announces the appointment of Louis Kossuth as Governing President, and finally denounces the punishment of high treason against whosoever should contravene this decree.

While this declaration fully met the wishes of the more intelligent and influential part of the nation, and, being supported among the people by the all-powerful voice of Kossuth, was generally received with enthusiasm, it awakened in the aristocratic party a strong feeling of opposition, which separated them even more decidedly from the national cause. Especially was this the case with the young General Görgey, who by his personal character and military skill had gained to a remarkable extent the affections of the soldiers under his command. Though indebted to the revolution and to Kossuth for his fame and position, he could not forget the stupid prejudices of an aristocrat and a monarchist, and began to act independently of the new government and to display a spirit

premonitory of future calamity to the national liberties. Kossuth made all possible efforts to gain him back, but in vain.

The ukase in which the Russian autocrat announces that he shall intervene for the assistance of Austria in this contest, bears date April 26. The chief reason given for so doing is the danger to which the Russian dominions must themselves be exposed from the triumph of the Magyars, with the large number of Polish refugees said to be engaged in their forces; another motive is, however, also assigned, namely, the mission of Russia to restore religious and political orthodoxy to the bewildered and disorganized nations of Europe. The Russian forces were put in motion simultaneously with this ukase. In all, some 200,000 men, seem to have been employed for the purpose. One corps of from 40,000 to 50,000, under Gen. Pasmutin, passed through Moravia by the northern railroad, and entered Hungary northwest of Presburg; two other corps of some 20,000 men each, under General Grabbe and General Sasa, entered the country through the northwestern defiles of the Carpathians; the main body, under Prince Paskiewich, 100,000 strong, came through the central pass of the same range, and marched down on the main road toward Pesth. General Lüders again invaded Transylvania on the southeast, at the head of 20,000 men, accompanied by the remnants of the Austrian army of Pachser, under Clam-Gallas, a new leader; and at the same time, another smaller Russian corps, under Gen. Grotenhelm, came into that province on the northeast. The Austrian armies were also recruited, and again put in motion, in the west under Marshal Haynau, a general whose blood-thirsty ferocity in Italy had already assured him an immortality of infamy; in the southwest under Gen. Nugent, and in the south under Jellachich, the notorious Ban of Croatia. The entire force thus marshaled against this heroic nation scarcely fell short of 300,000 men. Against them was the army of Görgey, in and about the fortress of Comorn, on the Danube, between Pesth and Presburg, in all reckoned at 90,000; that of Aulich, about Lake Balaton, 20,000; that of Dembinski, in the north, 40,000; that of Vatter, in the central region on the Danube, 16,000; the corps under Perczel, Kiss, and Geyen, in the south and southeast, 40,000; and that of Bem, in Transylvania, 40,000. These figures are to be taken as merely approximate; in the nature of the case the Hungarian armies contained a large proportion of irregular volunteers, who came and went according to circumstances. With such means the nation awaited the decisive shock, appealing to God and Humanity to

attest the justice of their cause. The popular enthusiasm was roused to an extraordinary extent by the crisis; Kossuth and his friends traversed every part of the country as apostles of the crusade for liberty, and the clergy of all denominations vied with each other in zeal against the invaders.

While these events were taking place in the east, others of scarce inferior importance were occurring in France, Italy, and Germany. In the last, the assembly of Frankfort, having completed its constitution, finally, on March 28, elected the king of Prussia as hereditary emperor—an honor which that personage refused, although he had anxiously fished for it during the year previous. This, of course, involved a refusal of the constitution. The Prussian assembly, which was then in session at Berlin, would not consent to such a refusal, and by a strong majority voted to accept the same constitution. The king had now but one thing to do, namely, dissolve them. This he did on April 26; a show of insurrection was the consequence at Berlin, Breslau, and elsewhere; but it was put down with little bloodshed. The governments of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, determined on the same course toward the work of the Frankfort men; the king of Wirtemberg alone was compelled to change his mind by the force of public opinion, and he did it only after he saw that resistance was hopeless. The legislature of Hanover was dissolved for the same cause as that of Prussia, but no serious trouble followed. In Saxony the democratic sentiment vigorously displayed itself. The legislature having been dissolved by the king on April 30, on May 3 an insurrection broke out at Dresden, and the king fled to a neighboring fortress. The royal troops were unable to suppress the outbreak, and after three days of bloody fighting ceased the endeavor; a provisional government was installed, and several cities gave it their adherence, especially Leipsic, where the republic was proclaimed. On the 7th, however, Prussian troops were sent from Berlin, and with their help the king's authority was, on the 8th, finally restored. In Baden, and the contiguous Bavarian province of the Palatinate, the revolutionary spirit proved itself to have a firmer root than even in Saxony. The grand duke of Baden fled on May 14, leaving the people masters of the entire country. Prussia having decided to reject the Frankfort constitution took immediate measures to be rid of the assembly, whose existence had become embarrassing. The Prussian members were ordered home, a step which the allies of that government imitated. The democratic representatives, holding their office, as they believed, by the

direct authority of the people, refused to disperse, and kept up the semblance of legislative proceedings. A large Prussian force approached Frankfurt, and they went to Stuttgart, the capital of Württemberg, where they voted to depose the Regent of the empire, and appointed an executive commission to govern in his stead. The troops which drove them from Frankfurt advanced against the insurgents in Baden, who were headed by the Polish general Mieroslawski. Some battles ensued in which the insurgents bore their part bravely; but, owing to the overwhelming forces of their adversaries, the lack of wisdom and unity among their leaders, and the failure of the people in other parts of Germany to render them any support, they were defeated, and by the end of the first week in July the German revolution was closed for the present. The strong fortress of Rastatt held out till July 23, when it surrendered at discretion.

The Grand Duke of Baden was, of course, immediately restored to office, and courts-martial proceeded mercilessly to try, and kill, such of the patriots as had fallen into the hands of the soldiery either at Rastatt or elsewhere, while a system of unmitigated terror was put in operation to root out the republican tendencies which prevailed throughout the duchy. Just before the end of the insurrection, the government of Württemberg caused the members of the original Frankfurt assembly to be driven by force from Stuttgart; together with the leaders of Baden, among whom were many prominent democrats from all parts of Germany, they found refuge in Switzerland, whence many have come to this country, of which they will make valuable and devoted citizens.

During this time hostilities were resumed between Germany and Denmark, with varying success on each side. The affair was at last settled by a treaty on the 17th July, which provided for the government of Schleswig by three commissioners, one appointed by Prussia, one by Denmark, and the third by Great Britain. The people of the duchies are not yet content with this, but can offer no serious resistance without the support of Germany, which will not be given.

The formation of the Roman and Tuscan republics was attended by a popular agitation in other parts of Italy, especially in Sardinia. In that country its natural vent was the resumption of the war with Austria. The armistice expired March 15th, and both parties at once took the field, and on the 24th a decisive battle was fought at Novara, a town in the Piedmontese territory, some 20 miles west of Milan. The forces engaged are stated at 60,000 Austrians and 30,000 Italians, but this is probably incorrect: the

former were commanded by the veteran Radetsky, the latter by the Polish general Ciszewski: the Italians were totally defeated. The Sardinian king, Charles Albert, thereupon abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emanuel, and went to Lisbon, where he died July 28th. The Austrians demanded the payment of two hundred millions of francs as indemnity for the damages of the war; this sum was afterward reduced by negotiation to fifty-three millions, on which basis a treaty of peace was made.

The city of Genoa refused to consent that the war should thus be terminated, revolted against the government, drove out the royal soldiers, and for several days maintained an independent government, but was subsequently reduced. In this affair, Gen. JOSEPH AVERZANA, an adopted citizen of New-York, took a prominent part, and greatly distinguished himself. Brescia, a city of some 40,000 inhabitants, in Austrian Italy, also revolted at this same time: Marshal Haynau attacked and carried it, and gave it up to rapine and slaughter. After the passions of his soldiery were sated, he razed the city to the ground. Hence he received the title of the "Butcher of Brescia," a distinction to which his subsequent inhuman conduct in Hungary has given a bloody confirmation.

Meanwhile the republican government at Rome was engaged in an admirable series of measures. The Inquisition was abolished and its dungeons opened; the useless monasteries were converted into hospitals for the sick and abodes for the houseless; public education and other important reforms were considered, and wise and far-reaching plans devised with respect to them; the public lands and the estates of the church were directed to be prepared for distribution among the landless; economy and energy were introduced into the administration, and the earnest of a thorough transformation of the rotten and pernicious fabric of ecclesiastical rule was given. The unanimity with which the republic was installed thus came to be surpassed by the fidelity with which it was loved and maintained by the people, and only the dispossessed priesthood and their allies wished for the restoration of the Pope to the temporal power from which he had been deposed.

Not so, however, the Pope himself and his advisers. From the moment of his flight to Gaeta, they had been considering how they should get back again, and put down what they thought to be an insane, atheistic, and ungrateful clamor for liberty. Negotiations for this purpose were set on foot with Naples, Austria, and Spain; and the Vicar of Christ, who had felt so great a horror of

war with Austria, for Italian independence, entertained no such scruples as to a war against his own people, for his own re-establishment on an earthly throne. In the latter part of February, a detachment of Neapolitan soldiers accordingly invaded the Roman states, but accomplished nothing. The Austrians also occupied Bologna and Ferrara, but withdrew after levying a tribute. There was apparently some difficulty in settling the terms of an effective intervention, but there was no doubt that one would take place.

Things being in this state, the French ministry introduced into the assembly a proposition to send an army to Rome—not, as they said, to aid the Pope, or put down the Roman Republic, but to prevent Austria from destroying all liberty there, to secure constitutional guarantees to the people, and to keep good the legitimate influence of France in the peninsula. The democrats opposed this measure with all their ability, from a conviction that the ministry designed to make the expedition a stupendous fraud, by converting it to a use directly contrary to their professions; and that, even if they were honest in their purpose, they could not avoid cheating in its execution. However, by the aid of the moderate republicans, the expedition was voted on April 19, and 14,000 men set sail under Gen. Oudinot.

The expedition landed at Civita Vecchia April 25, and took possession of the town with peaceful pretences, which were at once falsified by their action. Oudinot then marched on Rome, saying that his object was to preserve the country from an Austrian invasion, and to produce a reconciliation between the Pope and the People. The Roman Assembly refused to admit his army into the capital; if he wanted to keep off the Austrians, that was not the place to do it; and as for the Pope, they would be glad to have him come back at any time, and would guaranty to him absolute liberty for the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions; but at any rate, Gen. Oudinot could not have the city with their consent. Hereupon an assault followed on the 30th April, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 500 killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners.

This opened the eyes of the Paris republicans, and the ministry was at once attacked in the Assembly. Odilon Barrot apologized most lamely. He did not except Oudinot's doings, but ignored the most shameful features of the affair, and said that the army had probably "fallen into some snare." The result of the debate was a vote that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose. This was a direct condemnation of the ministry, and it was sup-

posed they would retire; but they did not. They preferred to remain and accomplish the work of perfidy which they had begun. The next day after this vote, a letter of President Napoleon to Oudinot was published, justifying the whole outrage, praising the bravery of the soldiers in the attack, and promising the general all necessary support in his farther operations. This occasioned another excitement, but the ministry disavowed the letter as merely a private one. In order to appease public feeling, they sent Ferdinand Lesseps, a moderate republican, to Rome, to report as to the real state of affairs, and to mediate between the triumvirate, which discharged the executive functions there, and the commanding-general. M. Lesseps arrived and opened his mission on May 17. Reinforcements were also sent forward to the army. The prisoners who had been taken by the Romans were allowed to return to the camp, the people of the city refusing to treat them as enemies. Indeed it would be hard to find any other instance of warfare in which such magnanimity has been exhibited, as in this case the party weaker in material force showed to its assailant. Through the whole contest the conduct of the Romans was worthy, not only of their name, but of the ideas they represented, and forms one of the brightest pages in modern history.

During this period a Neapolitan army had invaded the Roman territory, but was defeated and driven back, to the great disappointment of Oudinot, who expected that with such help he should get the city.

Lesseps negotiated for some two weeks, and finally made a treaty with the triumvirate which guarantied the republic against further assaults from the French army. This treaty Oudinot disowned; Lesseps was at the same time recalled on the groundless pretence that he had become insane, and the siege of the city was formally begun. When this was known in France it produced a great excitement. An election had taken place in the meantime, resulting in the return to the assembly of 240 socialist democrats, out of 700 members; at which the reactionary party had not concealed their alarm. The prosecution of the attack on the Roman Republic, after the express resolution of the former legislature "that the expedition should no longer be diverted from its original purpose," was too grave a fact not to be at once brought before the new assembly. Victor Considerant took it up, and moved to impeach the president and ministers; but the majority sustained them, and rejected the proposition. Ledru Rollin also attacked them with great energy, and the popular press was loud in its cry of indignation. Had the republicans in the assembly governed

their action with sufficient judgment they might now have gained a victory, but an unlucky indiscretion of Ledru Rollin enabled the government to turn the tables upon their opponents. He declared in terms just in themselves, but not wise at the moment, that they would defend the constitution; if need be, by force of arms. The conservative majority at once set up a hubbub about this threat of insurrection, in which they thought they could silence all mention of the crime committed by the administration in its outrageous violation of that article of the constitution which prescribes that the French Republic shall "never employ its power against the liberty of any people."

Though unable to carry the least point in the assembly, the republicans were bound to manifest in some way their abhorrence of the course of the government. A popular demonstration in the streets was determined on for this purpose; it was to be wholly pacific in its character, no arms being carried by those engaged in it, and to exercise a moral influence alone—just as an imposing procession might do in New-York or London. The affair came off June 13th. Undoubtedly there were many persons concerned who thought it likely that a rising of the whole people might take place in consequence, and the government be overthrown—as, having grossly violated the constitution, it certainly deserved to be. But yet in no sense was the demonstration illegal or insurrectionary. However, the government resolved to treat it as such. The troops, who had no conscientious scruples as to what had been done at Rome, were directed against the procession, which was dispersed, and its leaders either arrested or driven into exile. Paris was at once put under state of siege, the democratic journals suppressed and their printing-offices ravaged by the soldiery. In this way the ministry were relieved of the ablest and most earnest men of the opposition, and flattered themselves that their position was thus rendered secure. It was indeed proved that the people were not disposed to attempt a revolutionary outbreak, but not that the government was supported by public opinion in its course. But for the army it would have fallen. Of the parties arrested as concerned in the alleged conspiracy, many were subsequently released, no shadow of evidence being found against them; others have now for some weeks been on their trial before the high court at Versailles, but the accusation grows more and more groundless as the investigation goes forward.

Rome finally capitulated to the French on the 30th June, its prominent citizens and defenders leaving the city. Mazzini went to Switzerland, Garibaldi to Venice, Ave-

sano came to America. The French at once restored the Pope without any conditions, and the old order of things began again, Inquisition and all. Louis Napoleon has since talked of requiring certain reforms of his Holiness, but up to this time nothing has been done in that way. Pius has granted an amnesty, but it excluded everybody but the common soldiers; and was thus no amnesty at all. He has not yet returned to Rome, being afraid of the people; but it is expected that he will soon go back. A French force will still remain there, to guard him against the enmity of his subjects. It is certain that he can not hold his throne without a foreign army.

The conflict in Hungary was prolonged for some three months only after the entry of the Russians. During this period the sympathies of the whole liberal world were enlisted in behalf of the Magyars to an extent almost without precedent. The war was virtually ended on August 13, at Vilagos, by the surrender of Görgey with his entire army to the Russian prince Paskiewich. This was followed by the surrender of all the strongholds in the hands of the Hungarians. Comorn, the impregnable fortress, being strongly manned and amply provisioned, was the last to yield—its commander, the gallant General Klapka, refusing any but the most favorable terms: these the Austrians granted, rather than attempt a siege which might have lasted two years, and would have stopped the navigation of the Danube. All the men in the fortress were allowed to return peaceably to their homes, and the officers were guaranteed a safe conduct out of the Austrian dominions. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, Perczel, and other eminent officers, with some 5,000 men, found refuge in Turkey, where they have been protected, but subjected to great privations and indignities. The Russian and Austrian Courts at once demanded their surrender of the Sultan in order that they might be punished as rebels, but the demand was not complied with. It was then supposed that the Czar would respond to this refusal by a declaration of war, especially as it is notorious that Russia has long had her heart fixed on the conquest of Turkey, and it is still possible that such may be the result. It seems that the Czar at first assented to the withholding of the fugitives, only requiring that they should be kept away from the frontiers, but afterward took umbrage at the support which France and England had given to Turkey. The Turks in the meantime have used every means to induce the exiles to embrace Islamism, as a means of securing themselves against the possibility of a surrender. Kossuth and most of the officers

refused to change their faith to escape such a danger, but it is said that Bem and some others consented. For a soldier like Bem this was not difficult. His main business in life is not religious, but patriotic and military: fighting the Russians is for him the chief end of existence, and he does not feel very particular as to the flag he fights under. It should be said in justice to him, however, that the report of his conversion is denied, though not very strongly.

The final overthrow of Hungary must be attributed to Görgey more than to any other cause. When the Russian invasion commenced, Klapka, who was at the head of the war department, fixed upon the only plan of resistance which could insure a successful result. It was to concentrate the entire force of the nation against the main body of the Russians and annihilate it, leaving other hostile corps to be taken care of subsequently. For such a scheme the Hungarians had every advantage, they being in the interior of the country, and operating on a much shorter line of movements than their adversaries. This plan failed of execution through the fault of Görgey, who lost the golden moment in useless combats with the Austrians about Comorn; and when at last he moved to the north against the Russians, it was too late. Still it would not be fair to charge him with the meanest sort of treason. He did not sell himself for a price, but he sacrificed his nation because his heart had no sympathy with the principles of liberty, and was too much controlled by personal ambition. He would not contend to gain for the Hungarians the right of self-government, but preferred that they should still be subject to the faithless tyranny of the house of Hapsburg. He said that in his action he aimed at the salvation of his country. If he were sincere in this, he must now bear a mind filled with regret and anguish. His surrender has indeed assured to himself the imperial pardon, but it has only let loose the imperial fury upon the noblest and best of his race, and sent through the whole civilized world a thrill of horror at atrocities of Austrian vengeance. A large number of generals and eminent men have been ferociously hung or shot, by the verdicts of courts-martial; women have been scourged, and vengeance wreaked on infants; the ancient constitution of the kingdom is abrogated, and its place supplied by the arbitrary pleasure of military officers and extraordinary commissioners; and the decree has finally gone forth which completes the incorporation of all Hungary into the Empire, and renders a once free nation nothing but a provincial tribe. Of all these things, Görgey has been the immediate instrument.

The downfall of Hungary was followed on August 23d by the surrender of Venice to the Austrians. This gallant old city, which was one of the first in 1848 to proclaim the Republic, thus had the honor of being the last to yield in the general disaster of liberty. She obtained highly favorable terms, and has been treated gallantly since. Maria, her leader, one of the best men produced by the European revolution, has made his home at Paris.

Since then, the most important events on the continent have been a treaty between Austria and Prussia removing the difficulties between

those two powers on the question of a central government of Germany, and the resignation of the French ministry, which took place Oct. 30, on account of a disagreement with the president, who used some hard words toward them. It seems that Napoleon means to have the government carried on more after his own ideas. We do not affirm that he directly aims to usurp the imperial crown, though it is not likely he would refuse the thing were it offered him by a good opportunity; but whatever he does can only accelerate the fatal movement of things toward a profound social convulsion, unless it shall be quavated in time by constructive measures.

The history of England during the year presents few striking features. The financial and suffrage reform movement has gained something in strength, but must at best advance very slowly. The navigation laws have been repealed allowing ships of other nations the same privileges as British with regard to the foreign trade. The British empire in India has been extended by the definite conquest of the Sikh country. In England as well as in France the Cholera has raged even more fatally than in the United States.

Though tranquillity reigns for the moment throughout the continent of Europe, there are two causes, especially, which must bring on a desperate crisis sooner or later. One is the vast military establishments kept up everywhere—the other, the impoverished state of every national treasury. Austria is notoriously bankrupt—France has an annual deficit of some forty millions of dollars—the Pope's revenue falls terribly short of his expenses—Prussia has no spare money, and even the Emperor of Russia is pressed for cash. An end must come to this system. Still the absolute powers defy this danger, and continue to increase their armaments as if for a vast crusade against liberty. On the other hand, the people are storing up the remembrance of the bloody deeds of their conquerors against a great day of wrath. Such a day must come, unless a new organization of things prevent it. Of this there seems, however, a possibility. The laborers of Paris are organizing their industry so that they shall enjoy its profits. Over two hundred associations of workmen exist there. These associations number from twenty to fifteen hundred members respectively. They divide their earnings in proportion to the work done by each member. The various associations are combined together for general purposes. They have also organized a scheme for building large, combined houses, in which each family will have its own apartments, with every convenience and comfort, at a low rent, which will also gradually pay for the house; so that, at the end of a certain period, each man becomes the proprietor of the rooms he occupies. Thus there is going on among the people of Paris, which is the centre of civilization, a radical, though gradual and peaceful reform of the fundamental structure of society. Should this movement be allowed to continue uninterrupted, it may save the world a more frightful period of anarchy than it has yet witnessed. Our fears are stronger than our hopes, but yet we pray that they may prove erroneous.

New-York, November 30, 1849.

Banking, Population, Railroads, Elections, Producers, Debt, Tonnage, &c., in the United States.

STATISTICS OF BANKS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

State or Country, 1849.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population 1850.	Date of state's organization.	No. in state.	Capital, in dollars.	Specie, in Dolls.	Deposits, in Dolls.	Bills in circulation.	Rate of interest.	Wheat, 1848, &	Bushels of corn 1848.	Bushels of cotton 1848.	Mill's 1848.	Slaves.	Tonnage, 1848.
Alabama.....	52,200	716,000	Jan. '49	1	1,500,000	1,08,608	654,342	\$2,138,210	Aug. 5	1,290,000	2,000,000	38,000,000	67	\$10,285,328	22,110
Arkansas.....	209,000	209,000	Bats	1	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	Aug. 5	900,000	8,000,000	3,000,000	254	3,500,000	111,862
Connecticut.....	4,700	940,000	Apr. '49	83	3,968,818	978,676	2,100,272	4,811,971	April 12	120,000	2,000,000	3,400,000	254	None.	17,482
Delaware.....	2,100	85,000	Jan. '49	1	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	Nov. 12	460,000	700,000	3,800,000	20	None.	1,745
Florida.....	69,285	89,000	Bats	18	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	Oct. 7	15,000	13,000	2,000,000	602	Uncertain.	15,164
Georgia.....	61,500	825,000	June '49	18	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	Aug. 5	2,100,000	1,800,000	27,000,000	602	Uncertain.	15,164
Illinois.....	66,500	800,000	Bats	18	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	Aug. 5	8,500,000	17,000,000	40,000,000	602	\$16,612,785	30,780
Indiana.....	33,222	1,000,000	Nov. '48	13	2,082,674	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	Aug. 5	1,500,000	1,500,000	45,000,000	88	\$12,161,092	10,488
Iowa.....	51,000	120,000	1848	1	7,071,000	2,920,151	5,438,814	1,088,513	Aug. 5	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	38	\$3,382,413	8,422
Kentucky.....	40,000	890,000	Jan. '48	16	1,000,000	16,000,000	6,878,875	3,893,135	Nov. 4	900,000	2,000,000	10,000,000	227	\$18,000,000	227,010
Louisiana.....	48,400	420,000	July '49	16	16,000,000	6,878,875	419,327	3,964,459	Sept. 9	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	227	\$11,271,914	452,332
Maine.....	32,400	515,000	Oct. '48	42	2,270,000	419,327	936,643	2,044,659	Nov. 4	5,150,000	2,500,000	8,300,000	1643	\$16,100,977	158,492
Maryland.....	10,700	815,000	Jan. '49	8	1,781,000	1,781,000	1,848,156	1,848,156	Nov. 11	350,000	3,200,000	3,900,000	1045	\$2,609,859	622,574
Massachusetts.....	7,800	875,000	Sept. '48	113	33,585,742	22,853,024	27,861,051	22,861,051	Nov. 4	800,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	741	\$7,000,000	27,250
Michigan.....	96,500	420,000	1848	1	650,000	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	Nov. 4	600,000	1,500,000	17,000,000	20	None.	969
Minnesota.....	47,400	670,000	Bats	1	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	Nov. 4	2,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	99	\$195,281	36,312
Missouri.....	67,500	385,000	Jan. '48	6	1,208,107	2,514,718	1,584,650	2,604,180	Aug. 5	2,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000	99	None.	26,056
New Hampshire.....	9,500	508,000	June '48	20	1,800,000	156,500	1,599,585	1,746,165	Mar. 12	620,000	2,500,000	2,900,000	155	None.	78,455
New Jersey.....	7,500	425,000	Jan. '49	82	3,600,710	1,599,585	5,481,739	2,728,082	Nov. 7	1,500,000	5,000,000	9,000,000	155	None.	78,455
New York.....	46,200	2,885,000	May '49	132	44,523,000	5,481,574	36,816,287	22,203,082	Nov. 5	15,500,000	28,000,000	17,500,000	1304	\$22,854,570	845,732
North Carolina.....	51,650	780,000	Apr. '48	18	3,523,000	1,598,509	717,738	3,412,448	Aug. 5	2,650,000	4,000,000	28,000,000	307	\$18,173,223	62,678
Ohio.....	40,000	1,980,000	Nov. '48	58	9,514,942	3,029,376	4,380,383	9,251,259	Oct. 8	15,200,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	355	\$19,992,291	69,188
Pennsylvania.....	46,215	2,250,000	Nov. '48	61	11,035,577	1,032,853	1,250,438	2,008,148	April 8	4,600	3,900,000	9,000,000	91	\$20,000,000	41,404
Rhode Island.....	1,250	155,000	Apr. '48	6	5,952,783	1,350,000	1,250,000	4,000,000	Aug. 5	1,400,000	1,250,000	18,500,000	204	\$20,000,000	40,873
South Carolina.....	28,000	630,000	Sept. '49	20	8,076,800	1,032,853	1,250,438	2,008,148	Aug. 5	9,900,000	10,500,000	78,500,000	33	\$13,271,627	2,446
Tennessee.....	41,732	830,000	June '48	20	10,035,577	1,350,000	1,250,438	4,000,000	Aug. 5	1,500,000	1,500,000	11,000,000	33	\$16,000,000	1,252
Texas.....	695,330	150,000	Jan. '49	1	800,000	150,494	1,035,494	2,333,651	Nov. 18	12,520,000	11,000,000	2,500,000	33	\$16,000,000	1,252
Virginia.....	57,700	310,000	June '48	22	1,300,000	108,694	2,379,819	8,554,159	Nov. 18	1,600,000	2,900,000	1,500,000	335	\$16,992,291	69,188
Washington.....	64,000	250,000	Jan. '49	35	1,439,700	2,379,819	1,709,549	2,437,282	Nov. 7	30,000	17,000	24,000	33	None.	11,824
Wisconsin.....	65,000	250,000	Jan. '49	35	2,220,000	822,219	1,709,549	2,437,282	Nov. 7	6,500,000	8,000,000	750,000	33	None.	11,824
Lower Canada.....	300,000	780,000	Jan. '48	4	2,538,000	822,219	1,709,549	2,437,282	Nov. 7	6,500,000	8,000,000	750,000	33	None.	11,824
Upper Canada.....	220,000	720,000	Jan. '49	4	4,400,000	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	None.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	33	None.	11,824
California.....	149,591	160,000	1848	3	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	into liquid	None.	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	33	None.	11,824

a) Loans - aggregate value of mortgaged property, 1848, \$1,439,700; land, \$310,706 acres; improvements, \$870,094; barns, 9,000,000; horses, 1,000,000; neat cattle, \$723,235; 5,928 pleasure-carriages, \$441,268, &c.

(b) The Boston banks divided, of profits in our year, Oct. '48 and April '49, on a capital of \$18,349,000, among their stockholders, \$1,402,300. Thirteen N. York (city) banks, capital \$14,565,700, divided in its month (1848 and '49) \$1,620,875, and seven N. York (state) banks, \$815,500. Kentucky banks, \$1,200,000. In 480 cases - \$9,959,200 bushels of wheat - 15,850,000 bushels of buck wheat.

(c) The specie deposit, and circulation, only include the eleven Philadelphia banks.

(d) Keene Philadelphia banks divided \$208,790 of profits, \$347,1849, on a capital of \$6,668,530 of the stock of the banks.

(e) Virginia owns \$3,684,330 of the stock of the banks.

(f) In several states the deposits are only held transiently, in Canada, &c., the executive officers (mere stewards) of the aggregate produced of the Union, during 1848, \$200,000,000, and in 1849, \$200,000,000.

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ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CENTRAL RAILWAY. SHIP-CANAL AT PANAMA.

Columbus discovered America while seeking a western passage to India and China; he examined the isthmus of Panama, but never saw the Pacific: it was discovered by Balboa, Sept. 25, 1513. A railway or ship-canal across the intervening continent at its narrowest part, and another from Puget's Sound to the foot of Lake Michigan, would furnish means of transit more facile and rapid than Columbus ever dreamed of. The latter enterprise far surpasses in magnitude any one work ever undertaken by man. No nation, association, or individual, ever undertook the equivalent of a 2,000 to 3,000-mile railway across the Rocky Mountains, thereby to connect countries as far distant as Europe is from America. To place such a work in the hands of any one individual, whatever his experience or resources may be, will not be likely to hasten its accomplishment. For a short railway to connect the Pacific and Atlantic, six routes are mentioned: Tehuantepec—Honduras—Nicaragua—Darien—and Panama—the last by far the cheapest, shortest, and best, with a good harbor on this side at Navy or Limon Bay, and another on the other side, in the Bay of Panama—the distance about 46 miles across, and the highest level less than 300 feet above the Pacific. Whether, in a contest for commercial supremacy, such a work will be likely to interfere with the national quiet hereafter, is a question we can not solve. Col. Hughes, of the U. S. Engineers, surveyed the line in the spring of 1849, and found no difficulty: he says that people who live soberly enjoy as good health on the isthmus as elsewhere. The expense of the line and good harbors he estimates at \$4,500,000.

A committee of the H. of R., last Congress, was desirous to see an oceanic-canal like the Calcedonian (18 feet 8 inches deep, and 47 feet wide at bottom, with locks 150 by 37), or at least large enough to admit ships of 1200 tons to pass through, constructed at Panama: it would get the U. S. China trade, the U. S. whale-fishing vessels, and many others; and a part of the European trade might find out its advantages, if the tolls were moderate. A New-York ship crossing at Panama, on her way to Canton, would save 182 days (out and home) as compared with the Cape of Good Hope passage, and 198 as compared with Cape Horn. San Francisco is 5,000 miles from New-York, via Panama: it is 19,000 via Cape Horn. Varella contemplated a tunnel for a ship-canal, in order that water might be got in abundance from the Chagres river. Such a work would interfere with the profits of an overland railway to the Columbia river.

Of the various plans for uniting the Pacific and Atlantic by a railway, within our own territory, that of Ass Whitney, of N. Y., has thus far found most favor with the public. Resolutions recommending its adoption by Congress have passed the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New-York, Connecticut, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Maryland, New-Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and the senate of Michigan; in eleven of

the states almost unanimously. Mr. Whitney, a man of intelligence, good address, practical business capacity, and energy of character, has traveled through the Union, and explained to legislatures, public meetings, editors, and other influential persons, his gigantic scheme, thus creating a powerful sentiment in its favor. What we have heard and read on the subject, incline us to the belief that such a work is very desirable; but we are not so sure that the best lands, of the size of ten or twelve states, 120 miles by 100, should be conveyed to a private individual as an inducement for him to engage in its construction; nor that the termini of what is meant to be a central national highway across North America, with the principal points to be thereby connected, should be selected and determined by any less authority than that of Congress, after the most careful and accurate surveys and estimates had been made.

A select committee, of which John A. Rockwell of Connecticut was the chairman, was appointed last Congress, by the House, to consider a resolution for the survey of various routes for a canal or railway across America: it reported Feb. 20, 1849. [Rept 145, 678 pages, 8vo, with maps and plans.]

In opposition to the recorded judgment of eighteen state legislatures, the committee considers Mr. Whitney's calculations most extravagant and deceptive, and his proposed mode of constructing a railway in the highest degree exceptionable. There have been no surveys; even Mr. Whitney himself has never traveled over half the assumed line; Major Fitzpatrick, Col. Fremont's guide, could not find upon it, for a distance of 800 miles, hard wood enough to make an axe-helve; there is no certainty that coal would be found within a reasonable distance for the use of the locomotives; everything mechanical would have to be done in the desert with increased expense; a portion of the work is among the peaks and valleys of lofty mountains, near the region of perpetual snow; 1,665 miles, according to Fremont, are 3,000 feet above the sea; 1,409 miles are 4,000 feet, 624 miles are 6,000 feet, and 198 are 7,000 feet, or a mile and a half, above it. How is it as to snow in these regions? Suppose the road built, and also a ship-canal at Panama, what evidence is there that the business on the former would keep it in repair and pay charges? We like the Whitney route, for it is central, and to be carried through territory which slavery's cloud can not darken; but railways, like other roads, are for society—for all—for the public defense—for commerce—to bind the community together by means of an easy and rapid intercourse, for the spread of intelligence, mutual business transactions, and social connections—thus to strengthen the government and increase its durability. Mr. Whitney thinks that tea would take the land route from China to New-York and New-Orleans; but while tea can be brought to New-York for \$15 to \$20 p. ton, measured, by sea, will much of it be sent 2,500 miles by land, with double transshipments? Our an-

anal exports and imports to and from China are under 50,000 tons, and the balance of trade is five millions of dollars against us, which might be paid in food from the valley of the Mississippi, receiving tea by the same ships. That a large stream of immigration would cross a railway to the Pacific side, besides travelers to Asia, is very probable, were the prices of transit moderate; but why should the principal highway through North America belong to a company of stockjobbers, or be under the control of any one man? Mr. Benton, Feb. 7, 1848, when proposing his San Francisco and St. Louis railway, said that "a road of 1,700 miles through a wilderness infested by Indian tribes, could only be made by authority of a nation, and with national means." He would never give authority to any individual, or to any company, to undertake such an enterprise, in any shape or form whatever. He was for a national highway, a central route—giving it the most national locality, and one which would accommodate the greatest number of persons, and the largest amount of trade.

Mr. Whitney has done much to prove that a central railway is practicable; has spent much time about it; and ought to be associated in the surveys, and connected with its future progress, receiving a very liberal annual recompense: not, however, as the owner of the work, but as an agent of the republic. So also should the telegraph, which Mr. O'Reilly has carried beyond the Mississippi, be continued to the Pacific with all possible dispatch. Surely no railway will be authorized or begun until its course has been marked out, the physical difficulties ascertained, and detailed estimates of the cost carefully prepared from well-known facts. Of three resident commissioners, active, intelligent, and trustworthy, Mr. Whitney might be one. The experience of the management of the New-York canals, corruption though there has been in the management, would furnish very useful hints, could we but find another De Witt Clinton.

Mr. Whitney states, that from Lake Michigan to the South Pass, 1,150 miles, a railway may be built on a straight line, where all the streams can be bridged, and where there are no soft bottom-lands; but that the streams could not be bridged south of this route, while soft bottom-land would cause much difficulty. From the lake to two places where the Missouri can be bridged—the distances are 500 and 650 miles—the rise of ground is said to be easy and gradual; and then to the South Pass still more so. From the South Pass, 7,490 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, the descent on the Pacific side is more difficult. Col. Fremont gives his unqualified opinion, however, that "the Oregon route is the only true line of communication between the Pacific and the interior of America; and that all operations of war or commerce, of national or social intercourse, must be conducted upon it."

Mr. Whitney would prefer to the above route another still further north. He would cross the Missouri at White river, thence pass to the headwaters of the Yellow-Stone and Missouri, to and down the Salmon river and the Columbia to Puget's Sound—being (he says) a 300 miles shorter route than through the South Pass—say 1,820 miles between the Pacific and Mississippi, which latter he would cross near Prairie du Chien, from which to Mobile or New-Orleans the distance is

830 miles—to Charleston 1,096—New-York 1,141—Boston 1,341—Philadelphia 1,040. From New-York to Puget's Sound there would (he says) be only 2,961 miles, thence to Japan 4,000; total 6,961—equal to 21½ days by steam, or 33 if from London. Coal is stated to be abundant at Vancouver's Island, in Japan, Formosa, and the high latitudes of Australia. The House committee of 1848 preferred a point on Lake Michigan as the terminus, because of the superior value of the lands, the abundance of timber, the settlements, the nearness to and cheap water-communication with the Atlantic cities and Pittsburgh, and for its central position.

But is the timber thus abundant? Much of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin is prairie, and the timbered land is generally occupied: before Mr. W. could locate his route, individuals would have obtained possession of the timber, which he would have to buy. Would he get enough people to settle among Indians in the western wilderness, far beyond the frontier, to help to construct the railway, cultivate land for food, and carry forward materials through the untimbered territory? Would he not have to make a *détour*, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, in order to carry his road through lands the sale of which would help to build it, instead of locating the work where commerce most required? Would he be able to induce population to advance into the wilderness at the rate of 100 miles per annum? Less than that would not complete his work in 25 years.

We agree with Hunt's Magazine as to the inferiority of certain other routes:

"The routes from Memphis, from Fort Smith in Arkansas, and from Texas, pursue the valley of the Rio Grande beyond Santa Fe and the river Gila. This route, if not impracticable, passes through a very mountainous and barren country, and, from the description of Lieut. Emory, would seem to be utterly uninhabitable. Considerable portions of the route must be in the Mexican territory. In the mountain region, the frost and snow interpose quite as formidable obstacles as on the northern route; while in other parts of the route, both east and west of the mountains, the heat is excessive. This route is destitute of timber, and we know of no single advantage it possesses over the route proposed by Mr. Whitney."

Mr. Bayard Taylor, now in California, wrote to the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 27, 1849, "I find that all who have traversed the Gila country, consider it an impracticable route for a railroad. Those who took the South-Pass route, made the overland journey in nearly half the time, notwithstanding the greater distance."

Mr. Whitney states that the length of a railway from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, allowing 250 miles for windings, would be 2,030 miles, and that it would cost \$60,000,000, or \$30,000 per mile—\$20,000 for making the road, and \$10,000 for machinery, repairs, and expenses, till it would maintain itself; that he would expend the \$60,000,000, more or less, and be disposing of the lands, under the supervision of an officer to be named by government, receiving as his recompense the road, and all the land near it, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, 30 miles on each side of it, being a breadth of 60 miles and a length of 2,000; equal, at least, to 3,300 townships of 6 miles by 6, or to ten states of the Union, 100 miles by 120 each—nearly 80,000,000 acres.

Of the first part, 800 miles of land are said to be of the very best quality for the production of the food of man; the surface beautiful. Why should

Congress sell it to a company, at ten cents, rather than to actual settlers? The bill gives Mr. Whitney 25 years, or till 1875, to complete the road—9 for the first third, 6 for the second, and 10 for the third; and, if he and his associates should stand in want of funds, they might sell by auction five miles by sixty for every ten miles of railway made, reserving the alternate strips of same size, to be improved in value by the settlers on the parts sold; or, if a rich association would undertake the road, they might keep nearly all the choice lands for ten or twenty years out of market. Mr. Whitney asserts, however, that there is to be no stock, no company, no sale of shares in Europe, on speculation: no doubt he so intends, but nothing in the bill of 1848 prevents the whole contract from being turned into an immense combined speculation. The United States could make the road, as a military highway, essential to our retaining the "provinces" we own on the Pacific side of our vast empire, which are thrice as far off as Ireland, *in time*, by the best routes now in use. There are precedents enough for this. Why should our corps of engineers, and other officers, paid for such services, not attend at once to this? Why should not the lands on each side of the railway be under the supervision of our land-office? Why attempt to do indirectly what would be better done directly? We spend hundreds of millions as a nation on war, and shall we shrink from constructing a road that would form an essential bond to our union as free States, and improve the value of the national domain? If Congress make the railway, the executive can control and check the expenditure of the \$60,000,000 or \$100,000,000, and regulate the tolls, as New-York State does, greatly to the public advantage. If Mr. Whitney shall nominally make it, the control of land enough for a great empire, besides the whole expenditure, must eventually fall into the hands of stockjobbers, or else Mr. Whitney will make 20 to 200 miles, through fertile lands, and then be compelled to retire. If a single-track railway costs \$40,000 per mile, where labor is cheap, and skill, materials and experienced contractors are readily obtained, will he bring his iron-work from Pittsburgh, lay his road, properly graded, with heavy rail, bridge and span rivers, import provisions and workmen, and finish his road, at half the New-England price? Let us have the estimates in detail. If 1200 miles of the road furnish no materials, are they to be built by magic?

The credit of the Union was never on a firmer footing than it is now; it requires the railway; its interests require its location wherever it can be easiest made; its resources would be developed by it; there would be extravagance and waste in the management, now and then, where bad officers might be placed as checks—as there were on the Erie canal;—but to throw such an undertaking hap-hazard into the hands of any one man or set of men, without inquiry, on a 25-year contract, such as Mr. Whitney's bill proposes, is surely preposterous. New-York made her surveys, appointed her canal-board, borrowed the money, and saw the work done. Would an individual have done it more honestly or efficiently? or ought such a highway to be turned over, like a ten-mile county turnpike, to any other agency than that of the people? A committee of the Senate think it improbable that the people would like to have money borrowed for which they would be taxed. We heard nothing of this when Mexico was to be conquered: loans were obtained, and the public lands pledged, in addition to the customs taxation. We have got a slice of Mexico, and why should we not also have a good road to it?

When the Erie canal was completed, the *through-business* during the first three years did not exceed 25 per cent of the whole. On Mr. Whitney's route there would scarcely be any but *through-business*

at first; and with free competition, as the rule at sea, who expects that this railway would get any part of the trade of England, when it is about as round-about a way to Canton as the passage of the Cape of Good Hope?

Suppose the tolls to turn out a failure. Congress is in that case allowed to interfere if Mr. Whitney abandons the railway, the expense of which (at the last nine years' annual average of the Boston and Providence road) would be \$1,069,800 yearly.

If a former estimate, Mr. Whitney stated the distance to be 2,600 miles, as did Dr. Breese, chairman of a committee of the Senate; Col. Fremont thinks it would be nearer 4,000 miles; the committee assumes 3,000 as probable; but where there has been no survey, all calculation is but guess-work. At 3,000 miles, the lands to be taken would equal 180,000 square miles, or 115,200,000 acres. The House committee acknowledges that the information before it is very defective, and urges upon Congress to cause this route to be "carefully examined by competent officers"—advice with more common sense in it than would be found in the conditional conveyance of a territory larger than France to one individual, on a simple agreement that he would, 25 years hence, do what no one man could or ought to be allowed to do under any circumstances. No joint-resolution for a topographical and geological survey, and location, has yet been adopted; Congress, seeing the direction that settlement, population, and commerce, might take, holds back: there is a sectional jealousy, as usual, although a railway via the South Pass would admit of branch-roads in every direction.

The bill of June, 1848, to give one man the control of such a work and such a territory, without security for anything he might do or neglect, provided that as settlers [say rather landjobbers, a class from whose encroachments no Congress has ever yet attempted to protect the hardy pioneer] are taking possession of many valuable lots within his proposed line, he is at liberty to select the same quantity as they shall have obtained, anywhere from the unsold national lands. The committee estimates that if Mr. Whitney chose to begin at Chicago, and proceed to a point on the Mississippi, 4,603,000 acres being already taken up, he would, in lieu thereof, get other 4,603,000 acres, wherever he might choose, at ten cents an acre!

Mr. W. intends to construct the road without the agency of contractors, who give railway companies a guaranty that a certain amount of work will be done for a sum agreed upon, as regulated by competition, each contractor looking after his own section. Mr. W. proposes to look after all his men. He could not thus do the work half so cheap as by contract. So far are we from expecting settlers to go into the wilderness and pay a \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre, that we would grant every alternate lot of 160 acres to a settler, free, and help him to get on the land and raise his first crop, he paying the sums advanced before he got a title.

We have written this in no spirit of unkindness to Mr. Whitney, for whose enterprise, zeal, and perseverance, in projecting and promoting this noble work, we cherish a warm admiration. We have endeavored to set forth briefly the reasons which, in our judgment, render it desirable that the Nation should truly devise, decree, construct, and pay for, this magnificent work, though we are desirous that a liberal share of the honor shall accrue to Mr. Whitney. Our choice is that the Nation should take the risk, and win the glory and the advantages of this great undertaking; but if the Nation refuses, then we are in favor of authorizing and encouraging Mr. Whitney to do it, with such modifications of his plan as scrutiny and discussion shall prove desirable. Let us have a truly National Railroad to the Pacific if we can; but if not, let us have the Railroad at any rate.

THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday, Dec. 4, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on Sunday morning, March 4, 1849.

Its members, as a whole, deserve greater commendation for their firmness in the prevention of mischief, than for any very remarkable achievements in the science of legislation. Slavery, and its effects on society and human welfare, were their principal themes: a majority in the House resisted a repetition of the Texan iniquity, which, but for their opportune patriotism, would have darkened the brighter morning of fair and yet free realms on our western continent. We hope their successors will be equally true, so that the times of 1819 and 1820 may not find their counterparts in the men and measures of 1849-50.

The estimates, reports, and other executive representations and statements, submitted to Congress, and briefly reviewed by us, were the work of the out-going Administration and its supporters, not of their successors, who only came into possession of power when the labors of the session of 1848-9 and the XXXth Congress were at an end.

Tribunal for the adjustment of Claims against the United States.

More than one third of the whole time of Congress is taken up in inquiries and arguments upon the merits of claimants against the U. States government, every just claim being an appeal to its honor and good faith for a right withheld: many thousands of claims are referred to committees, who neither inquire nor report upon their validity, and could only inquire by neglecting other essential matters committed to their trust: many claims against which not a shadow of objection exists are delayed 15 to 30 years, for want of an opportunity, under the peculiar rules of legislative bodies, to grant relief: important public measures, affecting the welfare of community, are hastily and loosely disposed of, because of the time consumed in discussing the merits of private claims, corporations, or individuals: party and personal feeling, too, sometimes enter the arena: the country often pays ten times as much for the hours of Congress consumed in argument upon a private claim as the amount awarded to the claimant comes to, beside losing much of the valuable time of standing and special committees: the system converts Congress into a judicial tribunal, its members sitting as judges in trial causes. Are courts of 230 and of 60 members convenient bodies for the

proper adjudication of questions of implied debts or accounts between parties? Who will say it! In the language of Mr. Strong of Pa., from which no member expressed dissent, the present mode of settling claims is alike unjust to individuals and to the government.

As a remedial measure has been before Congress, and under the review of its committees, for the last twenty-five years, and as the evil complained of is on the increase and felt by all, we trust that the 31st Congress will afford speedy and effectual relief, yet *creating as little of extra litigation as possible*. If the best tribunal Congress can provide shall fail to answer the intended purpose, the act may be repealed at any time, or the commission may be suspended by the President. One or three indefatigable men, with clear heads and stout hearts, sitting all the time, may read all the testimony and all the written arguments, and decide all the cases, but call not their vocation a sinecure.

On Jan. 2, J. A. Rockwell of Ct. argued that there was an absolute necessity of appointing proper umpires for the settlement of private claims, and thereby relieving Congress from a burthen which did much to impede useful legislation of a general character. The House was in Com. of the Whole, on a bill from the Com. on Claims, and the debates and proceedings fill many pages of the Congressional Globe, and are very interesting.

Mr. Rockwell said that in many nations those who had demands against the state were enabled to prosecute them before the ordinary tribunals of justice, in the same way as one man can claim his right from another, before the judges. This is now the case in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Austria, &c. In almost every civilized nation, some tribunal existed in which governments allowed themselves to be sued. Great Britain has a tribunal where individuals, seeking their rights, may institute a suit against the crown, and claim a decision according to the evidence. Here, the only mode of relief is by application to Congress, where claimants are, in most cases, denied a hearing and a decision. Within the last 16 years, 26,573 petitions from private claimants making demands upon the government, had been presented to Congress, and of these 12,069 had not been reported on by any committee, nor any opinion submitted to Congress upon their merits. Of 2,753 petitions presented last Congress, and duly referred to the proper committees, 1,613 had never been reported upon [of course, not investigated]. Bills passed were generally for small amounts, causing no debate. Where a large sum was involved, some member objected, delay was inevitable, and thus not more than 15 or 20 debated cases could be got through in a session: the result was, that claims, always favorably reported on—never otherwise in either House—had been before Congress 15 or 20 years, and might remain before it 15 or 20 years longer, without a chance of being heard or acted upon, though no reasonable objection existed to a decision in favor of the applicants, whose time and money are wasted in the hope that the jus-

tion that no man questioned would be awarded them. Government pays no interest, and the idea that the citizen should so humble himself that he dare not assert his right, was alike repugnant to the spirit of American freedom and the principles of equity. In no other country was there a system so outrageously unjust as this. Because claims fraudulent and unfounded had been presented, shall we continue to refuse to listen to those which are just and honest? The Committee on Claims had unanimously decided to report a bill which should not give final jurisdiction to a Board of Commissioners, but should require them to investigate claims and report to Congress. At present, fraudulent claims, which fall with one committee, are altered in form till they sometimes succeed with another: the testimony altogether is *ex parte*: no one ever appears for the government—no one cross-examines the claimant's witnesses—no one seeks for testimony on behalf of the U. S.—the argument is, of course, all one-sided, and the investigation private.

The bill proposed that three able and discreet Commissioners should be appointed by the President and Senate, to sit all the year at Washington, having a clerk and clerk-assistant, with the Solicitor of the Treasury to aid when required. The 39 district judges would be required to take testimony in their districts, except in the few cases where they could not attend to it. In all cases, the U. S. government, by the district attorney or by cross-interrogatories, should have an opportunity to appear, and examine witnesses. The testimony was to be brought before the Board of Commissioners, with written arguments from both sides, and they were to place their decisions before Congress periodically, with bills embracing claims of a similar character in one bill. Ten or fifteen bills per session could thus be acted on, and the principle discussed, in less than one third of the time now occupied, and these bills would include all cases decided favorably by the umpires. Claims decided by the Commissioners adversely, were, when the decision was confirmed by Congress, to be considered finally disposed of.

J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., pronounced the difficulties by the existing mode "intolerable." Every court in Christendom professes to hear as well as decide: a large portion of the members of Congress will not hear at all. It is a reproach to the name of justice to call that judgment which is none. Where was the harm of submitting private claims on the government to final adjudication before a proper board? The accounting officers of the treasury already decide cases without number and of countless value, growing out of official duties. These are all claims on the government—the decrees are final. Express liabilities are thus settled: implied liabilities, equally just and binding, are left with a remedy which is no remedy at all.

Mr. Mullin, of N. Y., disliked the permanent organization of the Board—the Commissioners and claimants would be brought together, and a door opened for corruption: in the hands of a party it might become an instrument of power prostituted to bad purposes. He objected to an experiment which began by appointing three Commissioners, at \$3,500 each, for life. Mr. Ficklin thought one competent Commissioner

as good as three. Mr. Strong said there were many cases where private property had been taken for public uses, without compensation, though the constitution provides that a just compensation shall be made; that the commission of inquiry would be a bar to unfounded claims; that hundreds of thousands of dollars are voted year after year in Congress upon evidence which would not enable one neighbor to recover a dollar of another; that many of these claims were mere appeals from decisions of accounting officers of government; that it was a good feature in the bill that it instituted a strict inquiry into every claim, openly, at the place where it originated; that he was not aware that any civilized government submitted to juries' claims against itself; that in 1816, when a Commissioner was appointed to settle certain claims, without reference to Congress, which had placed funds at his disposal, President Madison had to suspend his powers within the twelvemonth; and that he (Mr. S.) was for a total prohibition of oral arguments.

L. B. Peck, of Vt., proposed that one Commissioner should serve for two, another for four, and another for six years: thereafter each Commissioner to serve six years. Adopted. Many other amendments were proposed: the proceedings occupy a large space in the Cong'l Globe. O. B. Ficklin, of Ill., offered a bill providing extra incomes to the 39 U. S. district judges, and creating each of them a Commissioner in his own district; but it failed, and so did the bill of the committee. On the question, shall it pass? (Feb. 15, Journal, p. 454) the yeas were 84, and the nays 99 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Becher, Birdsell, Blackwell, Blanchard, Boyden, Brown, Burt, Cabell, Canoy, Caticaut, Chapman, Clapp, F. Clark, Colamer, Conger, Cranston, Crawford, Dixon, G. Duncan, Dunn, Edwards, Embree, A. Evans, N. Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Fulton, Gayle, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnell, Hais, Harris, Healey, Henry, E. E. Holmes, J. W. Houston, Hunt, H. W. Johnson, T. B. King, D. P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, McIvaine, McQueen, H. Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Meade, Morehead, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Palfrey, Patric, Reynolds, J. and J. A. Rockwell, Roman, Runyon, St. John, Schenck, Sherrill, Slaughter, C. B. Smith, T. Smith, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thibodeaux, R. W. Thompson, Thurston, Tompkins, Vinton, Wentworth, White, Williams, and Woodward—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Biscock, Bowlin, Boyd, Brady, Bridges, Brodhead, Butler, B. L. Clarke, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cocks, Collins, Crozier, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Donnell, Eckert, Edsall, Feren, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fries, Gogon, W. P. Hall, N. K. Hall, Hammons, J. G. Hampton, H. Hampton, Haralson, Hill, Hilliard, G. S. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Inge, C. J. and J. R. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jenkins, G. W. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kaufman, Lahm, Leffler, Lumpkin, McClelland, McClelland, McKay, J. Mann, Miller, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Outlaw, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Pillsbury, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Rhettt, Richardson, Rockhill, Root, Sawyer, Sheppard, Silvester, Smart, Stanton, Starkweather, Stephens, A. Stewart, C. E. Stuart, Strohm, Jas. John B. R. A. and W. Thompson, Toombs, Van Dyke, Venable, Wallace, Warren, Wick, Wiley, and Wilson—55.

The Congressional Globe places C. J. Ingersoll's vote among the yeas, but we find by the House Journal that he voted with the nays.

SWARTWOUT'S SURETIES.—They have not been pressed to pay up their bonds to make good his default. One of the Senate's earliest bills authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to "compromise" with them. The House did not pass it.

Seventh Census Act.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Congress passed an act appointing the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Postmaster General, a Census Board, whose duty it shall be "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country; it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred."

Mr. Underwood of the Senate prepared a census bill, for 1850, which met with opposition from Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, and Westcott, who wanted merely an enumeration of the people, and to leave it to the States to collect their own statistics. Mar. 1, laid on the table. Same day J. G. Palfrey, of Mass., introduced a census bill into the House, and carried it through to the Senate at once. He characterized the census of 1840 as a mortifying failure, deformed by the grossest errors, caused in a great degree by a want of competent, faithful agents, and partly by aiming at too much, asking too many questions. The cost of the census of 1840 was nearly a million of dollars; 10,000 reams of paper of a peculiar kind would have to be made for that of 1850; the operation was properly an executive one, and delay would be injurious. On the last day of the session, Senator Westcott tried to table the bill, but failed: it became a law.

The Home Department.

On the 3d of March, an act passed [Statutes, p. 101] creating a new executive department of the government called the Department of the Interior, the head of which, the Secretary of the Interior, is appointed in the same manner as other heads of departments, and forms an additional member of the cabinet. The act places under his supervision the bureau of the Commissioner of Patents; the General Land Office; the accounts of marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of law; the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Pensions; the acts of marshals, &c., when taking the census; lead and other mines; the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

S. F. Vinton, from the Com. on Ways and Means, reported this bill. On Feb. 12th, he explained to the House that the bill was essentially that of Mr. Secretary Walker, whose department was loaded down with business: no better plan could be devised. Such was doubtless the impression of all parties, for the vote for engrossing the bill [Cong. Globe, 518] was 111 to 76. The Senate took it up on the last afternoon of the session. Senator Allen said it would be followed up next session by another bill for another hundred clerks. Senator Webster fully approved of it: the government had outgrown the means of performing its duties: the business was fast increasing: he did not know of a single clerkship that could be considered a sinecure.

Senator Niles considered the measure an improper enlargement of executive power and patronage. Senator Mason said, "You create fifty new offices where you dispense with one. You enlarge thousands of salaries where you diminish one. We progress in these respects, but we never go back." Senator Calhoun called the measure monstrous and ominous, tending to the consolidation and concentration of power. Many hours of a debate marked by real ability, with six records of yeas and nays, ended in the passage of the bill, 31 to 25, late in the evening.

Election of President and Vice-President directly by the People.

In the H. of R., Wm. T. Lawrence, of N. Y., moved, Dec. 11, that the Com. on the Judiciary be directed to inquire whether it would be proper to recommend to the States so to alter the constitution, as that in all elections of President and Vice-President, the persons in each State entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November before the expiration of the Presidential term, assemble at places designated for holding the polls, and there vote for one person for President, and another for Vice-President. The votes given for each candidate to be counted and estimated as such proportion of the vote of the State as the said votes bear to the whole votes given within the State for President. Returns to be made from each State before a day named to officers at Washington, who are to examine the returns, and if any person has a majority of all the votes—the whole votes in each State being counted as so many votes as said State is entitled to send to Congress—shall be President. The like for Vice-President; and if no majority for any one person, the Senate shall select a Vice-President from the three who had most votes for that office. If no majority for any one as President, the resolution proposes that district electors, chosen directly by the people, shall meet in a designated place in their State, and vote for one of the five persons who had most votes throughout the Union for President. If neither of the five thus voted for has a majority, the H. of R., each State having one vote, shall choose one of the two who had the greatest plurality of votes. [See resolution in House Journal, p. 66.]

Eleven days thereafter, (Dec. 28,) the Judiciary Com. (J. R. Ingersoll, Ashmun, Pettit, Hall, Lumpkin, Dixon, French, Taylor, Meade) asked to be discharged from further considering the resolution, and it was tabled, without comment. A proposition of the same nature emanated from a committee of the outs chiefly, in Senate, in 1836; but when they came into power in 1829, the new lights they received induced them to think that that was not the time to press the question.

Election of all Officers of the U. S. Government directly by the People.

In the H. of R., John Wentworth, of Ill., moved, and it was resolved, Dec. 12, "that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law providing for the election of ALL officers of the United States government directly by the people."

The committee, Dec. 28, asked to be discharged, without reporting, and the resolution was tabled, without comment.

No proposition was offered to enable the people to assemble in any official form to NOMINATE fit persons for the various trusts thus proposed to be filled directly by election.

Government of California and New Mexico—Boundary of New Mexico.

Involving as it did the question, whether slavery should be planted on the banks of the Pacific ocean, as it has been in Texas, so that slaves might be carried to New Mexico and California as an article of traffic, and they and their posterity held in perpetual bondage, to the discouragement of free labor, but with a federal representation which should be the badge of freedom, the subject of a government for California and New Mexico occupied much of the time of the 30th Congress. It was left unsettled, however, but will probably be disposed of satisfactorily by the new administration.

The Senate had a bill of its own under consideration, but did not pass it. The House agreed to a bill including the Wilmot proviso; but when it was sent to the Senate, that body refused, by a vote of 28 to 25, to consider it, and submitted to the House a measure extending the U. S. laws over the territory, as an amendment to the supply bill. The House rejected the amendment, 114 to 100.

On Dec. 13, in Senate, T. H. Benton, of Mo., presented the petition of a Convention of the people of New Mexico, held at Santa Fé, Oct. 14, remonstrating against the dismemberment of their country in favor of Texas, and asking protection from slavery, which they desired not to introduce. Mr. Calhoun said, that, in his opinion, the people of New Mexico, now under our control, had made a most insolent petition to this Senate; they had been conquered by the very men they wished to exclude. Our (the South's) right to go there with our property (slaves) is unquestionable. New Mexico had been subdued by troops chiefly drawn from the South, and it was highly insolent in the vanquished to pray Congress to exclude half the States. Mr. Rusk asserted the title of Texas to all the country east of the Rio Grande (including Santa Fé) as subdued by the blood and treasure of Texas. The memorial was printed and referred, 33 to 14. On the 6th of January, the plea of New Mexico was backed by strong resolutions agreed to in the N. Y. Legislature.

On the same day, in the House, J. M. Root, of Ohio, moved that the Com. on Territories be instructed to report bills providing territorial governments for California and New Mexico, and excluding slavery therefrom as in the country west of the Ohio, which was ordered, by a vote of 108 to 80. Five days after, a motion to reconsider was tabled, 105 to 83. On the 20th, C. B. Smith, of Ia., introduced a bill for the government of California, of which we find a synopsis in the Cong. Globe, p. 71. On the 27th of Feb., Mr. Greeley moved to embrace in a different bill, specifically, the domain of New Mexico—from near the Arkansas river at 42° N., along its southern bank to 100° W. of London, thence south to Red river, thence by a direct line to the Rio Grande near Paso, &c, embracing a territory

600 by 700 miles, and confining Texas to its real boundary. Of two perils, the planting of slavery beyond the Rio Grande, and its naturalization on this side of that river, through the subjugation and absorption of New Mexico by Texas, Mr. G. deemed the latter the more formidable and imminent. Mr. Kaufman asked if Mr. G. wanted to steal enough land from Texas for his Fournierite bill to operate upon? Mr. G. did not think it became the representative of Texas to talk about *landstealing*. Lost, 63 to 59; but the territorial committee's bill, for Upper California, introduced by Caleb B. Smith, was passed 126 to 87.

On the same day, S. F. Vinton, of Ohio, moved a proviso providing for bringing the *rights* of Texas to absorb two thirds of New Mexico, and nearly all her people, before the Supreme Court for adjudication. To this Mr. G. objected, that such a course would imply that Texas had a plausible claim, virtually, to all New Mexico, though she had never served a writ nor held a court within its limits, and although her only expedition against it had been captured by the New Mexicans. New Mexico never was a part of Texas. The claim had not the shadow of a foundation. Better to submit the question to the people than to a court, the majority of which is composed of slaveholders. [See appendix to Cong. Globe, 247 to 249.] Vinton's proviso failed.

Mr. Trist, when negotiating with the Mexicans for New Mexico, wrote Secretary Buchanan that their negotiators told him that if it were proposed to the people of the U. States to part with a portion of their territory in order that the Inquisition might be set up in it, the proposal could not excite more abhorrence than that awakened in Mexico by the prospect of establishing slavery in free territory parted with by her.

S. A. Douglas, of Ill., introduced into the Senate, Dec. 11, a bill constituting California and New Mexico a State, with two Senators and two Representatives. It was silent about slavery, and left the Supreme Court to decide how much of New Mexico should be absorbed by Texas. As in Missouri, the judges would have decided under that bill that the slave traffic might go on, and slave plantations be established. It was a curious idea, that of creating a State out of a vast territory, unorganized, without a lawful government, held only by the military power of its conquerors, and no one individual in which had asked its admission. On the 1st of March, 1847, when Wm. Upham, of Vt., while the Mexican treaty was pending, moved, in Senate, "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory which shall hereafter be acquired or be annexed to the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes,"—the nays were Senators Archer, Ashley, Archibson, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass,* Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, *Dickinson*, *Hannagan*, Houston, Jarnagin, R. and H. Johnson, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soulé, Turney, and Westcott.

The majority in the House struggled manfully for freedom to the great West, while several pretended Democrats from free States worked insidiously to plant slavery on the Pacific, and absorb New Mexico in Texas.

* Those in italics were from free States

Collection of Revenue in California.

March 3d, an act passed extending the revenue laws over Upper California, which is appointed a collection district, with a collector at San Francisco, and three ports of delivery, viz.: San Diego, Monterey, and a place at the head of the gulf. In the absence of a territorial government, the U. S. courts of Oregon and Louisiana are to take cognizance of violations of this act.

Comptroller Hunt, N. Y., introduced the bill. Jan. 21, W. P. Hall, Mo., objected, that to withhold a government from California, refuse its people the benefit of our laws, leave them unprotected, and without representatives here, and yet hasten to tax them without their consent, for the benefit of those whom American law protects, would be unjust. Why seek advantages in such a market, for American merchants and manufacturers, by a tariff, till we establish a territorial government? A. H. Stephens, Ga., did not care if there never was a territorial provisional government established in California: he doubted if the framers of the constitution ever thought of such a thing, and, as California was not yet paid for, he should not vote a dollar to such an object. J. M. Root, Ohio, wanted to engraft upon our legislation for Mexico the Wilnot proviso, no slavery on the Pacific. On the 23d Feb., Jos. Grinnell, Mass., remarked, that our army and navy were protecting California.

Collection & Payment of the Revenue.

An act was passed, Mar. 3, requiring that all the public revenue should be paid immediately into the Treasury by the agent receiving the same, without making a deduction for any salaries, fees, costs, or claim of any kind. This act is not to apply to the Postoffice department. The Secretary of the Treasury is to submit separate annual estimates to Congress of the expense of collecting the customs and land revenue for the succeeding year. The cost of collecting customs duties is limited to \$1,500,000; and the expenditures at each customhouse, the persons employed, and their occupations and salaries, are to be stated annually to Congress.

Congressional Board of Audit.

In view of the defective checks on expenditures and accounts, and of the necessity there is that the public funds should not be wasted, N. K. Hall, of N. Y., moved, and it was resolved, that an inquiry be made whether (in addition to the eight auditors, comptroller, and secretary of the Treasury) an annual examination should not take place "by a committee of Congress, of all the accounts, vouchers, and warrants paid out of the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year," to ascertain whether the expenditures were lawful, and whether the officers who drew the warrants had proof to authorize the allowances made. This was on Dec. 21, and on the 17th of Jan., Mr. Hudson, from the Com. of Ways and Means, asked that it be discharged from the inquiry. The resolve was then tabled. It may be doubted whether it is not more regular to trust the best accounting officers a country can get, and the checks by Congress committees and publicity, than to appoint, through the Speaker, a permanent legislative Board of Audit, to sit all the year at Washington. Much complaint is

made of the public accounts, that they are rendered so as to keep the expenditures a mystery. Senator Underwood, of Ky., said, Dec. 14 (Cong. Globe, 40), that "many of the reports made by the various departments of government, showing how money has been expended, are very unsatisfactory, in not stating for what the money was paid, the nature of the service rendered, nor the kind or quality of the property purchased." He suggested the passage of a joint resolution, but there's law enough already.

In statutes, p. 74, in the naval appropriation bill, freight, printing, furniture, funeral charges, "premiums and other expenses of recruiting, packing boxes, rent, wharfage, fire-engines, stationery, carts, watchmen, labor in delivering stores, pilotage, "assistance rendered to vessels in distress," "apprehending deserters," fuel to navy agents, pay of witnesses at courts-martial, purchase of machinery, letter postage, oil and candles for navy yards, mileage of officers, flags, awnings, and other matters, for the use of the navy for 1850, are all strung together in one item of \$508,000. They might as well have given the whole naval estimates "en bloc." As a set-off, we have seven items, with a parade of details in eleven lines of the statute book, p. 77, the total of the seven being just \$3,550.

Government Supplies.

During the session, moneys were voted, by several bills, to various uses, for the year ending June 30, 1850, an account of which, in detail, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Sess. 1848-9, pages 32 to 39, as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, \$6,301,606; Military, \$7,937,162; Naval, \$3,601,823; Postoffice, \$4,328,391; two instalments and interest, under the treaty, to Mexico, \$7,260,000. Total, \$35,429,042.

Some of the items are thus stated:

Compensation and mileage of Congress, \$268,200; officers of Congress, \$39,557; contingencies of the Senate, \$75,000; contingencies of the House, \$182,740; library of Congress, \$13,300; cost of the Blue Book, [there is surely a very small edition issued,] \$1,800; salaries, Treasury Department, \$384,296; salaries, War Department, \$148,301; among the contingencies is rent of 60 additional rooms for offices for War Dep't, at \$141 per room; Navy office, salaries, \$79,450; Postoffice Dep't, salaries, \$177,200; Surveyors General and Clerks, \$62,910; Mint and three branches, \$124,746; salaries of 9 U. S. Judges, \$41,000; 39 District Judges, \$63,700; U. S. Court, expenses, besides the fees to clerks, &c., per tariff, \$443,000; Florida survey, \$30,000; Coast survey, continued, \$186,000; Lake survey, \$10,000; to purchase a building for a customhouse at Portland, \$149,000; do. at Erie, \$29,000; to continue the building of a customhouse at Savannah, \$35,000; for building another at Charleston, \$50,000; Congressional Globes, \$8,280; for a site for a customhouse at Norfolk, \$12,000; in part for a new customhouse at New Orleans, \$150,000; to correct false surveys in Michigan, \$10,000; bounties to officers and privates, &c., \$300,000; appropriations in Washington city, for buildings, courts, police, and improvements, \$137,585; Surveyors of Lands, \$123,800; for relief of American seamen abroad, \$100,000; MSB. of Monroe and Washington, \$40,000; books bought for members of House of

Representatives, \$76,000; contingencies of the Senate, last session, (beyond the previous vote,) \$123,000; ditto House of Representatives, \$50,000; paid for six wards, \$9,000; old and new fortresses, \$671,000. Naval pay list, \$2,462,500; provisions to ships-of-war, \$686,200; repairs of ships, and fuel, \$1,436,000; ordnance and stores, \$257,000; Naval School at Annapolis, \$23,200. Transportation of the mail beyond the Atlantic coast, \$874,600; Marine corps, \$340,000; Stone and Floating Dry Docks, \$1,140,000; expenses at ten shipyards, \$863,000; pay of the Army, \$1,635,582; commutations of officers' subsistence and forage, \$666,236; cost of recruiting, \$38,052; payments for clothing for officers' servants, \$26,200; Quartermaster's Dep't, many things in two items, \$775,000; purchase of horses, \$100,000; new barracks and repairs, rent of officers' quarters, &c., \$300,000; transportation of the Army, \$750,000; armament of fortresses, \$100,000; purchase of ordnance stores, &c., \$100,000; manufacture of muskets, &c., by government, and improving the machinery, \$505,230; arsenals, \$74,261; buildings and machinery for making percussion caps, \$15,000; Topographical surveys, \$30,000; to pay for secret services during the war with Mexico, \$50,000; Military education at West Point, \$171,295; War pensions, \$467,490; about \$660,000 for lighthouses, buoys, beacons, keepers, &c.; Indians, or on their account, \$1,006,989; Sea pensions, \$93,000; Survey of Pacific coast, with a view to its defense, \$6,000.

Additional Officers Created.

Congress, last session, created, in Minnesota, new territorial officers; also, a judge, clerk, marshal, and district attorney, additional for Louisiana; ten more army doctors; ten more army chaplains; two additional land offices, with registers and receivers; a drug clerk at \$1,000; a treasury clerk at \$1,400; a census clerk; three new collection districts, with two collectors, four deputies, two inspectors, &c.; a home secretary, at \$6,000—his clerk, \$2,000—a commissioner of customs, \$3,000—his clerk, \$1,700—an assistant secretary of the treasury, \$3,000—said assistant's clerk, \$1,700. (See Cong. Globe, 39, 40.) Incomes increased, viz.: Chief engineers, navy, 5 years on duty, \$2,000 instead of \$1,500; or if on leave of absence, after 5 years, \$1,500 instead of \$1,200. There are also ten additional paymasters, but the Cong. Globe omits them and various others. The statute of 1849 repeals the law of 1848, which stopped the filling up of vacancies in the medical department of the army.

The new bureau to be presided over by the commissioner of customs is to perform the acts and exercise the powers now devolved by law on the first comptroller of the treasury, relating to the receipts from customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of customs. The assistant secretary of the treasury is to examine all letters, contracts, and warrants prepared for the signature of the secretary of the treasury, and do other work required by that officer.

FREE ADMISSION OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.—

A House bill of 1847-8, providing for the free admission into the Union of grain and certain other products of Canada, on the reciprocity principle, was debated this session in Senate, but not acted on.

Ministers and Consuls abroad.

A return to a resolution of the House, dated Mar. 2, by the secretary of state, throws some light on the consular incomes, but the returns appear to be very defective. From the Havana, a few days' sail distant, no returns had been received; and an office which, from the immense trade we have with Cuba, has often been estimated at \$20,000 in fees, is stated at \$6,352, average before 1846; while Matanzas is returned, for 1847, at \$3,244, and Trinidad de Cuba at \$2,921. Liverpool, from which we hear once a week, has sent in no returns since 1845, and then only for \$9,963, while Glasgow returns \$6,072 in 1847, and Leeds \$3,081. Manchester, the seat of vast manufactures requiring the consular seal on exportation, one would suppose to yield \$10,000, but nothing more is known than that James Fiora is consul there. Whether he is a citizen, or where born, or what his income is, the department knoweth not. The consul at London returns \$4,792 of fees in 1847, and we pay him other \$2,000 salary, with \$2,800 a year in allowances. Havre has been stated to be worth \$6,000; in 1846, \$2,947 were returned: nothing known since. St. Thomas, 1847, fees \$4,911. Rio de Janeiro, 1847, \$9,330. Valparaiso (where a full embassy is provided for) is set down at \$1,355. Pictou, N. S., \$2,779. No returns of fees from any place, for any part of 1848, appear to have been received up to March, 1849.

While the House was in committee on supply, Horace Greeley proposed, Jan. 23, 1849, to pay for ministers-resident to Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Brazil, \$6,000 a year, and no outfit, instead of plenipotentiaries with \$9,000 a year, \$9,000 to fit them out, and other \$4,500 of a present when they come back in a twelve-month. A gentleman has some claim on the President or the party in power; he takes the post of Russian minister, stays in Russia three or four months, comes home again, and pockets \$32,500. He wanted business men who would remain at their posts and acquire influence. Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected, and on motion of Truman Smith, of Ct., \$63,000 were voted for outfits for 7 envoys extraordinary, and \$76,500 for outfits to 17 political agents of a lower grade. About \$520,000 were voted to diplomatic agents, nearly \$160,000 of which was for outfits—a present made to the agent when he goes, say to Chili, Mexico, Naples, or Spain, of \$4,500 or \$9,000. (See Statutes, p. 66.)

In debate, Feb. 26, Senator Mangum said he had proposed to give salaries of \$13,000 to \$20,000 per annum to our ministers at the principal European courts. He had not seen the day in twenty years when he would not have added 50 to 75 per cent. to the salaries of all our ministers. The U. S. charge now at Chili is paid \$4,500 a year; there ought to be a minister sent there, with \$9,000 salary and \$9,000 outfit, and he moved to vote \$18,000 for that purpose. Agreed to, 30 to 24. Senator King thought \$12,000 would perhaps pay expenses at St. Petersburg, \$16,000 to \$17,000 at Paris, and \$20,000 in London. Dr. Franklin, with his Quaker hat, when in Paris, received \$13,000 a year; he kept the account of his expenses, which were allowed him. Mr. Hale moved to vote these sums. Senator Dix understood that the French minister at Washington received \$4,000 to \$5,000. Senator

Webster said the allowances to our ministers at foreign courts was totally inadequate. On the 27th, Mr. Hale renewed his motion. Mr. Underwood opposed this increase: the people would not like it; no department asks it; no statement of facts proves its necessity. Mr. Calhoun suggested a committee of inquiry, and Senator Hale gave notice that he would renew his motion in 1850.

In diplomacy, the United States are behind every prominent European government. There is scarcely a petty German principality that is not more ably represented near foreign governments. There is no lack of diplomatic talent in the country, but the system which prevails in the selection of men to represent us at the seats of foreign governments precludes the employment of this talent, and nothing could be devised better calculated to make us despised abroad. Our ministers are generally appointed because of their political services to the party in power, and not from any special aptitude for the mission, nor any experience or talent in diplomatic affairs.

We have three species of diplomatic representatives—the minister plenipotentiary, at a salary of nine thousand dollars; the minister resident, at a salary of six thousand dollars; and the chargé d'affaires, at a salary of four thousand five hundred. The chargé d'affaires should be abolished, except in its original use: It was an officer delegated by the minister to act for him in his absence. Our ministers plenipotentiary are mere ministers resident. They have not, and ought not to have, full powers. They can not close any negotiation without consulting their government, nor can they act at all, in any weighty affair, on their own responsibility.

There should be but two permanent missions, that of the minister resident, and of the consul general. The salaries of our diplomatic agents are generally moderate, considering the expenses of living, entertaining, &c., to which they are subjected; but there are too many of them, and the allowances for outfits, &c., are unreasonably heavy.

Cost of War in Peace—Recruiting.

In the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley moved to strike out of the army bill, an item of \$38,052 for regular cost of recruiting in year ending June, 1850. Mr. G. said that the country was at peace; that 2,500 recruits were wanted yearly, and it was proposed to pay \$15 a head for procuring them. In other employments, a notice of "men wanted" would bring thousands together. He would raise the pay, and give the \$38,000 to the men who did the work, rather than to those who persuaded them to do it. Recruiting is a systematic robbery of husbands from their wives, fathers from their children, and sons from their widowed and dependent mothers. It is not possible that a Christian people have any need of such a fabric of iniquity.

During sixty years, generally of peace, except the Indian troubles, the United States, as he learned from official sources, had expended for warlike purposes, \$685,936,802 27, viz.:

For the army and armed forces, . . .	\$566,713,286 44
For the navy and naval operations, . . .	209,384,628 04
For pensions,	61,199,834 57
For the Indian department,	48,039,241 22

The Indian service had not been mainly warlike, but future pensions (a small part of them revolutionary) would fully balance all deductions on that account. Interest on money borrowed because of warlike expenditures had amounted to many millions. Had but one dollar in four been devoted to warlike preparation, another fourth to remove causes of hostility, and the rest to endow schools, spread knowledge, and construct canals and railways, our position would have been better; and why not begin now! We crowded the savages off their land in Oregon—neither compensated nor propitiated them; but when they became hostile, sent an army, at vast expense, as the remedy. President Polk had admitted that a few thousand dollars seasonably paid, where justly due, would have saved the bloodshed and expenditure. We propose to expend \$15,079,878 in the year ending June, 1850, for warlike objects. In General Washington's twenty years, checked by formidable Indian wars, \$19,322,129 were expended, or a little more than we expend in one. In Jefferson's first four years, \$7,956,108 were expended; we spend as much in six months. The Mexican war had shown that Americans can fight without much preparation; why then not reduce the army and navy, in these peaceful times! Mr. G.'s proposition was rejected by a very large majority.

The American private is denied even the lowest commission in the army—beyond the rank of sergeant-major he can never rise. After five years of active service, he may strive with 25 or 30 others for the rank of sergeant, at \$3 per week, or of corporal at \$2, (out of which he must pay for a large share of his clothing,) or remain a private at \$64 per annum. Merit, good conduct, bravery, are alike unavailing. The prizes are strictly reserved for young men of family and political influence, who learn the art of war at the public cost. Were it not so, \$38,000 would scarcely be required to entrap fresh recruits. The hope of reward sweetens labor; but 23 cents per day, hardships in war, and no hope at all, require the aid of a recruiting sergeant. Before the Mexican war, there were fifteen paymasters in commission. The commissions of the rest were temporary, and expired soon after the war. Senator Dix's bill (Statutes, p. 37) added ten paymasters to the peace establishment, and tied down the President and Senate to the selection of them, out of 23 temporary officers who had been disbanded. Senator Yulee saw no reasons why these persons should be preferred to all other citizens, and the executive restricted to a class of persons who had no connection with the service; and he moved to amend the bill, but failed.

Imaginary Military Mileage.

Congress have authorized the executive to pay mileage to military officers when traveling on duty, without troops. The rule is ten cents per mile by shortest mail-route, but mileage has been charged for (as also by Senators) when not a mile had been or was to be traveled. This year, \$75,000 are appropriated to pay military mileage, (Statutes, p. 70,) and it may cost \$100,000.

On the army bill, in committee of the whole, in the House, Jan. 25, H. Greeley proposed the

following proviso, which was agreed to, but rejected when the bill was reported to the House. Journals, p. 310 :

"Provided, That no mileage shall be allowed or paid from the treasury of the United States, or from any fund thence appropriated, to any military officer or other person whatever for any constructive journey or for any journey whatever not actually made by him at the time and for the purpose designated in the account upon which such allowance and payment shall be made."

Mr. Greeley also proposed a proviso, that whenever mileage was paid to military officers, or to any other class of persons entitled to receive it, it should be computed according to the shortest mail-route. Instead of suggesting that that part which affected the mileage of senators and members of the House was irregular in an army bill, and might be struck out, the chairman simply ruled the proviso out of order. It costs a congressman no more than a colonel or messenger, in a stage, tavern, or railway car; yet Congress votes each of its members \$400 for traveling 500 miles and returning; \$100 to an ensign or captain for same distance; \$250 to a presidential messenger, for same service; and they had the messenger down to \$125 last year. The naval mileage for 1850 is stowed away among fifty services and purchases, and one item made of the whole of them.

Naval Supplies and Policy.

The supply granted for the navy during the year ending June, 1850, exceeds \$10,000,000. The votes are under a variety of heads. The aggregate expenditures during the two years ending June, 1848, was \$21,598,661. On 1st July, 1848, there remained an unexpended balance of \$3,295,631. On Jan. 1, 1849, the House being in committee on supplies for the navy, H. Greeley proposed to add to section 1, granting several millions for pay, a proviso, "That no further appointments of warrant officers be made until Congress shall expressly direct a resumption of such appointments."

Mr. G. said that this bill proposed to vote \$2,432,500 for pay of the officers and seamen of the navy. He had carefully examined the items of expenditure, and found that \$1,735,813 was for salaries of officers, being nearly three fourths, leaving only about \$700,000 for the year's pay of all the seamen in the national service. Of said officers, too, there were more out of employment, doing nothing but waiting orders, than there were in actual service; yet Congress had, in its session of 1847-8, voted to add to the number of midshipmen. The country, though in a state of peace and amity with all the world, was called on to pay over \$10,000,000 a year to support a warlike navy, beside the sums it had paid for its construction, sufficient in all to cover the land with railways from Maine to California. The vote for pay was \$270,000 higher than that of last year; and he wanted retrenchment, to enable the country to invest money in ocean mail-steamers properly built, a marine armament useful in peace and a defense in war.

R. C. Schenck, Ohio, thought that the bill to provide for the retirement of old officers on half pay would be better than stopping future appointments from the districts. Greeley's amendment was rejected.

Next day, Feb. 1, F. P. Stanton, of Tenn., moved to repeal the statute which limited the number of the officers of the navy to that of 1848, and of midshipmen to that of 1841. His object was to restore to the president and secretary of the navy the power to make appointments and promotions at their discretion.

Mr. Greeley, with opposite views, moved a proviso,

"That no officer of the navy shall henceforth be promoted or appointed to a higher grade, so as to be entitled to the pay and allowances thereof, while there are already officers of that higher grade unemployed or waiting orders."

A large number of senior captains were unemployed, on shore, at \$3,500 a year—there was nothing for them to do. Why create more captains while there are so many idle? In committee, 56 voted to agree to, and 77 to reject, Mr. G.'s proviso.

Mr. Stanton's proposal was extended by R. M. McLane, of Md., so as to include a clause for allowing all officers 30 years in active service to retire on full pay; and that all other officers whom a board of five shall think it for the good of the service that they leave it, may retire on half-pay and be stricken from the rolls. Both were withdrawn.

While ten more army doctors are placed in pay in time of peace, the navy list for 1849 reports 31 doctors, idle, waiting orders, or on leave—nothing for them to do. Dr. J. Cowdery was last at sea in 1830. Dr. Barton, ditto—he has had 34 years of sea service: they wait orders. Many millions have been paid in this way, here and in England, to what they call in Britain "the dead weight." Of 41 captains on the navy list, many have been much longer idle than employed. They have been idle on pay, in the aggregate, 735 years; and for doing nothing have received nearly a million and a half of dollars, for which money the country was paying interest. Six captains promoted in '47 and '48, being the whole of them, and two promoted in '44, being the eight youngest, have been 15 years at sea, and 18 idle, on land, on the *average*; but have drawn pay for the whole 31.

[Great Britain has but 185 war-ships in commission, yet she pays 150 admirals, 521 captains, 856 commanders, and 2,259 lieutenants. Her effective officers, employed and on full pay, are 14 admirals, 5 commodores, 62 captains, 88 commanders, and 490 lieutenants, whose aggregate pay for doing the work of the 185 ships is \$900,000. More than four times that number of idle, unemployed, non-effective officers receive half-pay yearly to the amount of \$2,100,000, viz.:—136 admirals, 435 captains, 705 commanders, 1,476 lieutenants. We quote the official returns, 18th Feb., 1849. Nine tenths of the above idle people are younger sons, brothers, uncles, or dependants of the "first families." The half-pay, pensions and allowances to the army and ordnance, all paid to the "doing nothings," was, in 1848, \$15,000,000. There are 150 generals, very few of them in service; many of them, beside pay, draw \$5,000 each as perquisites from clothing: 135 colonels who have nothing to do with their regiments, and whose duties are comprised in drawing their pay, get \$425,000 a year for merely nominal service.]

THE MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

EARLY in December last, having been elected to fill a vacancy in the then House of Representatives, and being in attendance on its sessions at Washington, I called on the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body for some money on account, he being paymaster of the House. The Schedule used by that officer was placed before me, showing the amounts of Mileage respectively accorded to every Member of the House. Many of these amounts struck me as excessive, and I tried to recollect if any publication of all the allowances in a like case had ever been made through the journals, but could not remember any such publicity. On inquiry, I was informed that the amounts were regularly published in a certain document entitled 'The Public Accounts,' of which no considerable number was printed, and which was obviously not intended for popular distribution. [It is even omitted in this document for the year 1848, printed since I published my exposé, so that I can now find it in no public document whatever.] I could not remember that I had ever seen a copy, though one had been obtained and used by my Assistant in making up last year's Almanac.* It seemed to me, therefore, desirable that the facts should be brought to the knowledge of the public, and I resolved that it should be done.

But how? To have picked out a few of what seemed to me the most flagrant cases of overcharge, and print these alone, would be to invite and secure the reputation of partiality, partisanship, and personal animosity. No other course seemed so fair as to print the Mileage of each Member, with necessary elucidations. I accordingly employed an ex-clerk in one of the Departments, and instructed him to make out a tabular exposé as follows:

1. Name of each Member of the House;
2. Actual distance from his residence to Washington by the shortest Post-Route;
3. Distance for which he is allowed and paid Mileage;
4. Amount of Mileage received by him;
5. Excess of Mileage so received over what would have been if the distance had been computed by the shortest or most direct Mail-Route.

The exposé was made out accordingly, and promptly forwarded to The Tribune, in which it appeared, Dec. 22d, 1848. The Sergeant-at-Arms (Nathan Sergeant) made no objection to the copying of his Schedule. The Secretary of the Senate (Asbury Dickens) refused to permit a copy to be taken of his Schedule of Senatorial Mileage, though requested by a Member of the House. The facts were obtained, however, from the archives of the Treasury Department, on application to Secretary R. J. Walker, and the table thus made (errors excepted) very nearly complete. It was found necessary, however, to resort to the Table of Post-Offices and Distances issued by the Department in 1842 for the basis of comparison, as no book of later date contained a full list of the Post-Offices in the United States with the distance of each from Washington by the shortest Post-Route. Of course, several Members, embracing all those from Texas and a dozen or so beside, hail from Post-Offices not established in 1842, or not then within the United States, and no comparison could be made from any book in their cases. The deficiencies have since been supplied in the following table directly from the records of the Post-Office Department, to which access was cheerfully granted by the present Postmaster General. The table, as here presented, shows the amount of Miles charged and Mileage pocketed by each Member at the last Session, with the Actual Distance by the shortest Mail-Route according; not to any old book, but to the present official records of routes and distances in the topographer's bureau of the General Post-Office at Washington.

Whoever imagines that a Member has intended to charge excessively, because he has received more Mileage than he would have done if his travel had been computed by the most direct Mail-Route, will be likely to do injustice. The law does not prescribe a computation of Mileage by the nearest Post-Route, but by 'the most USUALLY traveled road.' That is about the slipperiest

measure that could have been invented. The 'usual' route for charging Mileage from Northern Illinois to Washington has been around Michigan by Mackinac, Lakes Huron and Erie, and Albany, though no man can trace that route at the time a Congress terminates its existence, and the 'usual' winter route is hardly half so long. The 'usually traveled road' for a great many Members of the last Congress was an exceedingly crooked one, even for politicians. But a great majority of the Members doubtless charged only as they traveled and as the law allowed. The wrong as respects their cases is not in them, but in the law, and it is in the hope of procuring a change in the law that this exposé is made. So loose, varying, India-rubber-like a basis of computation ought not to be perpetuated. It invites abuse and tempts to speculation. Let it be replaced by some simple, plain, unelastic basis of Mileage—either the shortest mail-route or a direct 'bee line'—and the compensation of Members of Congress will be far more equal and equitable than it has hitherto been. There will be some discrepancies under any system, but the present is the worst conceivable. If the People will only give a little thought to this subject, they will do themselves a service, for I am confident the Mileage abuse is the parent of many others, which in the aggregate cost the Treasury much money. Let every man do a little, and soap 'the crooked shall be made straight.' Such at least is the confident belief of
New York, Oct. 1st, 1849. H. GREENEY.

NOTE.—Most of the Senators named in the following tables (the deceased and those whose terms expired with the last Congress, of course, excepted), are understood to have received another and equal amount of Constructive Mileage as Members of the new Senate, which convened on Monday, March 8th, 1849, to act on Gen. Taylor's nominations, the old one having expired the morning before. Such Constructive Mileage was never allowed until 1845, and even then was rejected by a large proportion of the Senators. The subject deserves, and will doubtless attract, public attention. We shall endeavor to give the facts as officially developed in next year's Almanac, not being able to procure them for this. A bill prohibiting Members of Congress from charging 40 cents per mile for expenses during journeys never traveled, passed the House 158 to 16, on Feb. 21. It was sent to the Senate, referred, and never more heard of.

Mileage of Congress.

SENATE.

SESSION, 1848-'49.

Name of Senator.	*Official distance from Washington by shortest post-route.	Distance for which Mileage was allowed and paid.	Amount of Mileage received by him.	Excess or difference of Mileage.
Wm. Allen, O.....	400	479	383.20	63.20
D. R. Atchison, Mo.....	1086	2120	1696.00	819.20
C. G. Atherton, N. H.†...‡	447	540	432.00	74.40
Geo. E. Badger, N. C.....	389	388	320.40	
R. S. Baldwin, Conn.....	300	300	240.00	
John Bell, Tenn.....	684	1122	897.60	350.40
Thos. H. Benton, Mo.....	808	1670	1336.00	669.60
John M. Berrien, Ga.....	718	760	608.00	33.80
Solon Borland, Ark.....	1065	2260	1808.00	826.00
James W. Bradbury, Me.....	585	675	540.00	64.00
Sidney Broese, Ill.....	771	1670	1336.00	360.00
Jease D. Bright, Ind.....	560	1431	744.80	266.80
A. P. Butler, S. C.....	554	699	550.20	16.00
J. C. Calhoun, S. C.....	581	923	738.40	313.60
Simon Cameron, Pa.....	120	150	120.00	24.00
John H. Clarke, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	46.00
John M. Clayton, Del.....	117	120	96.00	2.40
Thos. Corwin, Ohio.....	555	765	612.00	768.00
John Davis, Mass.....	398	440	352.00	33.60
Jefferson Davis, Miss.....	1060	1981	1564.80	736.80
Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.....	166	206	164.80	32.00
D. S. Dickinson, N. Y.....	296	576	460.80	224.00
John A. Dix, N. Y.....	370	400	320.00	24.00
Henry Dodge, Wis.†...‡	891	1980	1688.00	975.20
Aug. C. Dodge, Iowa.....	871	1800	1440.00	743.20
S. A. Douglas, Ill.....	884	1834	1467.20	756.00
S. W. Downs, La.....	1190	2800	2240.00	1288.00
Jno. Fairfield (dead) Me.....	530	600	480.00	56.00
A. Felch, Mich.....	526	1121	896.80	59.20
T. Fitzgerald, Mich.....	652	1281	1024.80	508.20
Benj. Fitzpatrick, Ala.....	826	1081	864.80	204.00
H. S. Foote, Miss.....	1010	2260	2064.00	1266.00
A. C. Greene, R. I.....	400	450	360.00	40.00
John P. Hale, N. H.....	405	567	453.60	57.60
H. Hamlin, Me.....	657	738	590.40	64.80
E. A. Hannegan, Ind.....	645	1602	1281.80	765.80
Sam. Houston, Tex.....	1513	3120	2496.00	1285.60
R. M. T. Hunter, Va.....	98	115	92.00	13.60
Henry Johnson, La.....	1200	2354	1883.20	923.20
Reverdy Johnson, Md.....	40	42	33.60	1.60
Her. V. Johnson, Ga.....	648	940	752.00	232.60
Geo. W. Jones, Iowa.....	900	2000	1600.00	880.00
W. B. King, Ala.....	818	1100	880.00	253.60
W. P. Mangum, N. C.....	265	350	284.00	52.00
J. M. Mason, Va.....	74	143	114.40	65.20
T. Metcalf, Ky.....	493	637	557.60	163.20
J. W. Miller, N. J.....	224	282	225.60	46.40
J. M. Niles, Conn.....	336	400	320.00	51.20
J. A. Pearce, Md.....	94	130	104.00	28.80
S. S. Phelps, Vt.....	481	580	434.00	29.20
T. J. Rusk, Texas.....	1400	2884	2847.20	1227.20
W. K. Sebastian, Ark.....	1011	1900	1520.00	711.20
P. Spruance, Del.....	132	150	120.00	14.40
D. Sturgeon, Pa.....	195	300	240.00	84.00
H. L. Turney, Tenn.....	684	1207	965.60	434.40

* This is the present official distance from Washington by the most direct mail route of the postoffice, at which he receives his letters when at home. Some Members live a few miles further, some nearer to Washington than their respective postoffices.

† Excess over what would have been payable if the mileage were estimated by the shortest mail route.

‡ In these instances, an amount of Mileage appears to have been received considerably in excess of what it should have been according to the number of miles charged. The explanation, doubtless is, that allowances were made to these Senators for deficiencies of Mileage received in former years.

	(a) ¹	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Jos. R. Underwood, Ky.	668	740	832.00	87.60		Elisha Embree, Ind.	712	1116	832.80	225.20
Wm. Upham, Vt.	510	650	720.00	507.20		Alexander Evans, Md.	90	92	73.80	1.60
John Wales, Del.	110	110	86.00			Nathan Evans, Ohio	516	482	335.00	132.80
Isaac P. Walker, Wis.	805	1980	1654.00	1020.00		Jaanea J. Faran, Ohio	492	790	632.00	232.40
Daniel Webster, Mass.	440	530	424.00	72.00		John W. Farley, Pa.	420	430	344.00	8.00
J. D. Westcott, Jr. Fa.	1083	1200	980.00	164.80		W. S. Featherston, Miss.	1910	1645	1316.00	588.00
D. L. Yalee, Pa.	897	1488	1190.40	472.80		Orlando E. Ficklin, Ill.	805	1280	1032.90	388.00
Total Senate extra.				\$21,146.20		David Fisher, Ohio	445	440	672.00	318.00
						Thos. S. Flournoy, Va.	214	325	260.00	88.80
						John Froedley, Pa.	154	154	123.20	
						Richard French, Ky.	514	785	628.00	216.80
						George Fries, Ohio	361	540	432.00	193.20
						Andrew S. Fulton, Va.	316	412	339.60	76.80
						John P. Gaines, Ky.	511	820	656.00	247.20
						John Gayle, Ala.	1013	1343	936.40	188.00
						Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn	685	1142	918.60	357.60
						Josh. E. Giddings, Ohio	332	850	696.00	409.60
						William I. Goggin, Va.	209	300	240.00	72.80
						Daniel Gott, N. Y.	337	530	424.00	154.40
						Hornace Greeley, N. Y.	225	225	180.00	
						James S. Green, Mo.	912	1740	1302.00	662.40
						Dudley S. Gregory, N. J.	224	225	183.20	4.00
						Joseph Grinnell, Mass.	434	461	388.80	21.80
						Artemas Hale, Mass.	433	461	368.80	22.40
						Willard P. Hall, Mo.	1122	2078	1652.40	784.80
						Nathan K. Hall, N. Y.	361	700	560.00	255.20
						David Hammons, Me.	578	695	532.00	69.60
						Jas. G. Hampton, N. J.	179	178	142.40	(6)
						Moses Hampton, Pa.	526	341	222.80	9.00
						Hugh A. Haralson, Ga.	789	963	770.40	179.20
						J. H. Harmanson, La.	1194	2534	2017.20	1064.00
						Sam. W. Harris, Ala.	826	1084	867.40	206.00
						Wm. T. Haskell, Tenn.	819	1603	1282.40	627.20
						Thos. J. Haakey, Ind.	578	910	728.00	235.60
						William Henry, Vt.	445	568	446.40	90.40
						H. L. W. Hill, Tenn.	632	1100	880.00	375.20
						Henry W. Hilliard, Ala.	839	1078	862.40	181.20
						Isaac E. Holmes, S. C.	540	554	443.20	11.20
						Elias B. Holmes, N. Y.	384	656	524.30	217.60
						Geo. S. Houston, Ala.	738	1309	1040.00	453.80
						John W. Houston, Del.	135	200	160.00	42.00
						Saml. D. Hubbard, Ct.	326	379	303.20	52.00
						Charles Hudson, Mass.	430	513	410.40	74.40
						Washington Hunt, N. Y.	402	895	556.00	234.40
						Samuel W. Inge, Ala.	886	1600	1280.00	571.20
						Chas. J. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	140	112.00	1.60
						Jos. R. Ingersoll, Pa.	138	136	108.80	3.70
						Alexander Irvin, Pa.	218	262	209.60	65.20
						Alfred Iverson, Ga.	797	1000	800.00	194.40
						John Jamieson, Mo.	917	1703	1366.40	632.20
						Timothy Jenkins, N. Y.	566	500	400.00	107.20
						Andrew Johnson, Tenn.	497	590	472.00	122.40
						Jas. H. Johnson, N. H.	528	588	526.40	104.00
						Robt. W. Johnson, Ark.	1065	2000	1600.00	748.00
						George W. Jones, Tenn.	716	1204	963.20	380.40
						John W. Jones, Ga.	684	910	728.00	180.80
						David S. Kaufman, Texas	1547	2800	2240.00	1162.40
						Orlando Kellogg, N. Y.	501	650	520.00	119.20
						William Kennon, Jr. O.	277	462	369.60	148.60
						Thos. Butler King, Ga.	738	1042	833.60	243.20
						Daniel P. King, Mass.	456	494	387.30	22.40
						Samuel Lahn, Ohio	313	469	375.20	124.80
						Emile La Sere, La.	1172	2357	1885.90	948.00
						Wm. T. Lawrence, N. Y.	289	610	488.00	256.80
						Sidney Lawrence, N. Y.	518	878	504.00	88.60
						Shepherd Leffler, Iowa.	871	1830	1464.00	787.30
						Lewis C. Levin, Pa.	138	137	109.60	(8)
						Thos. W. Ligon, Md.	45	45	36.00	
						Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	780	1636	1300.80	676.80
						Frederick W. Lord, N. Y.	326	326	260.80	
						John H. Lumpkin, Ga.	672	923	738.40	200.80
						Wm. Pitt Lynde, Wis.	805	1760	1408.00	764.00
						Wm. B. Maclay, N. Y.	232	230	184.00	(9)
						Robt. McClelland, Mich.	486	1171	936.80	508.00
						Jno. A. McClernand, Ill.	752	1227	981.60	372.00
						James McDowell, Va.	188	267	213.60	63.20
						A. R. McIlvane, Pa.	151	178	142.40	37.60
						James J. McKay, N. C.	387	305	516.00	6.40

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amos Abbott, Mass.	454	497	\$389.60	\$36.40						
Green Adams, Ky.	519	951	744.80	329.60						
George Ashmun, Mass.	363	408	336.40	36.00						
Arch'd Atkinson, Va.	293	280	234.00	(1)						
D. M. Barringer, N. C.	442	454	347.20	(2)						
Wash. Barrow, Tenn.	684	1122	867.60	363.40						
Thomas H. Bayly, Va.	197	300	240.00	82.40						
Rich'd L. T. Beale, Va.	135	135	108.00							
Henry Bedinger, Va.	65	140	119.20	67.20						
Hiram Belcher, Me.	621	636	468.30	32.00						
K. S. Bingham, Mich.	544	1121	896.80	461.60						
Asbourn Birdsall, N. Y.	236	530	472.00	285.20						
Ezbon Blackmar, N. Y.	357	604	483.20	197.60						
John Blanchard, Pa.	177	212	169.60	32.00						
T. S. Boeock, Va.	178	256	204.80	62.40						
John M. Botis, Va.	177	131	104.80	11.20						
F. W. Bowdon, Ala.	757	1145	918.40	312.80						
James B. Bowlin, Mo.	806	1528	1122.40	576.00						
Linn Boyd, Ky.	753	1300	1040.00	437.60						
Nathan' Boydton, N. C.	355	430	344.00	60.00						
Jasper E. Brady, Pa.	90	130	104.00	32.00						
Samuel A. Bridges, Ga.	180	189	151.20	7.20						
Richard Brodhead, Pa.	199	190	152.00	(3)						
Wm. G. Brown, Va.	207	330	264.00	98.40						
Charles Brown, Pa.	138	137	109.60	(4)						
Albert G. Brown, Miss.	1047	2330	1864.00	1026.40						
Alvett Buckner, Ky.	611	987	789.60	300.80						
Armistead Burt, S. C.	548	740	592.00	153.60						
Chester Butler, Pa.	231	274	219.20	34.40						
E. C. Cabell, Fa.	1069	1180	944.00	88.80						
Richard S. Canby, O.	456	1053	844.40	477.60						
Chas. W. Cathcart, Ind.	660	1806	1442.80	916.80						
John G. Chapman, Md.	32	40	32.00	6.40						
Lucien B. Chase, Tenn.	730	1000	800.00	216.00						
Asa W. H. Clapp, Me.	545	690	480.60	44.00						
Franklin Clark, Me.	688	651	520.80	9.60						
Beverly L. Clark, Ky.	688	1062	849.60	292.20						
T. L. Clingman, N. C.	486	587	469.60	80.80						
Howell Cobb, Ga.	610	865	644.00	156.00						
W. R. W. Cobb, Ala.	667	1309	1040.00	506.40						
Wm. M. Cocke, Tenn.	468	1104	883.20	510.40						
Jacob Collamer, Vt.	607	610	488.00	2.40						
William Collins, N. Y.	436	652	521.60	172.80						
H. S. Conger, N. Y.	526	557	445.60	(5)						
Robt. B. Cranston, R. I.	408	430	344.00	17.00						
John W. Crisfield, Md.	150	202	167.20	47.20						
John Crowell, O.	363	687	768.00	465.00						
John H. Crozier, Tenn.	498	1071	836.80	458.40						
J. D. Cummins, O.	513	560	400.00	149.60						
John R. J. Daniel, N. C.	211	216	174.40	4.00						
Mason G. Darling, Wis.	945	1825	1460.00	704.00						
John Dickey, Pa.	356	360	288.00	4.00						

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Robt. M. McLane, Md.	40	40	32.00	
James McQueen, S. C.	458	638	510.40	160.00
Job Mann, Pa.	129	228	182.40	79.20
Horace Mann, Mass.	451	467	373.60	28.80
George P. Marsh, Vt.	518	680	544.00	133.60
Dudley Marlyn, N. Y.	358	750	600.00	316.60
Richard K. Meade, Va.	140	150	120.00	8.00
John K. Miller, Ohio.	376	486	372.80	72.00
Chas. S. Morehead, Ky.	542	902	721.60	268.60
Jona. D. Morris, Ohio.	474	810	648.00	268.80
Isaac E. Morse, La.	1281	2600	2060.00	1055.20
Joseph Mullins, N. Y.	416	557	445.60	112.80
Henry C. Murphy, N. Y.	235	290	184.00	(10)
Wm. Nelson, N. Y.	369	278	222.40	7.20
Henry Nes, Pa.	90	100	80.00	6.00
Wm A. Newell, N. J.	178	200	160.00	17.80
Henry Nicoll, N. Y.	252	290	184.00	(11)
David Outlaw, N. C.	286	348	278.40	70.40
Jno. G. Palfrey, Mass.	437	461	368.80	19.20
Chas. H. Pealoe, N. H.	481	545	436.00	51.20
Lucius B. Peck, Vt.	516	650	520.00	107.20
John S. Pendleton, Va.	82	96	76.80	11.20
George Petrie, N. Y.	390	453	362.40	52.40
John Pettit, Ind.	628	1311	1048.80	546.40
Samuel O. Peyton, Ky.	696	1117	693.60	396.80
John S. Phelps, Mo.	1073	1965	1492.00	633.60
Tim. Pillsbury, Texas.	1686	2800	2240.00	691.20
James Pollock, Pa.	181	282	225.90	90.80
Wm. B. Preston, Va.	278	345	276.00	53.60
Harvey Putnam, N. Y.	575	675	540.00	240.00
Gideon Reynolds, N. Y.	400	417	333.60	13.60
R. B. Rhet, S. C.	560	649	519.20	46.00
Wm. A. Richardson, Ill.	638	1084	1384.40	684.00
Thos. Richey, O.	538	536	428.80	142.40
John L. Robinson, Ind.	638	865	692.00	260.60
Wm. Rockhill, Ind.	544	1002	801.60	366.40
Julius Rockwell, Mass.	376	420	336.00	35.20
J. A. Rockwell, Ct.	357	395	292.90	6.40
J. Dixon Roman, Md.	69	113	90.40	35.20
Robt. L. Rose, N. Y.	354	606	494.80	201.60
Joseph M. Roet, Ohio.	392	900	720.00	406.40
David Rumsey, Jr. N. Y.	290	620	496.00	256.80
Danl. B. St. John, N. Y.	294	351	264.80	29.60
Wm. Sawyer, Ohio.	496	850	680.00	281.60
Rabt. C. Schenck, Ohio.	461	790	624.00	255.20
Aug. H. Shepard, N. C.	330	400	320.00	64.00
Eliakim Sherrill, N. Y.	342	360	288.00	14.40
Henry H. Sibbey	1225	2555	1884.00	904.00
P. H. Silvester, N. Y.	347	370	296.00	18.40
F. H. Simpson, S. C.	531	805	642.40	217.60
J. I. Slingerland, N. Y.	370	389	311.20	15.20
Eph'm K. Smart, Me.	632	701	560.80	55.20
Caleb B. Smith, Ind.	587	855	684.00	214.40
Robert Smith, Ill.	908	1548	1238.40	592.00
Truman Smith, Ct.	326	360	288.00	27.20
Fred. P. Stanton, Tenn.	915	1507	1205.60	473.60
G. A. Starkweather, N. Y.	386	451	390.80	68.00
Alex. H. Stephens, Ga.	604	756	604.00	120.80
Andrew Stewart, Pa.	195	263	210.40	54.40
Chas. E. Stuart, Mich.	605	1239	984.00	500.00
John Strohm, Pa.	121	130	104.00	7.20
Wm. Strong, Pa.	145	195	156.00	40.00
F. A. Tallmadge, N. Y.	232	230	184.00	(12)
John L. Taylor, Ohio.	400	644	515.20	195.20
B. G. Thibodeaux, La.	1245	2474	1978.20	984.80
Jas. H. Thomas, Tenn.	719	1182	929.60	354.40
James Thompson, Pa.	456	725	628.80	284.00
Jacob Thompson, Mass.	911	1650	1320.00	591.20
R. W. Thompson, Ind.	644	1061	848.80	335.60
R. B. Thompson, Ky.	553	934	747.20	304.80
E. A. Thompson, Va.	350	672	537.60	257.60
W. Thompson, Iowa.	890	1868	1404.40	774.20
B. B. Thurston, R. I.	574	480	384.00	84.80
F. W. Tompkins, Miss.	1061	1963	1570.40	729.60
Robert Toombs, Ga.	570	765	612.00	156.00

(a)*	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Amos Tuck, N. H.	480	508	464.40	12.40
Thos. J. Turner, Ill.	632	2080	1664.00	608.40
John Van Dyke, N. C.	193	200	160.00	6.60
A. W. Veuable, N. J.	267	295	236.00	22.40
Sam'l. F. Vinton, Ohio.	358	598	422.40	136.00
D. Wallace, S. C.	464	759	607.20	236.00
Cornel's Warren, N. Y.	278	280	224.00	1.00
John Wentworth, Ill.	717	1808	1444.80	671.20
Hugh White, N. Y.	378	391	312.80	-16.40
Wm. W. Wick, Ind.	571	965	788.80	632.00
James S. Wiley, Me.	680	795	656.00	92.00
Hezekiah Williams, Me.	671	759	607.20	76.40
David Wilmut, Pa.	244	390	312.00	116.80
James Wilson, N. H.	424	548	438.40	99.20
R. C. Winthrop, Mass.	448	458	364.40	8.00
J. A. Woodward, S. C.	480	700	560.00	176.00

Total House extra.....\$52,326.40

The following is the interesting aggregate of the two tables:

Number of Circuitous Miles charged by Senators at 40 cents.....	52,365
Number of Circuitous Miles charged by Representatives at 40 cents.....	150,216

Total Circuitous Miles.....	183,681
Circuitous Mileage of the House.....	\$52,556.40
Circuitous Mileage of the Senate.....	21,148.20

Total Circuitous Mileage.. **\$73,477.60**

Economy in the Public Expenditure.

Civil, Military and Naval Mileage—Wages of Representatives—Donations—McKay's Bill defeated.

Jan. 25, J. J. McKay, of N. C., proposed to effect a saving of about \$175,000 yearly, and once in four years \$225,000, by stopping the payment of mileage for journeys not undertaken, preventing the waste of large sums annually for extra compensation to servants of Congress, inhibiting improper contracts for books to be given to members as presents, and regulating the mileage. At this session \$175,000 had been voted for mileage of members, at 40 cents, "by the most usual road," \$75,000 for mileage of military officers, by the shortest mail-route, at 10 cents; \$60,000 for mileage of naval officers (by any route they choose to charge for), at 10 cents; and \$75,000 to \$100,000 for mileage of other civil officers, some at 10 cents—some, like the presidential messengers, at 25 cents. He introduced a bill, which was referred to the House committee of ways and means, amended, reported back, and passed the House Feb. 21; yeas 153, nays 16—the nays being Messrs. Ashman, Brady, Chapman, Cranston, Gayle, C. J. Ingersoll, R. W. Johnson, Lynde, Maclay, Pettit, Rhet, Slingerland, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Tompkins, Vinton.

It provided that, at the beginning of each session, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House should obtain from each member the name of the postoffice nearest his home, and the distance between it and his home; and then, aided by the presiding officer, fix the distance, "computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route" between said member's residence and Washington; from tables thus compiled the mileage was to be calculated. No member was to be allowed mileage for attending any extra session, "unless he shall have traveled the distance charged." Compensation for constructive journeys was prohibited. Every congressman was required, on the final settlement of his wages account, to certify that he had deducted from it all the entire days he had been absent while Congress was in session, except when sick or on business by the order of the House, or with its leave: in the latter case, he was to receive \$4 per day during such absence.

* a Name of Member.—b Shortest postoffice distance from Washington.—c Mileage distance paid for.—d Mileage received.—e Extra Mileage.

(10) Undercharge \$2.40.—(11) \$1.20.—(12) \$1.20.

Officers of Congress and others were prohibited from purchasing or contracting for books for distribution among the congressmen, until an appropriation had been made for that specific purpose. No part of the appropriations made for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress was thenceforth to be applied to any other than the ordinary expenses of such House. It was declared illegal "to expend any part of said appropriations by virtue of any order, resolution, or other proceeding of either House, in extra compensation or allowance to any secretary, clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them." Sec. 6 provided that the mileage, to be allowed to officers or other persons in the military, naval, or civil service, should be computed according to the shortest continuous mail-route. (See bill in Congressional Globe, p. 574.)

Although nine tenths of the House had voted that straight mileage is right, and *constructive* mileage wrong, and that paying congressmen \$3 a day when absent electioneering, or on their private business, to the injury of the public service, should be stopped; yet the above bill passed the House "with the distinct understanding that the Senate would kill it," which it did. In the House, many members who, at an early period of the session, had denounced and defeated mileage reform, in committee of the whole, where no votes are recorded, now hastened to support it, and record their names.

Already, the loss of the bill has caused a drain on the treasury for some \$40,000 of mileage to Senators, on an extra session, not one in twenty of them having traveled at all! On the 16th of January, Mr. Morse, of La., proposed to increase the mileage compensation. He was asked what it cost him to travel from New Orleans to Washington, and he said, "about one hundred dollars, and my mileage is about two thousand dollars; but I have to leave home earlier than those who live nearer to this city."

We have seen that the House declared, Feb. 21, that all gratuities or extra allowances to officers or servants whose compensation had been fixed by statute, out of the contingent fund, was an evasion of law, and must be put a stop to. How far they were sincere will appear from the fact, that, early on Sunday, March 4, the House distributed \$17,500 out of moneys intrusted to Congress only to provide for undefined contingencies, in donations among 90 persons who had each been paid by law, \$1,500 or \$1,000, down to \$500, for his services or attendance; or had received \$1½ to \$3 per diem, as clerk, messenger, errand-boy, folder of printed documents, watcher of the grounds, &c., during a brief session of 90 days. Clerks, sub-clerks, messengers, doorkeepers, postmasters, and pages, got each a donation of \$250, being \$83 per month extra beyond their pay; folders and laborers were presented with a *douleur* of \$200 each; policeman had \$100 each. It was on Sunday morning, and only 116 members were in their seats: many of the others were in an extra-refectory, where strong liquors were provided for the occasion. The House agreed, 94 to 22, to pay away these gratuities, and keep no record of the way any member voted. The Senate granted a second donation to the very same persons, as gatekeepers, laborers, firemen, policemen, &c., of \$100 each, and to other well-paid attendants, &c., a further large sum in donations.

While the supply bill was before the House, E. Embree, of La., proposed (Jan. 9) to charge Congress mileage by the shortest mail-route; and as the N. Y. Tribune had brought the question fully before the public in December, more than the usual degree of feeling was exhibited. Mr. Tuck complained of members voting themselves presents in the shape of books—\$75,000 for the Docu-

mentary History. Jan. 24, it was moved to convert members of Congress into salaried officers, at \$2,000 per annum, and 10 cents per mile traveled. Lost, 36 to 150. Mr. Embree showed that the mileage raised the pay of many members to \$20 or \$22 per day.

[The bill of 1816, introduced by Col. R. M. Johnson, gave each member of Congress \$1,500 a year, and 30 cents per mile. From 1789 to 1816 congressmen were paid \$5 a day. When the roads were bad and traveling a costly and laborious task, mileage-money was about half what it is now that railroads and steamers have rendered a journey more cheap, easy, and expeditious. A village in Ohio that was 480 miles from Washington in 1838, went 47 miles farther off in 1839, and in 1845 was declared by its representative to have gone still farther off 523 miles! He was paid accordingly.]

Taking the pay of members into consideration, it seems but reasonable that the senator who represents a state, and the representative chosen to guard the interests of 70,000 to 80,000 citizens, from a district, ought to be fairly compensated for their time and services. Deducing the mileage of gentlemen at a great distance, the salary of a slender clerk, employed to cast up accounts and copy papers, is in very many cases higher than the wages of a congressman. Either the one is too high or the other too low. When \$5 a day were first given, the attorney-general got \$1,500 a year; now he has \$4,000, and they have \$3. Of all the powers with which the people have invested the government, that of legislation is the highest; the power of creating departments, and the right of taxation, are in Congress. Elected to guard the liberties of America, congressmen ought to hold independent stations. It was well said by Mr. Webster, 33 years since, that "there can be no better criterion by which to judge of the real influence of the people in the government, than by the degree of respectability and importance attached to the representative character."

We feel the weight of the following remarks by Mr. Webster, in his report on wages, Dec. 18, 1816:

"The geographical extent of the United States furnishes a case out of all analogy with anything which has heretofore existed in the government of any other country. There are members of Congress who reside more than a thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live more than half that distance. If these members are accompanied by their families to a session of Congress, even the present compensation (\$1,500 a year), with the strictest economy, does not defray their expenses. To live within the means provided for them, they must come as exiles from their own homes; they must abandon, not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolises of their own country. How far it is wise in government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our nature are most competent to judge. It is a sacrifice, which will not ordinarily, and for any length of time, be made, by such as have the dearest and strongest ties to their country, and the greatest possible stake in its prosperity. If an adequate provision be not made for members of Congress, the office will fall, exclusively, into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons; either of the most affluent of the country only, who can bear the charges of it without any compensation; or of those, who would accept it, not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but from the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand, nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils."

Postal Reform.

After eight years' experience of the blessings attendant upon a more just and equitable arrangement of the rates of postage and the financial management of the postoffice department, a literary gentleman of London wrote to his friend in Boston, Mar. 23, 1848:—"Our postoffice system is our greatest measure for fifty years, not only political but educational for the English mind and affections. If you had any experience of the convenience of the thing, your speech would wax eloquent to advocate it." America is now considering how she may go beyond England in the way of improvement; and this national rivalry, as to which can do the most good, is a noble one. The London committee, who obtained for Rowland Hill a testimonial of his nation's gratitude, speak of cheap postage as "a measure which has opened the blessings of free correspondence to the teacher of religion, the man of science and literature, the merchant and trader, and the whole British nation, especially to the poorest and most defenseless portion of it—a measure which is the greatest boon conferred in modern times on all the social interests of the civilized world."

The most important proceedings on this question, in the House of Representatives, took place on the 21st of February. James Dixon of Ct.'s bill to abolish the franking privilege was under consideration—the session was near its close—Mr. Goggin wished to amend the bill, so as to include cheap postage of letters and newspapers; but Mr. Kaufman moved to lay the bill on the table (destroy it), and was supported by Messrs. Pettit, Truman Smith, Sawyer, McClernand, and others. The reader will find the yeas and nays in Cong. Globe, p. 575. Motion lost, 81 to 104. George Ashmun, of Mass., then offered the celebrated amendment which has given such satisfaction to the country, as follows:—"From and after the first day of July next, the rate of letter-postage shall be uniform throughout the United States, irrespective of distance; and all letters passing through the postoffice shall be charged by weight. Each letter weighing not more than half an ounce, two cents; each letter weighing more than half an ounce and not more than one ounce, four cents; each letter weighing more than one ounce and not more than two ounces, eight cents; and four cents additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce additional weight. And all letters not prepaid at the time of mailing shall be charged double postage. And the postmaster-general shall provide suitable stamps to be used in the prepayment of postage, and cause them to be kept for sale in each postoffice in the United States. And he may make to the several postmasters a compensation equal in proportion to the labor performed to what they now receive."

This simple proposition would have secured to the people the blessings of a cheap communication by letter, the franking privilege would have been abolished, and further reforms as to the conveyance of newspapers would have soon followed. No other opportunity could occur for obtaining cheap postage during that Congress. Messrs. Goggin, Palfrey, and Ashmun, supported, and Messrs. W. R. W. Cobb, Venable, Kaufman, and Sawyer, opposed, reform. Mr. Collamer wished Mr. Ashmun's resolve modified, so as to

include a free-mail for newspapers, within circles of 60 miles diameter. The House refused to record the yeas and nays on Ashmun's resolve, which was lost by one vote—yeas 61, nays 63—Mr. Collamer a nay, because it did not include free newspapers as above. He moved to table the bill—the yeas and nays were ordered, but not taken. Postal reform was lost.

In Senate, Jan. 19, Mr. Niles proposed to reduce the rate on newspapers generally, from one to half a cent, when sent in the mail under 50 miles, that is, within a circle of 100 miles diameter, the postoffice being the centre. This would leave a quarter of a cent of compensation to postmasters for the delivery of each newspaper. If vast masses of newspapers could be sent from Boston among the dense population within 50 miles of it, and the postmasters were allowed no compensation for overhauling, arranging and delivering them, their burthen would be too heavy. The small offices would suffer. The extreme principle of low postage-rates could not be carried out unless everything that went in the mail was taxed. Senator Cameron moved, in amendment, that newspapers should circulate, postage free, within 30 miles of the publishing office. Senator Dickinson showed that newspapers are published sometimes at one place while it appeared from the names upon them that they were issued at another place; and that, under the 30-mile rule, while in force, postmasters, taking the printed name to be real, would deliver the paper free, though issued perhaps hundreds of miles distant. Senator Westcott, Feb. 5, offered a proviso, allowing newspapers to pass free in the mail within the congressional district in which they are published. He thought that a circle of 60 or 100 miles in diameter free-postage would, in thickly-settled neighborhoods, enable the publishers to circulate large editions, while among a sparse population it would do little good; but the limits of a congressional district would give the same benefit everywhere to the same number of persons, whether the circle in which they resided was large or small.

Mr. Niles, March 2, offered a postage-bill, in Senate, and got a vote on it—yeas 20, nays 26. It provided that half-ounce letters, any distance, should pay 3 cents, if paid where mailed; otherwise to be charged 5 cents. In cities yielding \$50,000 gross postage, suitable places for depositing letters were to be selected, and carriers were to convey them free to the city postoffice; carriers were to deliver letters for a cent (in these cities only), and only one cent would be chargeable on advertised letters. Newspapers were to pay a cent when carried over, and, if not heavier than half an ounce, half a cent, when conveyed under 50 miles; editors of papers and other periodicals might exchange freely. Stamps were to be prepared by the department, which, when placed on letters by the sender, would be evidence of prepayment. The franking privilege was left untouched, and \$750,000 were to be appropriated to make good the deficiencies. The nays, opposed to the principle of the bill, were Senators Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Jeff. Davis, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, the three Johnsons, King, Mason, Peares, Sebastian, Spruance,

Turney. Petitions to Congress for lower postage-rates were very numerous, but unsuccessful in both Houses.

Mr. Niles, same day, got a clause inserted in the annual postoffice supply-bill, that, whereas a letter weighing, say 1½ ounces had been rated at 1½, it should henceforth be rated, as in England, at 2 ounces, and the like rule for other weights. This change produces uniformity under the British postal-treaty.

Mr. Goggin's postage-bill, in the House, proposed to levy a 3 cent tax on half-ounce letters inland, prepaid; otherwise 6 cents, all distances. On newspapers he desired to charge, for all distances, one cent, largest; half a cent, middle size; and one fourth of a cent for papers under 500 square inches, say 18 by 33. Franking, whether of letters, documents, or anything else, was to be totally abolished, although petitions might be sent free by mail. \$750,000 were proposed to be voted for defective revenue during 1849. He showed that franking had been abolished in England; that it had been worth to commercial houses \$1,300 to \$3,800 per annum; that the queen had now to pay her own postage-bills; that the franking privilege had been abused in the United States, and ought to be done away. A patent-office report, sent by mail, weighed 82 tons.

On the 21st of Dec., 1848, a letter, which filled about seven columns of the N. Y. Tribune of the 25th, was addressed to Mr. Cave Johnson by S. R. Hobbie, 1st assistant, proposing an excellent practical system of postal reform, and going fully into details. In Great Britain, large sums are saved yearly by subjecting every office and individual to a really efficient, systematic accountability. We hope that this vital part of the scheme will receive the early attention of Congress.

Our forms of keeping postage accounts are very complicated, and Mr. Hobbie shows that on the returns of revenue by postmasters there is practically no real check at all. If they and their clerks are honest, the revenue is accounted for; if not, not. In bagging the mails, all the postmasters and their clerks on a route have access to the same bag; distributing-offices often delay the mails. "In thousands of instances causing detentions." Our postal system is that which England has abandoned; our post-bills are not examined nor compared; they afford hardly any check for securing complete accountability. Mr. Hobbie states the mode of mailing, keeping accounts, checking receipts, tracing letters, and paying money, in practice in the 2,000 offices of Britain; shows where it would be practicable here, and the cases in which we would have to vary from it, and why. In this mode, and by no other, he adds, can the United States system be improved. The British corresponding and forwarding system of mailing brings every penny paid for postage faithfully into the ledger of the accountant-general of England. The checks there are all real and effective. Low postage-rates, doubled if not prepaid, real accountability, and no payments to postmasters for delivering newspapers, work admirably. Newspapers pay two cents each of stamp-duty whether mailed or not, which prevents the issue of one, two or three-cent sheets, as with us. With the republic of 1848, in France, came cheap letter and newspaper postage—education for the million.

United States and Foreign Postage-Rates.

INLAND LETTER POSTAGE.—For three hundred miles, or under that distance, 10 cents per ounce; 5 cents per half-ounce or under.

For distances greater than 300 miles, 20 cents per ounce; 10 cents per half-ounce or under.

Letters over half an ounce and under an ounce are charged an ounce. Any weight over an ounce and under two ounces is charged two ounces; any fractional part of an ounce is paid for as an additional ounce; two and one fourth ounces pay the same as three ounces.

A postage of six cents is charged on letters and packets brought into the United States in any private ship or vessel, or carried from one port therein to another, if they are to be delivered at the postoffice where the same shall arrive; and two cents are added to the rates of postage if designed to be conveyed to any other place. Postmasters receive one cent for every letter or packet received by them to be conveyed by any (private) ship or vessel beyond sea, or from any port to another in the United States.

Any person who shall deposit in the postoffice, to go by mail, two or more letters, addressed to different persons, within the U. S., under one envelope (say, a letter of introduction to one man, enclosed in a business-letter to another), shall forfeit ten dollars, half to the informer.

INLAND NEWSPAPER, PAMPHLET, HANDBILL, AND CIRCULAR POSTAGE.—Newspapers, when not over 1,500 square inches, are conveyed from one postoffice to another, within the same state, for one cent; and any distance not more than 100 miles at the same rate, and 1½ cents for any greater distance; within the U. S. Letter-carriers employed in cities are not to receive more than ¼ a cent for the delivery of newspapers or pamphlets. The postage on newspapers not sent from the office of publication (1 cent or 1½ cents, according to distance) to be prepaid; and the whole postage, in all cases, when directed to foreign countries.

All pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind of printed or other matter (except newspapers), are charged at the rate of 3½ cents per copy, of no greater weight than one ounce, and 1 cent additional for each additional ounce, any fractional excess of not less than ¼ an ounce being regarded as an ounce. The sea postage on each pamphlet is 3 cents, with the above rates added when transported inland. Handbills, circulars, and advertisements, not exceeding one sheet, pay 3 cents each for any distance (inland); to be prepaid. The sea postage on price-currents is 3 cents, with inland postage added.

BRITISH AND IRISH CORRESPONDENCE.—POSTAGE-RATES.—The scale of full postage-rates on letters passing between any part of the United States and the United Kingdom is as follows:

The weight of a single letter is half an ounce. For every letter not exceeding half an ounce, the postage is one single-rate. Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates. Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates; and so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of it. Between any office in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain or Ireland, the entire sea and inland postage is 24 cents the single letter (48 cents per ounce), which may be prepaid or not, and sent either by the British or the American mail-steamers. Letters passing between any part of Great Britain and Ireland and any part of the United States, may be prepaid (the full postage) at the place where they are mailed, or they may be sent unpaid, the same as between New York and Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.—Newspapers may be mailed or delivered at any postoffice in the United States, to or from Great Britain or Ireland, on the pay-

ment of 2 cents each. He who mails pays 2; he who receives pays other 2. Newspapers may be sent in transit through the United States, and also through Great Britain, to or from foreign countries, &c., at a transit charge of 2 cents per newspaper, to be paid by the postoffice of one country to that of the other. Periodical works and pamphlets may be sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each, if they do not exceed two ounces, and at 1 cent per ounce or fraction when they exceed that weight, to be collected in the United States; they will be subject to an additional charge in Britain or Ireland.

FOREIGN LETTER-CORRESPONDENCE WHEN SENT THROUGH THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE.—On all correspondence between the United States and the following countries, the *United States postage*, and that only, must be collected in the United States, by prepayment when sent, and on delivery when received, at the rate of 5 cents the single letter when conveyed by British packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 40 cents), and 21 cents the single letter when conveyed by United States packet (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 50 cents), to wit:

Greece, Naples, Smyrna, Tuscany, and Alexandria, via Marseilles; Algeria, Austria, and the Austrian states; Baden; Bavaria; Belgium; Bremen; Brunswick; Denmark; France; German states; Gibraltar; Hamburg; Hanover; Holland; Lubec; Malta; Moldavia; Norway; Oldenburg; Poland; Prussia; Roman states; Russia; Saxony; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey, in Europe; Venetian states; Wallachia; Wirtemberg, British West Indies, viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad, &c.

This leaves the British and foreign postage to be collected at the other end of the route.

FOREIGN POSTAGE-RATES, by the U. S. BREMEN LINK OF MAIL-PACKETS.—Foreign letter-postage to be charged in addition to United States postage, to wit:

Cents.	Cents.
Altona..... 6	Mecklen'gh Strelitz.. 12
Bremen..... nothing	Nassau or Prussia... 12
Brunswick..... 6	Oldenburg..... 5
Gotha or Darmstadt.. 12	Saxe Meiningen.... 12
Frankfort-on-the-Main 12	Saxe Weimar..... 12
Hamburg or Hanover 6	Saxony (kingdom)... 12
Lubec..... 9	Wirtemberg..... 12

Single letters limited to half an ounce, and postage may be prepaid or left unpaid, or the U. S. postage alone may be prepaid.

Denmark—Copenhagen, &c..... 22 cents.
 Norway—Bergen, Christiana, &c..... 30 "
 St. Petersburg or Cronstadt..... 24 "
 Sweden—Stockholm and farthest parts.. 39 "
 Single letter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; U. S. postage to be prepaid.

The single letter to the following places is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; U. S. postage only is to be prepaid. Foreign postage, viz.: Cairo or Alexandria, 37 cts.; Austria, Baden, or Eastern Italy, 18 cts.; Switzerland, 21 cts.; Bavaria, 22 cts.; Greece or Constantinople, 37 cts.

Naval Prize Money.

A bill passed the Senate, Feb. 1st, granting \$100,000 (in addition to \$50,000 paid Mrs. D. already), for the capture, by Decatur, and his crew, of the Philadelphia, and her destruction off Tripoli, forty-five years ago. Most of the officers and seamen are dead. It was not carried through the House. The Statutes, p. 79, provide that the net proceeds of captures by the navy shall be placed in the treasury within sixty days of the sale by the marshal, as also money in the hands of prize agents. The law for their appointment is repealed.

Temperance in the Navy.

J. A. Rockwell, of Ct., moved the House, Jan. 31, to introduce a proviso against naval rations of ardent spirits, into the annual supply bill. A. S. Fulton, Va., proposed 5 cents per day instead. J. Pollock, Pa., said 4. The principle was reported in this form:

"That ardent spirits shall not hereafter constitute any part of the navy rations, but in lieu thereof there shall be allowed four cents per day. That neither ardent spirits nor liquor of any kind whatever shall be introduced or kept aboard any national vessel or other vessel in the service of the United States, except as a part of the medicinal stores."

This proviso was rejected in the House, Feb. 6, ayes 63, noes 71. The ayes and noes were ordered, says the Congressional Globe, but they are not on record.

Flogging in the Navy.

Feb. 9, Mr. Hale presented many petitions, in Senate, asking that spirit-rations and flogging of our fellow citizens in the naval service might be abolished. Five years ago, the House of Representatives had sent a bill to the Senate to abolish flogging, but the Senate interfered for the continuance of the cat-o'-nine-tails. A bill from the House, now referred to the naval committee, again asks the abolition of this cruel and barbarous custom. He had procured a return of the floggings in three months, to June 30, 1847, and on board the ship "Cyane" they got along with 57 lashes, while in some other ships 963 were required during same period. A very intelligent sailor assured him, that he is ready to prove that the official statement comes short of one third of the actual floggings given. Under a law of Congress, sailors existing for a given time may be detained for a longer time when the officer in command thinks their services will be required. The seaman says, "No; by law I am not required to do duty." He is tied up, degraded, and gets 12 lashes. "Well, will you now do duty?" "No; my engagement is at an end." "You won't—then take 12 more." "Now will you do it?" "No." "Then take a third dozen." And in this way, for no offence, the barbarous process is repeated, and an American freeman, the defender of his country, flogged almost to death, as if he were a dog, for merely maintaining what he believes to be his right, according to the agreement made with his country. That such is the case, appears on record in the judicial tribunals of this district. We give the seaman strong drink, we accustom him to the use of ardent spirits, and the naval officers, on evidence in court, affirm that drunkenness requires the lash, and that when we do away with liquor we will no longer need the whip to our seamen's backs. On board the *Marion*, in 36 days, to 8th Jan. 1847, 23 sailors were flogged with the cat, 12 lashes each, for getting drunk and running away, and so on through a long list of ditto ditto. You degrade and brutalize the American sailor by law, and then by law flog him for being just what you have made him. I find one sailor *flogged for bad cooking!* The captain's stomach is out of order; the cook could not suit his palate, and was tied up and received twelve stripes on his naked back, to improve his skill! On board the *German town*, one sailor got seven and another five lashes for not being properly dressed at quarters. Had they forgotten to put the proper tie on their naval cravat? Are not these men our brethren? They are not the descendants of the curly-headed African, on whose behalf it is so offensive here to utter one word of sympathy—they are the fair-haired, rosy-cheeked sons of New

England and the West. Shall the United States Senate longer interpose to prolong this relic of feudalism, standing up between humanity and the repeated efforts of the House for a defence of a detestable and degrading punishment, compared with which the servitude of the South is freedom, and Algerine cruelty Christian kindness?

In reply to Senator Westcott, he playfully suggested that Congress should regulate the mode of cooking beefsteaks, and tying cravats, so as to prevent future outrages.

In the House, Jan. 18, on motion of Wm. Sawyer, a proviso was added to the annual supply-bill, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to issue an order for the immediate abolition of the practice of flogging in the U. S. Navy. Ayes 79, Noes 57. In Senate it was moved that this proviso should be struck out.—Mr. Badger, of N. C., believed that all the officers and all the good seamen in the navy highly approve of flogging, and would feel that they were wronged if the cat-o'-nine-tails were abolished. Time had proved its usefulness—discipline could not be maintained without it, unless the naval laws are rewritten in blood, and death made the penalty of inhuman offences.—Mr. Hale said that if official reports were true, there was a stream of blood gushing from the back of the American sailor from January to December, and was not that writing our history in blood? Have not lives been recently taken in this way without even the form of a trial? Is it for this that freemen are called out to peril life? Is this American liberty? I would exchange all the glory our gallant tars have won, for the power to blot out from memory the bloody record of the legalized brutality of flogging freemen—flogging them sometimes even to death without a trial. Why should generous American seamen be the only class, even of convicts, thus degraded and humbled? In the army this detestable mode of punishment has been abolished: are our seamen less worthy of protection than even the meanest felons? We have tried what brutalizing the sailor would do; let not the Senate longer stand in the way of an effort to call forth his noble and manly qualities. Let not the men who are the right arm of our national defense be pointed at with the finger of scorn, as the only class of citizens subject to a degradation most revolting to humanity. Very lately an officer of the navy has been recommended for dismissal from the service, for an abuse of this power, by a court-martial. What then? The pen that approves the sentence remits the penalty! In the British navy floggings have produced mutiny—as long as a sailor retains the feelings of a man, the whip will and it ought to produce mutiny, and the sympathies of our people would be with the mutineers.

—Mr. Badger reminded the Senate, that under the operation of the flogging system the navy has acquired most signal glory, and that the seamen are very obedient. How can our officers be humane, if it be true (as Mr. Hale had stated) that the blood of our seamen is continually flowing? Because some men abuse wholesome rules, shall they be annihilated? If mutiny shall take place through this check, the senator from N. H. may find the delinquents pleading before the tribunal that tries them a recommendation given in this chamber. There never has been a navy whose seamen have conducted themselves with more propriety, and who have almost universally yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to authority, than that of the U. S. Few men of them require corporeal punishment.—Mr. Hale. Here is a return of one ship in a three-months' cruise: nine hundred lashes—ten a day—three hundred a month, for the service, on the backs of free citizens. Does the senator for N. C. think this stream of blood large enough to illustrate my argument? Such inflictions are a cruel tyranny, and did not our republican fathers believe that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God"?

Was it the whip applied to the naked back of Americans that gave victory to our country in the dark morning of the struggle? If the whip is necessary, why not administer it to midshipmen also? Ah! that would not do at all. Was it not the British practice to apply a rope's end to British midshipmen in the days of England's greatest naval glory?—Mr. Butler asked if sailors in our merchant service could not now be flogged with a rope's end.—Mr. Hale said that they could, and he would try to get that law repealed next. Meantime the Senate is the bulwark of the flogging system, but the public scorn and indignation will yet reach it.—Mr. Yulee defended the lash, and assured the Senate that flogging was not so painful as many supposed. The cat-o'-nine-tails and the spirit-ration could not be dispensed with.—Mr. Miles asked whether they would longer endure that for some petty act a sailor should be punished without trial, in a manner unknown to felons solemnly convicted under the criminal law.—Senator Breese (late of Illinois) said there was no degradation to a sailor in being whipped: he does not feel it, nor do his associates. Discipline could not be preserved at sea if flogging were abolished: the naval officers of Russia, America, England, and France, were in favor of corporeal punishment.—Mr. Clayton said that it was inflicted under the law of April 23, 1800, and that a penitentiary could not be carried on board a man-of-war. He called for the yeas and nays, and hoped for a strong vote.—Mr. Hale replied that one would think that American seamen were not our sons and brothers, but incarnate fiends pressed into our service, to whose hearts there was no appeal but through the lash on their backs. He wondered if they ever had mothers, or sisters, or children. Senators seemed to think that no other appeal to their understandings except a rope could ever be successful! There was a case of a seaman named Herring, who refused to obey some order, and he got four hundred lashes—twelve lashes every time he refused: this is the rule while life lasts.—Mr. Dickinson said: here is a proposition to repeal at one fell swoop all laws and parts of laws that authorize corporeal punishment of common sailors in the U. S. navy. I am not prepared to do this. The arbitrary and despotic power to inflict corporeal punishment be believed to be necessary to some extent in both the army and the navy. Let the subject go to a committee.—Mr. Benton was not in favor of scourging American citizens; but thought Mr. Hale's amendment was in the wrong bill, and would vote against it. [But, although the question was immediately taken, he did not vote either way.] Mr. Hale's amendment is in these words:

"And all laws and parts of laws heretofore passed authorizing the infliction of WHIPPING in the naval service of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed."

And the vote thereon was 17 to 32, viz.:
YEAS [for abolishing flogging]: Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Borland, Bradbury, Cameron, Clarke, John Davis, Dix, A. C. Dodge, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Metcalf, Miles, Underwood, Upham, Walker.

NAYS [against its abolition]: Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Jeff. Davis, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Henry Johnson, H. V. Johnson, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Ross, Sebastian, Sprance, Sturgeon, Torney, Westcott, Yulee.

On the 1st of March, Senator Greene, of R. I., said he was for abrogating the lash, but only at the proper time and place, and in the proper manner—after a substitute had been provided. Only a hundred lashes can be given and the law has been 20 years in force. [The U. S. got along till 1800 without it.] Our legislation in this case was not for men looking to advancement, but for a class of men three fourths of whom are foreigners, unedu-

cated and unacquainted with our laws and habits. In the army the men are now punished by the chain and ball, by suspension by the thumbs (torture), and by what is called the gag, with other punishments degrading as any that man can suffer. Abolish the lash, and the gag, &c., may be substituted.

Punishments in the Navy, 1848.

Mr. Secretary Mason's return of punishments fills an octavo volume of 341 pages. The instrument by far the most generally used to scourge the seamen is the cat-o-nine-tails. They are also scourged with colts, boys' colts, a piece of 9-thread rope, a kitten, and nettles. The general method is to whip them on the naked back, but occasionally a milder course is adopted. We meet with the same names over and over again, at short intervals, in some ships. One of the punishments stated is reducing parties offending to the ranks, but the rewards are not named. Some have their grog stopped for a time. Many returns are full and distinct; in other cases the offences are stated, but the punishments left blank—or the punishments given, and the offence and rank of the culprits withheld. Sometimes no offence is alluded to, but we are told that so many men got 12 lashes each, by order of an officer named.

The chief cause of all insubordination is plainly seen to be strong drink—drunkenness; drunk; drunk on duty; stealing liquor; fighting while intoxicated; forgetful, disobedient, insolent, while drunk; smuggling liquor; doubling the grog allowance; these and similar offences are everywhere met with. Commander Shubrick, after enumerating very many applications of the scourge on board the *Saratoga*, adds, that "the cause of the majority of these offences may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the use of liquor, little or no punishment being found necessary at sea where the men could not obtain it." Commander Du Pont arrives at same conclusions.

Reaside the above, desertion, gambling, skulking, sleeping at the wrong time, missing muster, disorderly conduct, mutinous language, absent without leave, are offences often punished with twelve strokes of the cat. There is no uniform scale of punishment, and the descriptions of the offences are not seldom indefinite; but no one can read the volume without a feeling of horror, and a deep sense of the imperfection of the whole scourging system.

The following are specimens, the numbers being the strokes of the cat on the man's back: stealing Major Ringgold's wig 12; bad cooking 12; tearing a man's frock 9; disobedience 12; skulking 12; filthiness 12; disrespect 12; running in debt on shore 12; striking schoolmaster 12; quarrelling 9; do. 12; asleep at lead-line 6; running from boat 12; smoking in the top 12; insolence to boatswain 12; stealing poultry 12; smoking after hours 12; negligence 9; contempt 6; "sleeping" 12; insolence to gunner 12; drunkenness, and suspicion of having broken into a spirit-room 12 [p. 72]; staying on shore all night 12; striking a midshipman 50; noise at quarters 6; neglect of duty 12; insolence 12; missing muster 12; improper language 12; overstaying his liberty [captain's cook] 12; dirty and unwashed clothes [boy] 12; not turning out when watch called 12; spitting on the paint 10; being out of his hammock after hours 12; stealing water 12; asleep on post 12; leaving boat 12; throwing overboard top of a spittoon 6; taking bread out of oven 9; neglecting his mess utensils 12; below on his watch 12; treating Mr. Myers with contempt 12; taking clothes on shore to sell 12; skylarking on gr-deck 6; do. on gun-deck 10; drunkenness and desertion 12; smoking pipe aft 12; naked on spar-deck 9; purchasing clothes without permission 9; eight men 12 each, by order of commodore—offence not stated [p. 248]; fifteen

do. do. [p. 249]; making noise in school 6; rolling shot about decks 12; making threats 12; laziness [p. 254] 12; making noise 12; swimming round yard-wall 12; hanging clothes in rigging 8; not properly dressed at quarters 7.

The Public Lands.

Some part of the time of Congress was occupied in considering what is the best mode of disposing of the national domain for the general good, but nothing essential was accomplished. The loan act of Jan. 28, 1847, pledged the unsold national estate for the payment of certain debts thereby created. The supply-bill of 1849, § 3, Stats. p. 67, repeals that pledge.

Dec. 21, 1848, in the House, J. A. McClernand moved a resolution, which was adopted, 104 to 60, as follows:

"Resolved, That the present traffic in the public lands should cease, and that they should be disposed of to occupants and cultivators on proper conditions, at such a price as will nearly indemnify the cost of their purchase, management and sale."

Feb. 27, 1849, W. R. W. Cobb introduced a bill to graduate the price of the public lands. If three years in market, the price "to actual settlers and cultivators" was to be \$1 per acre till July, 1850; the remainder 75 cents till July, 1852; and so on till the price reached 12½ cents in 1856. The session was near its close, nothing was done; as drawn, the bill would have given millions of acres to speculators for a trifle.

Early in the session (Dec. 13), Horace Greeley's bill (664) to discourage speculation in the public lands, and secure homes thereon to cultivators and settlers, was referred to the committee on lands, and not again heard from till Feb. 27. Mr. G. said that it was the only bill before the committee proposing to recognize the principle that a man is entitled to live somewhere, although he has no money to buy land with. It provided that every citizen or applicant for citizenship might settle upon 160 acres of the national domain, subject to private entry at lowest price, and get a certificate of pre-emption therefor for next seven years. On proving that he lived on the land, and had improved it and built a dwelling, he was to have 40 acres free, if single, or any 80 acres of it if married, without payment. The other 80, or 120 acres, he might buy during said seven years at \$1, and interest. Anybody might buy at \$1½ any quantity of the public lands, on making affidavit that he required it for his own use and improvement. If not for his own use, the minimum price to be \$5 per acre.

Mr. Goggin moved to table the bill: Mr. Greeley asked the yeas and nays: the House refused to make a record of the yeas and nays upon it, only twenty members rising in favor of the proposition. The bill was lost.

In this free republic there are millions of people landless, and living anywhere only by others' permission, while all around them land is rising in value as population increases. Wages in many sections are falling, while rents and food grow dearer, and employment becomes more and more scanty and precarious. It is a hard chance to-day for any mere laborer to buy and pay for a decent farm in any well-settled portion of the country. To remove to a new region is

costly, and generally involves more or less sickness during the first years of exposure and acclimatization; and the price charged for wild land too often sweeps away the settler's little all, when he greatly needs stock, furniture, implements, &c. But the government's charge might be paid if the speculator's grasp and his exactness could be avoided. To pay ten shillings an acre for land, though often difficult, can hardly be impossible; but to pay the speculator twenty-five to fifty per cent. a year added to this is indeed a sore burden. Many men who have been trying it these twenty years, are now further from success than ever.

Congress should act. Even in mercy to the speculators, generally overgorged and many of them ruined by their vast investments, it should prohibit all future sales except to actual settlers, and should sell to these only on conditions which will prevent future aggregation. It should allow every landless man to take a few acres to live on—no matter if but forty—without any charge whatever. It should allow no settler, even, to buy beyond one hundred and sixty acres except at an enhanced price. In short, it should legislate so that the public lands would become private only in the hands of those who really need them.

In the Commissioner of the Land-Office's report, Nov. 30, 1848, he states that in that year 9,450,741 acres had been proclaimed for sale, and that about as much more would be brought into market in 1849. He earnestly recommends that the pre-emption privilege be extended to all actual settlers on the public lands, whether surveyed or not; and reminds Congress that to the labor, the sufferings, and the toil, of the hardy pioneers and their descendants, do we now owe the flourishing and prosperous condition of the western states. He also suggests measures for preventing fraudulent declarations, by means of which many lots are withheld from *bona fide* settlers. The 16th section is granted to every township for a support to its schools: this section often proves worthless, and the commissioner advises Congress to allow the townships to select better land where section 16 is bad. In 13 states, admitted since 1790, Congress has reserved 10,807,956 acres for common schools, 823,951 acres for universities, and upward of 8,000,000 acres for internal improvements. On Jan. 1, 1849, there were 245,913,344 acres remaining unsold, of offered and unappropriated lands in the twelve land states, the whole contents or area of which were 392,579,200 acres; 78,812,286 acres were then unsurveyed; 100,208,956 acres had been sold for \$136,772,077, the average price per acre being \$1.35. The commissioner states the length of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, within the U. S., at 3,500 miles; the extent of the Pacific coast at 1,620; and the shore line of the United States at 33,063 miles: Texas he divides into, Texas proper, between the Sabine and Nueces, 148,569 square miles; between the Nueces and Rio Grande (no part of Texas), 52,018; and north of Paso and Ensenada river to 42° north (Santa Fé country, New Mexico), 194,933: total 325,500 square miles. Since the Union, eight free and nine slave states have been admitted. California will doubtless apply for admission this winter: Oregon and Minnesota are fast filling up.

Branch Mints—Gold Coinage.

On the 3d of March, it was enacted that double eagles and gold dollars should be coined at the mint. [Stats. p. 104.] There are very few gold dollars in circulation; they get into the hands of the bankers and brokers, and dollar-bills are kept in circulation instead. Perhaps there have not been many of them struck off as yet. In the House, this measure met with considerable opposition. Some affirmed that the gold dollar would be easily counterfeited; others, that it was not required.

In all his annual reports, Mr. Secretary Walker had strongly recommended the establishment of a branch mint at New York, which, in his opinion, was advancing to its ultimate position as the emporium of universal commerce, the centre of international exchange, and the storehouse of the world's products. London accumulates coin and bullion, and provides for their speedy coinage, without expense: America should do the same at New York, for the benefit of the whole Union. Merchants should be enabled to exchange their bullion or foreign coin for American in a few hours or moments, or at once to receive certificates of deposits: in four years, to March, 1849, \$40,000,000 would have been coined by the U. S. treasury department, and there would have been several millions more had there been a branch mint in New York. Mr. Walker estimated the coin brought into the U. S. by IMMIGRANTS from abroad at \$8,000,000 yearly, and intimated that the assistant-treasurer at New York would become the treasurer of a branch mint there. The government had exacted from the merchants of New York, in a year, \$35,360,678, in specie, for duties, and a mint would render their payments far more easy.

A bill to establish a branch mint at New York was made the special order for the first Tuesday in February, by a vote of 141 to 46, in the House; but it was on the last day of the session that it passed, and a vote for the suspension of the 16th rule of both Houses, though obtained in the House, failed in the Senate, where the bill had a third reading, and was lost for want of time. A California branch bill was also before the House.

It pays to carry copper ore from Cornwall and Cuba to Wales, and from the shores of Lake Superior to Pittsburg, to be smelted. One mint at London serves the British empire—half a dozen would only be useful in the way of increasing executive patronage, so often and so effectually used to soften the patriot's flinty heart. Why would not a mint at New York, with a branch at New-Orleans, serve for the Union? The mint should be located in New York, where bullion and foreign coin are mainly received and held; and whenever a mint shall be established at New York, there will be no more use for one in Philadelphia than in Vermont. We have four mints already, which is at least too many. A bill retrenching our mint expenditures by abolishing the North Carolina and Georgia branches, and removing the chief mint to New York, would secure a far larger aggregate coinage, at a much smaller expense. Was there ever another government in the universal world that supported a mint and three branches in order to coin five and a half millions' worth of specie per annum? Did ever another nation keep up two branch mints for the sake of a coin-

age of \$650,000 per annum? The deposits of gold, the produce of U. S. mines, at the four mints, for coinage in 1848, were of the value of \$241,544. The value of the U. S. coinage that year was \$5,879,728. Since 1824 North Carolina has furnished nearly four millions of gold ore for coinage. In eleven years, to 1849, our three branch mints, at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, received of U. S. gold, \$5,649,873 as deposits for coinage. In fifty-six years, to 1849, the U. States mint (including its three branches, during the last eleven years) coined of gold, silver, and copper, \$151,017,714, or less than \$2,700,000 a year. Count the cost of four mints, and it will be found to be a heavy and useless burthen on the public treasury.

Election and Rejection of General Shields.

On the 5th of March, 1849, at an extra session of the Senate, Messrs. Pearce, Upham, Cooper, Butler, Borland, Walker, Dodge, Seward, Morton, Dawson, Norris, Whitcomb, Soule, and Smith, senators elect, were qualified. When James Shields, of Illinois, was named, Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin, called in question his eligibility, and moved to refer his credentials to the judiciary committee. Next day, Mr. Douglass moved that Gen'l Shields be sworn in, on which arose discussions which fill sixty-six columns of the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Walker desired a previous inquiry, as it was a better course than admitting and then expelling him: he wished the question of his (Shields's) eligibility fully settled before he was sworn in. Mr. Webster, and a majority of the senators, decided that General Shields could take his seat, which he did. On the 7th, Messrs. Benton, Felch, Mason, Webster, and Pearce, were appointed to inquire into his eligibility; and they reported on the 18th, that Shields had been elected by the State of Illinois on the 13th of January, 1845; that he had admitted that he was by birth an alien—that he was naturalized Oct. 21, 1840—and that his election was valid, as he lacked several months of being a citizen for nine years. Shields's oath, when naturalized, was, that he was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, May 17, 1810; came to the U. S. when a minor; had resided in them since he was 13 years old, or during the last 21 years. On the question being stated, viz., whether the Senate would declare his election void, General Shields remarked, that there was no competitor to contest his seat; no memorial complaining of the election. He believed there were not five men in Illinois who would on these grounds have come forward and contested it: the only objection had arisen in the Senate. He (S.) had resided 17 years in Illinois; been in the Legislature, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Commissioner of the Land-Office, Auditor of Public Accounts, General in the U. S. Army, and even for three days Governor of Oregon—offices requiring naturalization. Mr. Walker, however, had a right to do what no one in Illinois would have done; and if his (Gen. S.'s) own State would now desert him, after he had tried to prove his fidelity to his country by every act of his life, it was his intention never again to offer for any office. The resolution of the committee he would not oppose.—Mr. MASON said that the committee were guided by the action of the Senate in Mr. Gallatin's case. Gallatin was born in Geneva, 1761; emigrated to the U. S. 1780; took the oath of allegiance to Va. 1785; was elected to the Senate, from Pa. 1793; his seat was contested 1794, and his election declared void, 14 to 12, because he had not been nine years a citizen.—Mr. FORTÉ moved to postpone further proceedings till December.—Mr. SEWARD said that nine years' citizenship, at the commence-

ment of General Shields's term, would have been sufficient. He would vote to postpone if General S. expected to produce further evidence. He (Mr. Seward) had but little respect for the wisdom that prescribed the nine-year qualification.—Mr. HALE, on the contrary, respected that provision the most.—General SHIELDS asked Mr. Foote to withdraw his motion, and then tendered his resignation, by letter, to the reading of which Mr. Webster objected.—A motion to lay the resolution of the committee on the table was then lost, 15 to 34; and Mr. Foote said he feared that it was intended to fix a brand on the general's forehead, because, though born and cradled in the land where once flourished a Grattan, a Curran, and an Emmet, he had presumed to aspire to high station in a republic. Why declare the election and commission, *ab initio*, void? Was it not enough to declare General S.'s seat vacant, by reason of his present incompetency to occupy it? Why make a victim to propitiate the accursed spirit of Native-Americanism? Gentlemen who were for a 21-years' qualification to candidates for naturalization, might vote that the election and commission were void.—Mr. DOUGLASS. Shall we disfranchise Illinois for two years? General S. has resigned—the seat is vacant. You have declared that a governor can not fill a vacancy, as a vacancy, for a term not originally filled. It is proposed now to say that the seat of General S. is vacant; but that as an unconstitutional election has been held, the governor can not fill the vacancy; the legislature do not meet till 1851. To this he could not assent. Gen'l Shields will have been more than nine years a citizen when the first regular term of the Senate commences next December. Why put Illinois to the expense of a special session of the legislature? Was it not enough to declare the seat vacant?—Mr. HALE wished Gen'l S.'s letter read, instead of retaining him in order to reject him.—Mr. WEBSTER. If a man has no seat, how can he resign it? If the election was void, there is a vacancy already.—Mr. DOUGLASS. If no one had objected, and General S. had sat for six years, who would have said that his votes were invalid? His acts here are valid, and his election, till the Senate declare his seat vacant. Acts had been passed by the casting vote of a member of the H. of R. whose seat was afterward vacated. They were valid. Would it have been so if his election had been void, as if he had never sat there?—Mr. BERRIEN. We have decided that he was disqualified to sit and vote; how then can he resign?—Mr. DOUGLASS. He has taken his seat, and is its constitutional occupant till legally displaced, or till he resign.—Mr. BUTLER said that as General Shields had no valid title on Mar. 4, he had no title at all. A deed founded on a void consideration is no deed.—Mr. UNDERWOOD. The vacancy is produced, not by the individual lacking the qualifications, but by the judgment of the body which investigates the case; by the sentence. The constitution knows no difference between the acts of a *de facto* senator and one rightfully such. The title to the seat is valid till a vacancy is declared to exist. He wished the resignation to be allowed to take effect.—Mr. DAWSON said, that in case of a marriage in which there were causes pre-existing to render it unlawful, a divorce would be granted, the marriage would be declared void from the first, and the children illegitimate.

The General's letter was read, and Mr. HALE moved to accept his resignation, and inform Illinois of the vacancy, rather than be guilty of the act of discourtesy proposed, of withholding that notification.—Mr. BADGER did not believe that the resignation had produced the vacancy—the title proved to be no title at all: he had no right to sit and vote.—Mr. DOWNS. Why should the Senate continue to discuss the merits of a claim that is withdrawn? If we go on, it is to hold on to and make a victim

of General Shields. No one in Illinois had complained; the Senate had inquired from mere impulse, as it were. General S. had retired from his position, and his admission or continuance were no longer questions.

Mr. Hale's motion was tabled, 20 to 15. Mr. Mason said the committee's resolution was a copy of the one adopted in Gallatin's case. The election was void—it could not have been made good. General S. was incompetent to resign—he had no title to his seat. The Senate refused to table the resolution declaring the election void—18 to 32.

Mr. Douglas was checked by Mr. Mangum when affirming that they were persecuting his colleague, and refusing him those decent courtesies that had never been refused to another. He went on, however, to say that the object was to fix a brand upon a brave man, and to insult a sovereign State. Mr. Shields had poured out his blood for the honor and fame of his country, and was he to be the first to be refused the right to resign? Mr. Foote said that General S., though born in Ireland, had never failed to sympathize with republican progress; he had been baptized with blood and fire into the American faith on the battle-plains of Mexico, and his heroic deeds had become a part of the national history. Would they discredit a man before the world who had been faithful in peace and glorious in war, in the very Chamber where his deeds had been solemnly enrolled, and his claim to public gratitude stonily confessed? If General S. resigns whatever title he had, be it good or bad, if he gives up all claim, what more can be desired? Shall he be declared an impostor and a usurper?—Mr. BURLEY did not say but that the general might have resigned at first (although Walker's resolution was before the Senate when he took his seat); but not now when the matter had been brought up.—Mr. DAWSON condemned Mr. Foote's remarks as offensive. The constitution had prohibited General S.'s election—the Senate must say that his election was void—he could not take the office—the legislature had failed to elect a qualified person. General Cass said that as Mr. Shields claimed no seat, the intended declaration that his seat was void was an illegal assumption of power.

The Senate refused to strike out the word "void" and simply declare Shields not entitled to a seat, 20 to 15—refused to allow him to resign, 32 to 12—and passed the committee's resolution, amended by Mr. Calhoun, a copy of which was then sent to Illinois. The governor, believing he had no power, made no appointment, but called together the legislature, which again appointed General Shields a senator of the U. S., the nine years of probation having expired.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The receipts, from customs, public lands, loans, issues of treasury notes, &c. (see ex. doc. 11), during the year ending June 30, 1848, amounted to \$90,071,755; the expenditures to \$60,555,143. Apparent balance in the treasury, \$29,416,612. The real balance, however, was but \$1,314,967, for \$28,101,545 of the above sum were the moneys lent to the 25 states twelve years since, which they have disposed of by loans or otherwise, and the money, therefore, is not in the treasury. In Mr. Walker's letter [ex. doc. 11, December 18, 1848], he states the balance in treasury at \$38,079,276; in his letter of the 11th [ex. doc. 7], he states it at \$1,701,251; and that the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year, 1848, was \$153,535. These statements are at variance. The expenses of the U. S. courts and judiciary were \$600,000, beside fees received by district-attorneys. The annual account of receipts, payments, and balances, forms an 8vo volume of 366 pages, but so complicated is state machinery that it would be a very laborious

task to test its correctness. The Treasurer's report is scientifically spread over 588 pages, and contains lists of warrants paid, and several reports of auditors. Congress printed a report of the contingencies of the House of Representatives, 332 pages—it would have been easily contained in 100. The wasteful expenditure in public printing—turning one page into four or five, to swell contract accounts—should be checked. The treasury contingencies, in detail, fill a volume of 118 pages, small type. The interest paid on public debt and temporary loans exceeds \$3,000,000 yearly. The expenditures in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, were \$17,886,105, and the receipts \$19,735,115, the greater part of the latter being money borrowed. In this return the postoffice revenue and expenditure are not included. The public disbursements during the year to July 1, 1849, were \$65,431,344, including the redemption of floating debt: the receipts were some \$31,000,000 from lands and customs, and the proceeds of a sixteen million loan.

The United States Register states the public debt negotiated or authorized Sept. 30, 1848, at \$65,773,450, to which was to be added either \$10,127,200 received from loans and treasury notes, and \$25,000 Mexican indemnity, &c.; total, \$75,331,650. The funded debt had increased \$48,036,151 between Mar. 4, 1845, and Oct. 1, 1848. Six per cent. is the rate of interest payable on nearly all of it: loans in London about the same time were effected at from 3 to 4. The U. S. debt, as a whole, has been contracted nearly at par.

The national debt of Britain is the nominal principal of a perpetual annuity. Considering the sum paid yearly to the public creditors, it is the equivalent of a debt of \$2,036,866,000, yielding 6 per cent. per annum, or nearly \$124,000,000 of dividends. It has been reduced only three millions of interest per annum during twenty years of peace, and is made the pretext for continuing heavy duties on tea, coffee, and many other articles chiefly consumed by the humbler classes. A public debt of \$450 per family, at 6 per cent., for every family in a nation, is certainly a very heavy one. There are also East India debts, Canada debts, Jamaica debts. We have our State debts, over \$200,000,000, and the interest on loans paid to persons abroad far exceeds the moneys brought by immigrants. The immense sums due by small proprietors in France, and secured by mortgage, added to the taxation caused by the large public debt, impoverishes them greatly. In 1792 the taxation of the United Kingdom was only £16,000,000—now it is £60,000,000. In 1792, Burke said, "nations are wading deeper and deeper into an ocean of boundless debt. Public debts, which at first were a security to governments, by interesting many in the public tranquillity, are likely in the end to be the means of their subversion. If governments provide for these debts by heavy impositions, they perish by becoming odious to the people. If they do not provide for them, they will be undone by an extensive discontented moneyed interest, injured and not destroyed."

Sixty years ago, France had a public debt of 42,000,000 livres, and 3,000,000 poor: in 1833, the debt was 4,500,526,111 francs: in 1843, it had increased to 5,540,000,000. Now it is still higher. But little has been done for the education of the millions, and therefore the eighth constitution may soon have to give place to a ninth.

BRITISH CABINET.—Lord John Russell, premier; Sir Charles Wood, chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Chancellor Cottenham; Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde; Sir George Grey, home sec.; Viscount Palmerston, for. sec.; Earl Grey, col. sec.; Sir Francis Baring; Sir John C. Hobhouse; Lord Campbell; Henry Labouchere, board of trade; Earls of Minto, Grenville, and Carlisle.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW.

EVERY person is bound to know the law, whether life, liberty, or property, is involved. He is bound to understand the nice and subtle distinctions of the common law, as well as its plainest rules, and to conform his actions to the letter and spirit of the statutes, whether the language in which they are written is plain or doubtful.

On the 2d of May, 1828, that eminent and truly honest Whig lawyer, Sir James Mackintosh, asked Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, if he had never heard of "a system of law in which a jumble of obsolete usages was mixed up and confounded with modern subtleties, until the minds of the most acute men of the age, or of the nation—men who had passed, in a service of forty years, through every stage of its gradations, from the lowest to the highest—were compelled to declare that they felt totally unable to find their way thro' its labyrinths, and were compelled, by their doubts of what was law and what was not, to add in a most ruinous degree to the expenses of the suitor? Did he never hear of a country where this system is called COMMON LAW, the wisdom of our ancestors, and various other venerable names?"

In most of the States, our fellow-citizens are required to obey the constitutions, the statutes passed by Congress, the state laws or statutes, the common law, and what is called equity, or the rules and orders of a court of chancery. In Ohio there are no common-law crimes; a man can only be held to answer in the courts for an offence defined and set forth in its statute-book. In New-York, in 1846, a convention, while amending the constitution, provided for the appointment of three commissioners as a board to codify or arrange in writing, in plain language, the whole body of the common law; and three other commissioners to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge, the rules and practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, of the courts of record. Both commissions were appointed in 1847, but by a legislature not friendly to law-reform. At length, the practice commission got into able and willing hands, and the reforms they have introduced, so far as successive legislatures permitted them to take effect, have had a salutary tendency.

Not so the commission appointed to arrange the body of the common law. Chancellor Walworth said he would not act; Alvah Worden had spoken and voted against codification in convention; John A. Collier was evidently indisposed to do anything; and Anthony L. Robertson, who succeeded Walworth, merely drew his salary. John C. Spencer, who had expressed himself unfriendly to the principle of codification, in his remarks on De Tocqueville, &c., was appointed in 1849, and declined to act after the legislature had adjourned. Seth C. Hawley became a commissioner in 1843. Mr. Worden resigned in 1849.

De Witt Clinton earnestly urged on the legislature of 1825 the great work of codification, so that the rules which men must abide by might be rendered more clear and distinct. Two reports have been made, we know not by whom, nor upon what parts of the law, nor whether the vacancies in the commission have been supplied. There are doubts whether our legislators have been friendly to the reduction of "a jumble of obsolete usages, mixed up with modern subtleties" into a systematic treatise, remarkable for its plainness and perspicuity; yet it is evident that a rule for human action, if it is to be obeyed, must be comprehended, and within the reach of those who are controlled by it.

Speaking of the statutes passed by Congress, Mr. Gillett, solicitor of the treasury, wrote Mr. Secretary Walker that the people had no opportunity to see them; that, if they did, they could not understand them; and that even a good lawyer would find it almost impossible to tell, by reference to the national statute-book, what is statute law.

In illustration, he quotes the law of 1818, which gives each district-attorney \$250 a year and the usual fees of office." What are they? Some of our district-attorneys have made \$26,000 a year by them. The act appointing a district-attorney in Oregon, gives him Wisconsin fees; the Wisconsin act refers to the fees in Michigan; the Michigan compensation-bill refers to Indiana Territory, and the act to create it bids us look for the fees to the ordinance of 1787, at the time of passing which no fees were provided, because the office of district-attorney had not been created! By the act of 1799, district-attorneys are to receive "such fees in each state, respectively, as are allowed in the supreme court thereof." Congress took no trouble to regulate the fees, nor is it known whether the law applies to States not then in existence. Worse still, there are several States which have neither supreme court nor fee-bill. We often see it provided, that a law referred to shall not be understood to mean what it says it means. Statutes frequently repeal all laws inconsistent with them, and the laws thus intended to be repealed often contain like clauses. What is it, then, that is repealed? In 1844, the revenue laws were collected in a volume of 1,000 pages; in 1840, scarce 200 pages remained in force: 20 years since, the land laws were published in over 1,000 pages, not over 100 of which were in operation in 1849: out of 290 acts relating to the judiciary, scarce 100 pages remain in force: what is law and what is not puzzle our best jurists: "the national laws are not, and can not now be understood by those who are bound to know and obey them at the hazard of life, liberty, and property." One really able lawyer, aided by clerks, &c., could arrange and reduce them into a small volume, easily understood, better than a board of fifty jurists; and a Congress, which costs millions for its expenses, might add a law fee-bill or provide a compensation, instead of leaving the public at the caprice of either attorneys or judges. For the New-York supreme court, it was supposed that the code of procedure had provided uniform rules, instead of which the old absurd system of the judges making the law is again resorted to, without a reference to the legislature. We trust that § 470, constituting the judges code-manufacturers, as it was under the old system, which the revisors justly condemned, is only a temporary one. If the judges are to make rules of proceeding, why was a commission appointed? The reformed practice-code of New-York will, we trust, return to one-term pleadings; in which, whatever a man's action or defense may be, he states it, in writing, in as few words as possible, and in language easily understood; its very simplicity oft-times calling for the exercise of more legal knowledge and discernment than was requisite under the old system.

The legislature of 1843 possessed a fair share of the law-reform spirit, and we hope that their successors, in 1850, will excel them. Law-reform once carried in New-York will go over the whole Union. A complete code of procedure, without mystery, arranged in one volume, having a convenient mode of notation, and of reference from one part to another, and including all the "judge-made rules" necessary to the administration of the civil and criminal law, will be issued this year if the legislature set about it in earnest. The placing in the hands of one set of judges all the modes of granting legal relief, whether called equity, common law, or statute, and giving the practice a uniform operation, will be one of the greatest achievements of mind in this or any other age: 20-year lawuits, for the benefit of bad men, will, when judges become prompt and methodical, fall into desuetude. Lord Brougham, we perceive, proposes to follow Napoleon's method in the arrangement of the criminal code of England—one section of his system relating to offences and their punishment, the other regulating the mode of criminal procedure.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

Prepared Expressly for the Whig Almanac.

MAINE.—[Complete.]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Hamlin, Hub'd, Talbot,				Cass.	V. B.
	Whig.	L. F.	&c.	Taylor.		
Aroostook....	400	868	30....	451	868	106
Cumberland....	3670	4927	1250....	4797	5089	1745
Franklin.....	864	1584	698....	895	1460	813
Hancock.....	1662	2040	150....	2102	2321	247
Kennebec.....	3817	3050	1009....	5056	2634	1657
Lincoln.....	4366	3804	505....	5316	4670	967
Oxford.....	1428	3908	851....	1529	3605	1206
Penobscot....	2596	4302	898....	5973	4646	1560
Piscataquis... 796	1124	389....	937	1168	432	
Somerset.....	2548	2211	687....	2453	2688	1021
Waldo.....	1898	3370	671....	1816	3506	1124
Washington... 2024	2215	295....	2505	2466	456	
York.....	2755	3031	632....	3466	4637	844

Total vote...28260 37534 8025...33276 40206 12178
 Dr. Hubbard over Hamlin, 9,274; over all, 1249.
 Taylor and Van Buren over Cass, 7,248. The aggregate vote of the State falls in short of that of the Presidential election 13,841—the Whigs losing 7,016; Locos, 2,672; and Free-soilers, 4,153.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—[Official.]

Counties.	GOVERNOR. 1849.				CONGRESS.			
	Chamberlain.	Dinsmoor.	Berry, &c.	Tuck, F. S. &c.	Tuck, G. W. &c.	W. &c.	W. &c.	W. &c.
Dist. I.								
Rockingham....	3529	4558	1162....	4440	4515	38		
Strafford.....	2007	2126	569....	2531	2128	9		
II.								
Belknap.....	1032	1965	376....	1038	1974	359		
Carroll.....	811	2097	522....	792	2036	476		
Merrimack....	1833	4571	1114....	1843	4580	1079		
III.								
Hillsborough 3660	5066	1041....	4659	5062	4			
Cheshire.....	2433	2328	654....	3107	2316	8		
IV.								
Sullivan.....	1254	1952	522....	1256	1947	524		
Craft.....	2070	3897	981....	2069	3896	968		
Coos.....	335	1527	211....	593	1520	220		

Total.....18764 30107 7182 29969 22098 3685
 Dinsmoor over all, 4,181; Cass over all, 4,310;
 Polk over Clay and Birney, 5,095. Aggregate gain since the Presidential election, 4,817. Vote for Taylor, 14,781; Cass, 27,763; and Van Buren, 7,560.

VERMONT.—[Official.]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Coolidge, Needham, Clark,				Cass.	
	Whig.	F. D.	&c.	Taylor.		
Bennington... 1882	1668	119....	1554	616	1150	
Rutland.....	3152	1760	272....	2911	1377	744
Windsor.....	2714	1507	619....	3543	1443	608
Orange.....	2207	3179	38....	1780	1808	1414
Windsor.....	4210	2859	54....	3656	1908	1103
Addison....	2614	1501	112....	2358	1035	519
Chittenden... 2161	1785	485....	1763	1516	571	
Franklin.....	1811	1451	753....	1456	1204	691
Grand Isle... 337	123	122....	311	104	130	
Caledonia....	1560	2203	67....	1987	883	1158
Essex.....	438	436	1....	370	42	331
Lamoille....	459	955	528....	289	754	474
Orleans.....	1244	1163	151....	1056	536	562
Washington... 1667	2869	92....	1398	1106	1693	

Total.....26,443 23,492 3383...23122 13337 10948

Coolidge over Needham, 2,951. Needham, Clark, and scattering, over Coolidge, 432. Van Buren and Cass over Taylor, 1,663.

Vote for Congress in 11th District, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Hon. Geo. F. Marsh—Mecham, W., 6,643; Peck, Coalition, 4,716; Harrington, and scattering, 835. James Mecham over all, 1,034. Marsh over all, 944.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1849—GOVERNOR—1848.

Counties.	Briggs, Boutwell, Phil. & Cosh,					
	Whig.	well.	lpa.	Whig lpa. & scat.		
Barnstable....	1274	653	289....	1894	419	714
Berkshire....	3518	2474	806....	3867	1215	2196
Bristol.....	3644	1898	1535....	5178	2418	1973
Dukes.....	186	78	40....	248	58	154
Essex.....	7117	3857	3063....	9457	5452	3458
Franklin....	2323	1527	1164....	3533	1529	1481
Hampshire... 3205	1123	1268....	3550	1472	928	
Hampden....	3121	3039	648....	3402	894	2267
Middlesex... 9079	6277	3663....	9547	6129	4447	
Nantucket... 291	57	100....	530	159	77	
Norfolk.....	4299	1981	2160....	4632	3265	1562
Plymouth....	3428	1639	2135....	8760	2597	1629
Suffolk.....	6335	1998	1245....	8247	2266	1446
Worcester... 6677	4825	6517....	6445	7908	4132	

Total.....54495 32266 24853...61640 36011 26404

Boutwell and Phillips over Briggs, 2,624; Phillips, Cushing, and scattering, over Briggs, 775. Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 12,369.

RHODE-ISLAND.—[Official.]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Counties.	Anthony, Sackett, Harris,					
	Whig.	L. F.	& scat.	Taylor.		
Bristol.....	332	50	3....	530	151	18
Kent.....	588	238	34....	630	318	33
Newport....	878	148	53....	1207	295	169
Providence... 2582	2006	389....	3542	2515	388	
Washington 701	522	112....	750	450	149	

Total.....5081 2964 561 6779 3646 736
 Anthony over all, 1,556. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,408.

Vote for Congress in 1st District—King, W., 2,905; Brown, L. F., 1,250; Borden, F. S., and scattering, 206. 1st District—First trial (April)—Shearman, W., 1,959; Thurston, L. F., 2,017; Hall, F. S., and scattering, 186. Second trial (August)—Dixon, W., 2,822; and Thurston, Coalition, 2,197.

CONNECTICUT.—[Official.]

GOVERNOR—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Dist. & Cos.	Tremball, Seymour, Niles,					
	Whig.	L. F.	F. S.	Taylor.		
Hartford....	5374	5424	454....	6000	5343	810
Tolland.....	1819	1705	178....	1665	1612	181
I.						
New-Haven... 4674	3730	542....	5273	4516	808	
Middlesex... 1481	2080	296....	2136	2152	361	
II.						
New-London 3623	3183	518....	4020	3421	776	
Windham....	2215	1945	780....	2266	2382	730
IV.						
Fairfield....	4376	3512	201....	5036	4064	462
Litchfield... 3778	3519	561....	3918	3974	890	

Total.....27606 25106 3520 30814 27046 5095

Trumbull over Seymour, 2,694; Seymour, Niles and scattering (40), over Trumbull, 966; Cass, and Van Buren, over Taylor, 1,737.

Official Aggregate for State Officers.

Lt. Gov.—Thomas Backus, 28,036; Charles H. Pond, 25,235; J. Boyd, and scattering, 3,498. Backus, Whig, ahead, 2,801.

Sec'y.—Rog. H. Mills, 28,059; Hiram Reed, 25,210. Treasurer.—Stephen Taylor, 26,061; Hy. D. Smith, 25,319; Geo. Reed, 3,582; scattering, 381. Taylor, Whig, ahead, 742.

Controller.—Abijah Catlin, 23,045; Rufus G. Pinney, 25,140; W. G. Alexander, and scattering, 3,540. Catlin, Whig, ahead, 2,905.

Aggregate Vote for Congress.

1 Chapman, W., 7327; Waldo, L. F., 7444; Scat., 36
2 Balcock, " 6562; Booth, " 6872; " 309
3 Rockwell, " 5992; Cleveland, " 6140; " 27
4 Butler, " 8172; Wildman, " 7028; " 676

PENNSYLVANIA.—[Official.]

1849—CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—48. GOVERNOR—1848.

Table with columns: Counties, Fuller, Middle, John, Long, W., L. F., W., L. F., W., L. F. Rows include Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren.

Table with columns: Counties, Fuller, Middle, John, Long, W., L. F., W., L. F., W., L. F. Rows include Wash'gton, Wayne, Westm'd, Wyoming, York.

Total.... 183181 14740 164284 166800 168530 168221

Kimber Cleaver, the Native American candidate, received the following votes.—Phila. city and county, 2,613; Montgomery, 22; Berks, 2; Dauphin 45; Allegheny, 623; Northumberland, 62; Wyoming, 1; Schuylkill, 215; Columbia, 16. Total, 3,439. Gamble, L. F., over Fuller and Cleaver, 6,150; Painter, L. F., over Middleswarth, 2,636; Johnston's majority for Governor, 302. Taylor over Cass and Van Buren, 2,274; over Cass, 13,337. The vote for Taylor was 185,513; Cass, 171,976, and Van Buren, 11,263.

MARYLAND.—[Official.]

CONGRESS—1849. PRESIDENT—1848.

Table with columns: District and Counties, Rich. I., No op., Tay-son, Cas. V. R. Rows include Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's.

Table with columns: Total, T. J. McKim, W. T. Hamilton, L. F. Rows include Allegany, Frederick, Washington.

Table with columns: Total, George W. Gray, W. Edw'd Hammond, L. F. Rows include Wards 16, 17, 18, 19, Baltimore County, Carroll County, Howard District.

Table with columns: Total, John R. Kenly, R. M. Lane, L. F. Rows include Wards 1-15, Baltimore.

Table with columns: Total, A. Evans, S. M. Magraw, W., L. F. Rows include Caroline, Cecil, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne's.

Table with columns: Total, John Bosman Kerr, W., No opposition. Rows include Dorchester, Somerset, Talbot, Worcester.

Total.... 3457 4487 4837 4946 10 The vote for Taylor was 57,702; Cass, 34,529; Van Buren, 125. For Governor, 1847, Goldsborough, W., received 33,970 votes; Thomas, Loco, 34,368. Governor, 1844, Pratt, W., 35,040; Carroll, Loco, 34,492. J. D. Roman, W., had 318 maj. for Congress in the 11th District in 1847, although it gave Thos. Perry, Loco, 684 maj. in 1845. Albert Constable, Loco, had 169 maj. in the 14th District in 1845, and in 1846 the Whigs carried every district.

ELECTION RETURNS.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.—[Contd.]

COUNTIES.	Control- ler.	Secretary of State.	Attorney- General.	Treas- urer.	Canal Com- missioner.	State Engi- neer and Surv.	Inspector of Prisons.	Judge Court of Appeals.								
	W. Hunt, Whig.	Loth. Loom. Morgan, Whig.	Randall, Loco.	Stevens, Whig.	Chatfield, Loco.	A. Hunt, Whig.	Webb, Loco.	Beach, Whig.	Follett, Loco.	Sydney, Whig.	Campbell, Loco.	Squire, Whig.	Clark, Loco.	Spencer, Whig.	Jewett, Loco.	
Albany.....	6354	5604	6861	5720	6245	6337	5874	5713	6446	6131	5999	5617	6371	6225	7616	6833
Allegany.....	2390	2830	2937	2845	2986	3240	2902	2947	3041	2988	3260	2931	3244	3248	2926	3289
Brooms.....	2445	2390	2441	2246	2445	2292	2444	2285	2446	2304	2479	2264	2443	2443	2371	2289
Cattaraugus.....	3373	3984	3907	3800	3909	3786	3073	3264	3045	2957	3072	3280	3071	3269	3036	3275
Cayuga.....	4308	4461	4530	4525	4536	4501	4594	4509	4785	4490	4430	4525	4536	4498	4580	4489
Chautauque.....	4497	5417	4472	3854	4497	3513	4423	3834	4424	3625	4493	3354	4424	3627	4321	3591
Chemung.....	1779	2240	1771	2248	1775	2251	1768	2294	1761	2237	1769	2237	1767	2237	1767	1894
Chemung.....	3363	4079	3364	4081	3354	4083	3310	4075	3378	4077	3367	4081	3369	4082	3368	4028
Clinton.....	1185	9025	1846	9106	1844	9110	1846	9107	1847	9105	1843	9107	1844	9109	1837	9268
Columbia.....	3384	3469	2577	3744	3514	3809	3892	3445	3854	3471	3871	3457	3842	3481	3463	3830
Cortland.....	2307	1904	2133	1965	2203	2014	2207	2002	2205	1998	2205	1989	2206	1988	2124	1995
Delaware.....	3574	2611	3323	2921	3105	4800	3393	2818	3104	4602	3388	2909	3114	4833	3196	4616
Dutchess.....	4328	4830	4920	4747	4928	4919	4999	4872	4919	4911	4920	4904	4911	4925	4708	4843
Erie.....	6788	4976	6749	4994	6760	4921	6734	4999	6658	4995	6760	4995	6769	4999	6637	4781
Essex.....	2243	1917	2319	1925	2320	1926	2319	1926	2319	1926	2319	1926	2319	1926	2319	2261
Franklin.....	1328	1347	1436	1369	1435	1359	1437	1332	1437	1363	1436	1387	1437	1353	1403	1311
Fulton & Hamilton.....	1971	1941	1941	1921	1922	1928	1928	1921	1929	1917	1926	1929	1924	1918	1929	1879
Genesee.....	2987	1935	2661	1610	2664	1911	2681	1918	2623	1634	2660	1612	2663	1612	2663	1621
Greene.....	2614	2738	2595	2908	2574	2820	2601	2807	2579	2747	2631	2777	2527	2829	2548	2768
Herkimer.....	2173	3468	2395	3692	2370	3480	2367	3505	2354	3472	2354	3508	2368	3505	2318	3245
Jefferson.....	4440	6242	4820	5473	4831	5408	4852	5422	4875	5349	4832	5419	4834	5413	4830	6158
Kings.....	6005	4003	6073	4928	6073	4924	6056	4926	6016	4931	6025	4932	6003	4936	6079	4798
Lewis.....	1056	1295	1567	1592	1564	1943	1552	1943	1546	1598	1546	1917	1542	1907	1588	1587
Livingston.....	3103	3026	3284	2995	3298	2956	3285	2959	3291	2958	3286	2971	3288	2959	3249	2927
Madison.....	3129	3741	3261	3399	3251	3358	3262	3364	3268	3348	3274	3366	3253	3393	3231	3288
Montgomery.....	6294	4663	6356	5073	6378	5055	6354	5079	6358	5066	6354	5066	6354	5068	6328	5089
Montgomery.....	3074	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674	2674
New York.....	18923	92619	18811	92623	18799	92624	18799	92624	18799	92624	18799	92624	18799	92624	18799	92624
Niagara.....	2128	2295	2151	2292	2157	2293	2157	2292	2157	2293	2157	2292	2157	2293	2157	2292
Oneida.....	6265	6317	6780	7045	6720	7046	6728	7007	6773	6725	6814	7010	6701	7040	6783	6904
Ontonaga.....	5965	6710	5662	6747	5683	6735	5676	6751	5673	6740	5680	6750	5693	6747	5680	6719
Ontario.....	3927	3173	3823	3175	3823	3159	3823	3172	3823	3165	3821	3177	3820	3177	3816	3140
Orange.....	3630	4094	3927	4027	3925	4021	3929	4020	3943	4023	3932	4020	3931	4022	3936	4016
Orleans.....	2146	2232	2345	2311	2344	2315	2344	2307	2346	2315	2344	2328	2344	2315	2328	2328
Oswego.....	4395	4717	4345	4925	4392	4742	4393	4744	4391	4697	4395	4745	4394	4728	4397	4641
Otsego.....	3643	4710	3533	4715	3504	4814	3538	4715	3563	4977	3570	4736	3547	4717	3580	4657
Pulaski.....	595	1813	595	1816	595	1818	595	1848	595	1817	595	1817	595	1817	595	1811
Queens.....	1758	2024	1749	2024	1758	2023	1753	2023	1758	2023	1758	2023	1758	2023	1758	2023
Rensselaer.....	5251	4903	5337	4935	4816	6274	4929	4954	4927	5172	4923	4959	4928	5196	4927	5220
Rochester.....	295	842	843	904	823	904	823	904	823	904	823	904	823	904	823	904
Rockland.....	698	1193	696	1130	693	1133	695	1129	696	1133	696	1130	696	1110	696	1130
St. Lawrence.....	2642	4465	2645	4472	2649	4465	2653	4474	2652	4465	2652	4474	2654	4471	2647	4387
Saratoga.....	4258	3533	4137	3524	4144	3536	4146	3530	4151	3534	4155	3536	4140	3527	4140	3531
Schenectady.....	1704	1477	1497	1473	1708	1470	1712	1474	1712	1431	1705	1475	1713	1471	1678	1671
Schoharie.....	2613	2313	2508	2330	2458	2442	2505	2322	2503	2313	2502	2325	2578	2349	2384	2477
Seneca.....	1783	2961	1778	2944	1784	2284	1782	2250	1779	2298	1783	2262	1783	2292	1783	2218
Suffolk.....	1347	2085	1346	2046	1347	2064	1346	2045	1343	2061	1349	2061	1359	2048	1349	2033
Sullivan.....	1849	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265
Sullivan.....	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265	1847	4265
Tioga.....	1814	1913	1806	1915	1812	1909	1812	1909	1812	1915	1810	1909	1812	1915	1812	1912
Tompkins.....	5248	3114	5268	3132	5261	3130	5269	3131	5247	3125	5247	3129	5244	3130	5243	3024
Ulster.....	4167	4210	4293	4234	4262	4360	4294	4348	4268	4339	4167	4317	4294	4267	4298	4270
Warren.....	1063	1651	1061	1630	1046	1630	1049	1624	1063	1629	1060	1631	1056	1626	1058	1076
Washington.....	4603	3794	4497	3826	4497	3831	4495	3837	4604	3775	4493	3844	4497	3796	4497	3826
Wayne.....	3790	3777	3781	3792	3781	3794	3781	3796	3781	3788	3791	3800	3797	3786	3788	3785
Westchester.....	3358	3746	3324	3750	3326	3750	3326	3750	3324	3750	3326	3750	3321	3750	3329	3649
Wyoming.....	9577	3297	9605	3459	3670	2430	3688	2449	3692	2992	3678	2441	3670	2925	3673	2924
Yates.....	1861	2109	1860	2119	1861	2103	1860	2105	1863	2103	1848	2105	1849	2103	1843	2068

WHIG. RECAPITULATION—Aggregate. LOCO. MAJORITIES.

Controller—Washington Hunt*	205,034	John A. Lott	199,134	5,900
Secretary of State—Christopher Morgan*	203,575	Henry S. Randall	201,183	2,392
Attorney-General—Samuel Stevens	199,779	Levi S. Chatfield	204,795	5,016
Treasurer—Alvah Hunt*	204,317	Benjamin Welch, Jr.	199,134	5,183
Canal Commissioner—Nelson J. Beach	201,533	Frederick Follett	202,959	1,426
State Eng. and Surv.—Ezekiah C. Seym'r*	204,175	Alexander Campbell	201,027	3,148
Prison Inspector—Benjamin Squire	206,726	Darius Clark*	204,635	2,091
Judge of Appeals—Joanna A. Spencer	196,680	Freeborn G. Jewett*	200,998	4,318
Average Whig vote on entire ticket, 202,027; average LoCo do, 201,732. Whig majority, 295; average abolition vote, 1,311; do. Workingmen's, 650. This shows a falling off in the aggregate vote since 1848 of 50,653, as follows:—Whig vote now less than Taylor's, 16,578; LoCo vote now less than Cass and Van Buren's, 32,833; Abolition and Workingmen less than Smith's, 584.				
The aggregate vote of the State for Senators stands—Whig, 303,919; LoCo, 198,774. Whig majority, 5,135.—THE LEGISLATURE stands—Senate, Whig, 17; LoCo, 15—Assembly, Whig, 63; LoCo, 65. Tie on Joint Ballot. * Also on the Anti-Rent Ticket.				
Of the eight Supreme Court Judges chosen at this election, five are Whigs and three Locofocos.				

NORTH CAROLINA.

1848—CONGRESS—1847. PRES'T—1848.

Dist. & Co.	Chambers, W.	Seaton, V.	Cling, man.	Ryann, W.	Tay. lor, Cas.
Buncombe	1134	123	775	235..	996 434
Cherokee	574	35	485	134..	549 175
Cleveland	394	134	138	381..	514 421
Caldwell	542	12	302	305..	503 98
Burke	541	94	396	279..	1210 298
McDowell	734	33	345	293..	559 161
Haywood	599	64	395	231..	413 213
Henderson	635	65	447	144..	541 116
Macon	475	144	374	228..	427 207
Rutherford	976	532	570	787..	868 129
Yancey	730	111	293	399..	51 m.
Total	7331	1146	4350	3428	6506 2203

J. P. Calh. W. L. Stokes, Boyden, Boggs, W. L. F.

II.	W. L. Stokes	Boyden, W.	Boggs, W. L. F.		
Ashe	981	8	365	273..	660 358
Catawba	232	47	235	445..	
Davis	463	10	361	229..	448 251
Iredell and Alexander	1533	969	896	837..	1197 211
Rowan	737	74	636	198..	839 580
Surry	636	747	946	477..	1132 852
Wilkes	1549	14	465	745..	1060 121
Total	6351	1989	3682	3625	5396 2653

III. Deberry, G. W. Caldwell, Barris, Leake, W. L. F. ger, W. L. F.

III.	W. L. F.	Barris, W. L. F.	Leake, W. L. F.		
Anson	1020	586	586	16..	1064 359
Cabarrus	690	511	514	34..	766 377
Gaston and Lincoln	160	671	321	303..	628 1593
Mecklenburg and Union	617	1139	519	148..	775 945
Montgomery	418	176	345	15..	563 82
Moore	525	545	399	245..	388 406
Richmond	492	184	410	33..	689 71
Stanly	685	89	326		735 14
Total	4899	4299	3412	702..	6096 3647

IV. Shepperd, Keene, Shepperd, Clem's, Whig, Loco.

IV.	Whig, Loco.	Keene, Shepperd, Clem's, Loco.			
Davidson	682	526	718	536..	1087 520
Guilford	1336	532	1334	521..	1714 373
Randolph	1143	339	935	228..	1198 225
Rockingham	293	623	284	846..	580 756
Stokes and Forsyth	604	805	713	673..	1014 912
Total	4405	3136	4022	2634..	5391 2196

V. Nash, Venable, Kerr, Venable, Whig, Loco.

V.	Nash, Whig, Loco.	Venable, Kerr, Venable, Loco.			
Caswell	262	1016	264	1081..	293 1067
Chatham	1200	634	1194	620..	1033 519
Granville	904	960	966	631..	859 831
Orange and Alamance	1635	1862	1621	1437..	1667 1565
Person	514	693	896	566..	346 519
Total	4315	5025	4435	4568	4399 4540

VI. Daniel, Clarke, Daniel, Arrington, Loco.

VI.	Daniel, Loco.	Clarke, Daniel, Arrington, Loco.			
Edgecombe	792	467	632	787..	143 1335
Franklin	634	210	550	395..	341 658
Hallifax	572	48	452	303..	362 446
Johnston	644	404	443	398..	646 746
Nash	450	375	272	733..	113 798
Wake	823	896	927	670..	1028 1247
Warren	558	30	610	154..	156 687
Total	4413	2430	3686	3410	3009 5697

* Vogler, Loco, in 1847, got 606 votes, of which 303 were given in Ashe and 175 in Rowan.

† At the late election in the 7th District, H. W. Miller (Whig) pulled 169 votes in Johnston Co. In Wake there were 286 scattering votes, and in Franklin, 66. Mr. Toole's vote in this district, in 1847, was 214.

VII. Ashe, Reid, McKay, Hall, Tay. Lor, Cas.

VII.	Ashe, Reid, McKay, Hall, Tay. Lor, Cas.				
Bladen	390	240	249	186..	280 341
Brunswick	185	13	123	196..	319 287
Columbus	436	76	228	73..	169 274
Cumberland	839	581	608	411..	812 1191
Duplin	626	493	672	148..	318 939
N. Hanover	1029	46	739	114..	464 1255
Onslow	588	182	436	61..	211 686
Robeson	436	501	235	345..	633 545
Sampson	899	741	894	295..	612 741
Total	5178	2813	3694	1827	3618 6209

VIII. Stanly, Whig, Loco.

VIII.	Stanly, Whig, Loco.				
Beaufort	888	618	846	496..	923 463
Craven	673	686	503	526..	636 616
Carteret	484	405	368	518..	474 317
Greene	296	518	258	314..	318 237
Hyde	476	353	416	267..	495 338
Jones	210	182	167	143..	242 136
Lenoir	270	437	258	361..	282 334
Pitt	702	606	547	414..	636 479
Tyrrell	361	89	332	101..	300 98
Wayne	291	1078	388	986..	256 903
Washington	386	188	330	146..	373 149
Total	4987	4940	4293	3924	4987 3686

IX. Outlaw, Person, Outlaw, Whig, Loco.

IX.	Outlaw, Person, Outlaw, Whig, Loco.				
Bertie	517	348	504	363..	534 302
Camden	590	101	500	92..	493 70
Currituck	227	545	160	509..	193 496
Chowan	262	202	272	178..	285 171
Gates	417	382	354	328..	379 289
Hertford	278	223	330	222..	316 144
Martin	545	584	301	543..	361 545
Northampton	469	531	435	389..	463 488
Perquimans	450	314	421	263..	434 283
Pasquotank	598	267	513	244..	370 244
Total	4033	3477	3795	3071	4028 2972

Taylor's majority, 8,650. The vote for Governor, 1848, was—Manly, 42,360; Reid, 41,496. President, 1844—Clay, 43,232; Felix, 39,287.

§ Bryan had 199 votes, in the VIIth District, in 1847.

GEORGIA.

1848—GOVERNOR—1848. PRES'T—1848.

Counties.	Hill, W. Towan.	Clinch, Towns.	Taylor, Cas.		
Appling	133	191	106	160..	144 108
Baker	273	568	246	425..	341 634
Baldwin	337	309	317	315..	362 332
Bibb	634	784	602	665..	705 805
Bryan	117	76	112	69..	128 60
Bulloch	25	408	34	362..	43 377
Burke	464	345	590	370..	598 215
Butts	264	411	243	354..	269 420
Camden	62	176	89	181..	108 220
Campbell	311	633	251	569..	281 562
Carroll	438	891	362	705..	475 894
Cass	905	1461	731	1341..	988 1513
Chatham	686	786	776	562..	843 741
Chattooga	396	422	350	426..	402 698
Cherokee	681	1101	594	977..	650 883
Clark	594	454	616	477..	624 495
Cobb	888	1089	718	975..	862 1261
Columbia	361	230	489	262..	519 260
Coweta	770	724	758	645..	622 662
Crawford	377	464	364	454..	402 434
Dade	67	309	66	285..	102 236
Decatur	469	392	391	385..	463 350
DeKalb	832	1014	759	890..	796 1097
Dooly	311	505	317	517..	349 571
Early	144	467	152	368..	300 505
Effingham	262	134	175	110..	183 99
Elbert	685	195	966	174..	991 161
Emanuel	176	307	195	289..	155 207
Fayette	449	687	417	644..	521 717
Floyd	738	780	589	600..	680 673

ELECTION RETURNS.

Counties.	Hill.	W.	Towns.	Clinch.	Towns.	Taylor.	Casa.	Dist. & Cos.	Alston.	Sellers,	Gayle,	Taylor,	Tay	
								I.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	lor.	Casa.
Forayth	496	753	453	637	629	747		Monroe	504	345	871	351	479	218
Franklin	389	974	364	1052	363	965		Washington	308	379	283	368	72	85
Gilmer	283	839	267	786	402	855		Wilcox	564	680	562	597	639	479
Glynn	94	38	121	33	132	22		Total	4922	4691	5050	4490	4696	3964
Greene	761	128	796	131	627	139		Hilliard, Pugh, Hilliard, No oppo- Whig. Whig. Whig. sition.						
Gwinnett	730	689	736	711	745	636		Barbour	392	984			1205	614
Hall	542	695	527	985	521	664		Coffee	302	441			192	174
Habersham	322	771	446	784	426	778		Covington	231	202			248	92
Hancock	412	344	456	321	473	283		Dale	400	647			398	555
Harris	748	441	785	499	870	408		Henry	407	637			504	496
Head	355	496	365	452	415	473		Macon	1393	672			1464	332
Henry	910	895	898	878	839	824		Montgomery	1068	867	1151		1176	689
Houston	568	681	627	637	697	674		Pike	1014	870			935	963
Irwin	41	337	66	313	86	365		Russell	963	658	1264		970	577
Jackson	558	792	513	684	381	688		Total	6770	5675			7082	4372
Jasper	410	540	429	471	408	512		Hunter, Harris, No reg. Har- Whig. L. F. opp. ria.						
Jefferson	430	107	619	93	607	111		Antauga	496	622			558	471
Jones	396	434	406	445	404	415		Bibb	477	589			474	416
Laurens	537	58	455	22	567	25		Coosa	620	1020			626	383
Lee	330	249	320	206	323	181		Dallas	785	644			890	618
Liberty	133	146	185	142	171	132		Jefferson	377	584			288	385
Lincoln	232	172	267	175	238	120		Lowndes	801	655			781	554
Lowndes	419	430	422	354	397	397		Perry	828	855			836	631
Lumpkin	537	839	530	973	632	1087		Shelby	587	532			597	398
Macon	389	340	383	321	381	271		Total	4969	5511			4944	4308
Madison	324	375	336	365	336	326		Baldwin, Inge, Murphy, Inge, Whig. L. F. opp. L. F.						
Marion	517	581	450	470	510	477		Fayette	300	1005	255	320	272	941
McIntosh	79	133	125	117	117	98		Greene	1047	783	1069	673	1088	712
Meriwether	743	834	739	792	717	768		Pickens	952	1020	1019	1072	1044	951
Monroe	732	630	688	670	791	664		Sumter	832	968	1001	1011	820	771
Montgomery	231	53	234	27	291	24		Tuscaloosa	1014	869	1036	856	976	694
Morgan	376	272	385	281	467	300		Total	4245	4685	4380	4540	4300	3949
Muscogee	1039	837	1039	853	1399	858		Wood, Hub'd, Hous'n, Hub'd, Whig. L. F. L. F. L. F.						
Murray	798	1177	502	919	799	1072		Franklin	531	989	913	682	510	795
Newton	910	510	913	442	1045	502		Lauderdale	800	599	1125	332	695	772
Oglethorpe	600	208	470	132	636	193		Lawrence	552	872	397	971	683	656
Paulding	359	508	277	391	332	420		Limestone	387	805	795	319	374	853
Pike	719	895	737	835	828	892		Marion	140	548	270	maj.	198	514
Pulaski	246	399	219	307	320	423		Morgan	442	557	696	400	361	535
Putnam	374	320	388	312	399	294		Walker	232	365	550	294	231	363
Rabun	21	330	59	209	55	207		Total	3085	4575	4746	2928	3027	4483
Randolph	777	769	673	683	780	724		Cobb, Clem's, Cobb, Achies, L. L. L. F. L. F.						
Richmond	739	542	679	488	968	595		Blount	851	487	547	354	134	526
Scriven	226	251	185	222	265	230		DeKalb	915	262	526	465	237	659
Stewart	824	648	907	736	926	636		Jackson	1201	752	1072	625	136	1290
Sumter	662	577	671	496	733	587		Madison	640	1448	552	762	465	1365
Talbot	796	796	741	813	819	738		Marshall	851	484	449	431	246	706
Talfer	328	69	363	68	393	55		St. Clair	915	262	575	180	159	458
Telfair	307	86	281	76	381	44		Total	4551	3995	3330	2747	1398	3314
Thomas	416	311	441	330	526	250		Bradford, Bow, Bow, Rice, Whig. don. L. don. †						
Troup	1036	406	1023	433	1122	384		Benton	558	1370	1279	739	588	1272
Twiggs	330	392	267	414	331	414		Chambers	1218	781	551	936	1333	639
Union	285	673	300	743	412	641		Cherokee	747	1087	900	515	630	321
Upson	630	423	611	356	637	344		Randolph	537	838	838	459	461	779
Walton	536	741	528	721	544	741		Talladega	899	844	878	735	889	330
Walker	731	918	635	779	784	965		Tallapoosa	938	1032	973	734	972	829
Ware	288	217	205	205	180	161		Total	4985	6033	5419	4024	4621	3382
Warren	595	417	675	525	614	380		Judge Collier, Loco, for Governor, had no oppo- sition, and received 37,221 votes. Scattering, 549.						
Washington	572	592	612	558	692	628		* O'Neal, Loco, had 1,638 votes. † In Madison, Pope polled 870, and in St. Clair 908, be- side 612 in the other counties. ‡ Phillips received 793 votes and Garrett 195; Bowden's maj. over all, 477. Phillips polled 549 votes in Chambers.						
Wayne	62	112	62	81	58	69								
Wilkes	441	334	421	345	432	293								
Wilkinson	581	513	588	513	473	498								

Total.....43322 46514 41981 43220.....47544 44902

Towns over Hill, 3,192; Towns over Clinch, 1,289. Taylor's majority, 2,742. The vote for Clay was 42,100, to 44,177 for Polk—Polk's maj., 2,077.

ALABAMA.

1846—CONGRESS—1847. PRF'S T—1848.

Dist. & Cos.	Alston.	Sellers,	Gayle,	Taylor,	Tay
I.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	lor.
Baldwin	198	192	128	196	100
Butler	692	342	673	302	772
Clarke	216	610	358	586	120
Conecuh	418	343	358	383	436
Marengo	681	608	774	565	739
Mobile	1343	1195	1280	1117	1319

Total.....4985 6033.. 5419 4024 4621 3382

Judge Collier, Loco, for Governor, had no opposition, and received 37,221 votes. Scattering, 549.

* O'Neal, Loco, had 1,638 votes.
† In Madison, Pope polled 870, and in St. Clair 908, beside 612 in the other counties.
‡ Phillips received 793 votes and Garrett 195; Bowden's maj. over all, 477. Phillips polled 549 votes in Chambers.

TEXAS.

GOVERNOR—1848—CONGRESS. PRES.—'48.

Dist. & Co.	Bell.	Wood.	How-son.	William-son.	Tay-lor.	Case.
Anderson..... 18	130.	320.	3.	83.	229.	
Angelina..... 7	61.	71.	1.	29.	52.	
Bowie..... 7	58.	122.	9.			
Cass..... 82	185.	272.	21.	107.	228.	
Cherokee..... 118	386.	540.	11.	110.	302.	
Collin..... 112	32.	178.		43.	89.	
Cooke.....		30.				
Dallas..... 126	133.	305.	8.	57.	209.	
Denton..... 39	35.	53.		7.	48.	
Fannin..... 184	78.	343.		86.	245.	
Grayson.....				47.	134.	
Harrison..... 118	464.	506.	154.	364.	381.	
Henderson..... 24	125.	121.		42.	68.	
Hopkins..... 84	181.	323.		70.	227.	
Houston..... 106	207.	287.		24.	161.	
Hunt..... 58	55.	154.		11.	66.	
Jasper..... 70	63.	132.		53.	113.	
Jefferson.....			No returns.			
Kaufman..... 19	121.	134.				
Lamar..... 264	117.	480.		186.	358.	
Liberty..... 40	249.	254.		68.	144.	
Nacogdoches..... 86	480.	501.	4.	97.	313.	
Newton..... 21	150.	171.		20.	56.	
Panola..... 79	173.	256.	6.	43.	194.	
Polk..... 27	214.	222.		56.	107.	
Red River..... 121	142.	440.	11.	117.	344.	
Rusk..... 310	301.	633.	98.	202.	455.	
Sabine..... 2	248.	251.	4.	38.	181.	
San Augustine..... 41	269.	304.	12.	70.	234.	
Schulley..... 89	435.	620.	7.	89.	336.	
Smith..... 76	255.	317.	19.	57.	144.	
Titus..... 136	242.	283.	10.	123.	236.	
Tyler..... 35	152.	168.	1.			
Upshur..... 2	83.	143.	5.			
Van Zandt.....		89.		26.	68.	
Total..... 2483	5795.	8944.	374.	2387.	5790.	

II.

Dist. & Co.	Bell.	Wood.	How-son.	William-son.	Tay-lor.	Case.
Austin..... 195	7.	6.	72.	45.	175.	
Basford..... 241	43.	50.	135.	42.	191.	
Bexar..... 630	19.	621.	70.	189.	332.	
Braxton..... 301	19.	94.	70.	83.	177.	
Brazos..... 54	9.	2.	50.	53.	53.	
Burleson.....		43.	85.	9.	64.	
Caldwell..... 166	35.	86.	81.	27.	99.	
Calhoun..... 162	20.	18.	4.	71.	76.	
Cameron..... 561	262.	725.				
Colorado..... 111	7.	32.	46.	20.	68.	
Comal..... 157	54.	181.		14.	105.	
De Witt..... 100	25.	82.	28.	16.	81.	
Fayette..... 362	28.	105.	198.	52.	178.	
Fort Bend..... 201	2.	29.	97.	39.	136.	
Galveston..... 316	165.	214.	18.	217.	335.	
Gillespie..... 203	2.	136.	2.			
Goliad..... 72	9.	31.		27.	34.	
Gonzales..... 170	17.	80.	28.	58.	32.	
Grimes..... 75	256.	94.	178.	53.	186.	
Guadalupe..... 142	8.	69.	57.	31.	72.	
Harris..... 316	286.	185.	308.	289.	443.	
Hays..... 44	10.	43.	10.	12.	43.	
Jackson..... 88	6.	10.	61.	13.	61.	
Jasper..... 84	2.	2.	5.	13.	34.	
Leon..... 49	47.	13.	65.	25.	142.	
Limestone..... 181	47.	24.	137.	40.	154.	
Matagorda..... 73	50.	35.	3.	69.	79.	
Madison..... 45		42.	3.		45.	
Mitcham..... 205	61.	37.	149.	36.	119.	
Montgomery..... 27	399.	93.	126.	59.	163.	
Navarro..... 239	111.	33.	126.	44.	134.	
Nueces..... 135	126.	134.		66.	56.	
Refugio..... 81	5.	36.	4.			
Robertson..... 94	19.		41.	5.	57.	
San Patricio..... 44		48.	1.	5.	28.	
Starr..... 168	61.	110.				
Travis..... 334	93.	97.	177.	29.	249.	

III.

(Continued.)	Bell.	Wood.	How-son.	William-son.	Tay-lor.	Case.
Victoria..... 164	48.	75.	34.	87.	86.	
Walker..... 78	355.	340.	68.	119.	207.	
Washington..... 548	69.	126.	434.	123.	373.	
Webb..... 440	27.					
Wharton..... 76	6.	17.	3.	28.	51.	
Williamson..... 75	10.			16.	41.	

Total..... 7122 2835. 4120 2976. 2112 4676

The declared result for Governor is as follows—Bell, 10,319; Wood, 8,674; Mills, 9,633. The vote for Lieut. Gov. stands—Greer (present incumbent), 10,799; Henderson, 5,913; Johnson, 1,380. For Commissioner of the General Land Office, the present incumbent received 11,945 and Ward 8,664 votes. In the 11d Congressional District, Pillsbury (the late member, and the Calhoun candidate) received 2,135 and McLeod 731 votes. Vote of the Republic, 1844—Jones, 7,747; Barleson, 5,678; scattering, 47.

ARKANSAS.

GOVERNOR—1849. 1848—PRES.—1844.

Counties	Wilson.	Roane.	Tay-lor.	Case.	Clay.	Folk.
Arkansas.....		80.	74.	80.	80.	83.
Benton..... 44	116.	90.	290.	96.	851.	
Bradley..... 63	39.	227.	124.	144.	154.	
Carroll..... 47	100.	139.	261.	no returns.		
Chicot..... 34	16.	146.	110.	210.	188.	
Clark..... 56	45.	193.	223.	174.	217.	
Conway..... 57	105.	149.	171.	167.	268.	
Crawford..... 185	170.	345.	437.	385.	585.	
Crittenden..... 19	4.	104.	68.	109.	129.	
Dallas..... 81	74.	203.	285.	new co.		
Desha..... 23	28.	208.	149.	127.	55.	
Drew..... 96	65.	198.	249.	new co.		
Franklin..... 45	59.	returns rej.	146.	261.		
Fulton..... 4	23.	52.	93.	no returns.		
Greene.....		13.	46.	37.	106.	
Hempstead..... 186	66.	375.	330.	314.	580.	
Hot Spring..... 64	36.	141.	178.	120.	237.	
Independence..... 181	207.	422.	408.	278.	353.	
Izard.....				no returns.		
Jackson..... 46	74.	194.	235.	124.	184.	
Jefferson..... 125	64.	185.	177.	130.	147.	
Johnson..... 83	82.	194.	350.	141.	631.	
Lafayette..... 30	13.	85.	96.	31.	70.	
Lawrence..... 126	141.	239.	291.	112.	397.	
Madison..... 62	130.	87.	214.	63.	306.	
Marion..... 18	18.	49.	49.	no returns.		
Mississippi.....		118.	110.	no returns.		
Monroe..... 40	39.	113.	98.	92.	73.	
Montgomery..... 26	27.	ret. rej.	with H. Spring			
Newton..... 9	60.	2.	54.	16.	140.	
Ouachita..... 349	137.	671.	423.	220.	184.	
Perry..... 11	23.	29.	30.	33.	65.	
Phillips..... 113	56.	no returns.	280.	276.		
Pike..... 15	61.	67.	133.	no returns.		
Poinsett.....		44.	116.	29.	171.	
Folk..... 31	62.	17.	59.	no returns.		
Pope..... 146	108.	240.	292.	241.	306.	
Prairie..... 31	10.	41.	111.	new co.		
Pulaski..... 229	139.	438.	455.	438.	528.	
Randolph..... 8	85.	50.	129.	59.	841.	
Saline..... 64	85.	147.	244.	130.	219.	
Scott..... 26	55.	61.	180.	55.	167.	
Searcy..... 21	32.			no returns.		
Sevier..... 18	2.	103.	185.	114.	301.	
St. Francis..... 57	89.	308.	280.	89.	289.	
Union..... 190	333.	653.	638.	214.	400.	
Van Buren..... 49	42.	95.	196.	46.	121.	
Washington..... 167	146.	377.	480.	378.	723.	
White..... 19	37.	48.	60.	85.	129.	
Yell..... 54	94.	137.	188.	90.	349.	
Total..... 3228	3230.	7263.	9300.	5504.	8546.	

Total..... 3228 3230. 7263 9300. 5504 8546
 Roane's majority, 62. Case's majority, 1,712;
 Folk's do., 4,042. Vote in 1840 for Harrison, 5,180;
 Van Buren, 6,786—1836, Harrison, 1,236; Van Buren, 2,400.

ELECTION RETURNS.

KENTUCKY—[Official]
1846—Congress—1847. Pres't—1848.

Dist. & Co.	No op. position	Boyd, L.	Delany, W.	Boyd, W.	Taylor, L.	Casa, L.
Ballard	413	241	374	277	281	
Calloway		135	732	227	654	
Caldwell	695	602	981	828	841	
Crittenden		243	441	342	399	
Graves	817	364	999	468	772	
Hickman and	422	75	381			
Fulton	302	117	387	169	353	
Hopkins	897	682	877	796	766	
Livingston		323	329	403	285	
Marshall	498	65	499	120	486	
McCracken		300	256	407	306	
Trigg	589	498	63	583	632	
Union	575	489	526	501	458	
Total	5208	4194	7421	5125	6235	

II.	Whig.	Johnson, Fr. Pey- Wad- ton, W. Hill, W.	S. O. Pey- ton, L.
Breckenridge	687	788	861
Butler	458	207	299
Christian	1002	501	824
Davies	1625	232	772
Edmonson	318	170	183
Grayson	542	867	391
Hancock	332	113	263
Henderson	681	429	551
Meads	659	339	636
Muhlenberg	905	332	570
Ohio	837	400	508
Total	8035	3878	5656

III.	Whig.	McLean, Nooppo- Todd, Clark, W.	Whig.	Loco.
Allen	375		304	604
Barran	1260		941	185
Hart	471		484	741
Logan	1295		1190	455
Munroe	657		414	580
Simmons	308		300	491
Todd	701		547	448
Warren	794		885	589
Total	5681		5065	5291

IV.	Whig.	Buckner, Cald- Buckner, James, well, L. W.	Loco.
Adair	448	884	577
Boyle	577	473	674
Casey	585	420	539
Clinton	220	444	247
Cumberland	448	371	577
Greene	568	644	554
Lincoln	621	557	749
Pulaski	841	1100	805
Russell	468	336	482
Taylor	306	690	
Wayne	497	728	375
Total	5579	6719	6177

V.	No op. Thompson, W. position.	Whig.	Life, L.
Anderson	463		352
Bullitt	489		552
Hardin	1283		1279
Larue	458		463
Marion	820		824
Mercer	879		856
Nelson	1146		1184
Sponcer	406		479
Washington	412		791
Total	6586		6779

VI.	Whig.	Breck, Martin, Adams, Price, Whig.	Loco.	Whig.
Clay	351	321	336	282
Edill	377	391	422	437
Floyd	145	680	365	331
Garrard	942	348	382	1005
Total	6019	6779	6177	6302

VI.	Whig.	Breck, Martin, Adams, Price, Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Taylor, Casa.
Harlan	388	189	511	74	350
Johnson	87	410	104	855	108
Knox	510	475	794	210	643
Latrol	457	808	421	228	488
Leitch	94	222	110	163	No return.
Madison	1185	555	918	1145	1813
Owsley	294	250	265	345	330
Perry	140	206	204	164	No return.
Pike	382	291	360	812	225
Rockcastle	495	167	351	800	497
Whitley	488	338	745	66	584
Total	6353	6271	6303	5307	6850

VII.	Whig.	Marshall, Lane, Duncan, Meriwether, Loca.	Loco.	Whig.
Carroll	385	446	368	444
Henry	340	1024	756	1037
Jefferson	922	962	1098	1166
Louisville cy.	2172	1863	2355	1881
Oldham	438	552	464	550
Shelby	1221	792	1393	831
Trimble	273	556	324	568
Total	6261	6197	6763	6487

VIII.	Whig.	Morehead, W. N. A. head.	Trabue, N. A. head.
Bourbon	634	484	763
Fayette	1009	907	948
Franklin	367	445	937
Jessamine	496	587	419
Owen	558	977	353
Scott	781	389	291
Woodford	752	376	533
Total	5195	4685	4948

IX.	Whig.	Houston, Mason, Cox, French, Whig.	Loco.	Whig.
Bath	763	1004	771	987
Breathitt	126	401	158	362
Carter	262	715	227	643
Clark	1024	478	1043	432
Fleming	1136	928	1246	968
Greenup	605	778	588	304
Lawrence	474	390	414	400
Lewis	483	663	366	630
Morgan	500	825	367	757
Montgomery	771	680	766	678
Total	6164	6882	6166	6471

X.	Whig.	Gaines, Stanton, Gaines, Desha, Whig.	Loco.	Whig.
Boone	988	808	964	818
Bracken	786	565	799	495
Campbell	584	794	478	722
Gallatin	371	415	372	368
Grant	458	260	434	564
Harrison	822	940	870	1075
Kenton	941	1195	912	1655
Mason	1350	1001	1594	847
Nicholas	767	789	771	782
Pendleton	373	697	351	616
Total	7400	7764	7496	7382

Taylor's maj. 17, 431. Crittenden's do. for Gov. in '48, 3681.
* Marshall, Loco, 3,037 votes, in 1847, for Congress.

NEW-JERSEY—
1845—LEGISLATURE—1846.

Senate.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Assembly.	10	9	33	25	12	7
Senate.	10	9	33	25	12	7

Whig majority on joint ballot, 9; do. in 1848, 28.
The aggregate vote in all the counties is greatly reduced, and the contest in a great portion of the State was to a large extent involved in the question of Railroad Monopoly or Anti-Monopoly, and the new Legislature probably contains a majority in favor of the Anti-Monopoly party.

INDIANA.

CONGRESS—1849—GOVERNOR.

Counties and Districts.	Em-bree, W.	Albert-son, L.	Mat-son, W.	Wri-ght, J. L.	Crav-ens, F. S.
Crawford	600	467	551	497	
Dubois	230	597	191	604	4
Gibson	900	907	875	930	1
Harrison	1230	1047	1209	1050	2
Orange	804	1041	758	1033	2
Perry	619	571	547	581	
Pike	512	568	476	59	
Posey	677	1268	727	134	
Spencer	655	491	591	53	
Vanderburgh	668	599	597	680	
Warrick	513	915	463	952	4

Total 7598 3271 6985 8602 13

Counties and Districts.	Dem, W.	Dunham, L.			
Clark	1047	1538	1032	1357	3
Floyd	1052	1195	1056	1194	4
Jackson	556	1091	542	1109	
Jefferson	3199	1571	1858	1499	44
Jennings	970	728	875	73	73
Scott	528	508	525	500	5
Washington	1055	1592	1018	1646	6

Total 7538 7823 7008 8053 135

Counties and Districts.	Jo. Rob-inson, W.	J. L. Rob-inson, L.			
Dearborn	1115	1562	1145	1564	8
Decatur	1147	1241	1286	1170	49
Franklin	1209	1299	1217	1389	11
Ohio	414	459	414	456	
Ripley	928	897	963	791	122
Rush	1594	1469	1546	1464	63
Switzerland	1001	1173	968	1184	4

Total 7343 8120 7558 7920 257

Counties and Districts.	Parker, W.	Julian, F. S.			
Wayette	838	892	1002	839	32
Henry	1441	1373	1437	1287	115
Union	506	738	520	650	124
Wayne	1604	1734	1741	1282	581

Total 4563 4737 4700 4106 832

Counties and Districts.	Herod, W.	Brown, L.			
Bartholomew	997	1075	942	1121	10
Brown	118	513	88	545	
Hamilton	834	834	810	833	215
Hancock	696	805	644	800	29
Johnson	681	1181	643	1248	4
Madison	882	997	821	1018	24
Marion	1920	1776	1848	1917	28
Shelby	934	1356	918	1897	7
Tipton	175	335	170	227	2

Total 7265 8762 7632 9106 319

Counties and Districts.	Watt, W.	Gorman, L.			
Daviess	762	789	678	826	
Greene	385	1070	819	1142	
Knox	925	861	928	675	
Lawrence	908	997	936	1076	7
Martin	573	523	295	575	
Monroe	775	1047	723	1136	20
Morgan	1142	1234	1109	1262	27
Owen	853	897	798	988	3
Sullivan	483	1235	455	1279	

Total 7196 8466 6940 8959 57

Counties and Districts.	McGaughy, W.	Cookery, L.			
Clay	416	739	399	838	
Hendricks	1064	997	1006	774	58
Parke	1435	855	1268	1322	8
Putnam	1663	1109	1509	1538	8
Vermillion	809	714	740	732	4
Vigo	1390	795	1334	970	

Total 6782 4909 6296 6254 78

Counties and Districts. VIII.

Counties and Districts.	Law, McDeo-Whig, L.	McDeo-Whig, L.	Mat-son, W.	Wri-ght, J. L.	Crav-ens, F. S.
Boone	808	910	791	914	25
Carroll	719	861	679	868	28
Clinton	764	961	728	974	24
Fountain	876	1167	784	1218	65
Montgomery	1410	1525	1473	1541	43
Howard	493	597	540	425	
Tiptecanoe	1528	1171	1234	1204	129
Warren	700	450	682	430	50

Total 7088 7432 6786 7563 364

Counties and Districts.	Wright, W.	Fitch, L.			
Benton	75	88	75	88	1
Cass	957	911	921	923	36
Elkhart	883	1269	881	1266	6
Fulton	442	458	437	462	
Jasper	219	235	205	232	16
Kosciusko	890	707	874	709	29
Lake	184	270	185	269	
Laporte	1127	957	1102	959	21
Marshall	340	439	329	450	22
Miami	796	852	771	885	28
Porter	576	429	562	418	37
Pulaski	155	246	155	248	
St. Joseph	924	818	908	787	123
Wabash	886	790	888	773	40
White	275	313	285	303	26

Total 8519 8800 8343 8743 388

Counties and Districts.	Kilgore, W.	Harian, L.			
Adams	332	445	335	455	
Allen	709	966	725	967	3
Blackford	103	308	91	321	3
De Kalb	902	863	286	586	9
Delaware	105	484	797	754	31
Grant	584	781	631	716	15
Huntington	346	360	361	367	2
Jay	304	349	378	376	36
Lagrange	645	574	622	578	17
Noble	529	656	515	667	6
Randolph	797	732	528	733	31
Sebes	444	481	335	427	112
Wells	369	363	244	403	21
Whitley	308	344	307	346	

Total 6777 7368 6042 7600 875

The Whig vote for Congress is 70,504; Loco vote (including that for Julian, a Free-soiler), 74,688—Loco majority, 3,182. Wright, the Loco candidate for Governor, has 78,966 votes, to 67,218 for Matson, Whig, and 3,018 for Cravens, Free-soiler. Majority for Joseph A. Wright over John A. Matson and James H. Cravens, 6,750. In 1846, Whitcomb, the Loco candidate for Governor, had 64,104 votes; Marshall, Whig, 60,067; Stevens, Ab., 2,278. In 1849, Thos. S. Stanfield, Whig, had 66,385 votes for Lieut.-Gov., to 77,002 for Jas. H. Lane, Loco; John A. Wright, Free-soil, 2,795. In 1846, Dunlap, Loco, 62,935; Stevenson, Whig, 59,236; and Harding, Ab., 2,281. In 1849, for a Convention, 74,896; against, 53,639. In 1846, for a Convention, 32,581; against, 27,183.

IOWA.

The election, August, 1849, was only for a Board of Public Works and local officers; we can not find room for details. The Whigs carried the 1st Congressional District by 688 maj. Thomas McKean, Whig, for President of the Board of Public Works, received 6,147; Wm. Patterson, Loco, 5,484; John H. Dayton, F. S., 402. The full vote for Congress in the District, August, 1848, was—for Miller, Whig, 5,991; Thompson, Loco, 6,597—but as the vote in the Mormon precinct of Kansasville, which now constitutes a part of Pottawattamie Co. (then attached to Monroe), was destroyed by the Loco Inspectors, Thompson obtained the certificate. The vote for Taylor was 6,394; Cass, 6,494; Van Buren, 555. In the 11d District, the vote for McKean is 4,318; Patterson, 6,128; Dayton, 166. President—Taylor, 4,817; Cass, 5,092; Van Buren, 541. The Loco State canvassers of course return the usual large number of scattering votes, taken mostly from the Whig candidates.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MISSISSIPPI. GOVERNOR—1868—Congress.

Table for Mississippi Governor and Congress results. Columns: Districts, Leg., Whig, Loos, Whig, Loos, Quit-Bread, Thompson, Total.

Table for Mississippi Governor and Congress results. Columns: Districts, Gray, McWilliams, Total.

Table for Mississippi Governor and Congress results. Columns: Districts, Vienna, Brown, Total.

Grand total 23263 30691 28629 31813

TENNESSEE. GOVERNOR—1849.

Table for Tennessee Governor and Congress results. Columns: Counties, Whig, Loos, Brown, Troupdale, EAST TENNESSEE.

Table for Tennessee Governor and Congress results. Columns: Counties, Middle Tennessee.

Table for Tennessee Governor and Congress results. Columns: Counties, WEST TENNESSEE.

Total.....60880 61710

Majority for Troupdale, 1,390.

CONGRESS—1849.

Table for Tennessee Congress results. Columns: Whig, Loos, Taylor, Watkins, Anderson, Rogers, No reg. oppos., Callom, Morris, J.W. Harris, Williams.

* We count in the Troupdale vote of Bedford Co. for Jones, as we had no Congress votes from there. The returns from the other Districts are perfectly complete.

† Bailey, Loos, had 285 votes in Cannon Co. to 467 for Gestry.

WISCONSIN.

Table for Wisconsin Governor and Congress results. Columns: Counties, Whig, L. F. S., Brown, Crawford, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond-du-Lac, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Racine, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Walworth, Waushara, Washington, Winnebago.

Total.....11317 16649 3761

Dawsey over all, 1,539.

VIRGINIA.

Table for Virginia Congress results. Columns: Whig, Loos, Watts, Goggin, Hott, Lee, Forbes, Jones, Wayne, McCoo, Haymond.

Our returns are incomplete in the remaining Districts. The election in the XVth District was to fill the vacancy created by the decease of A. Newman, Loos, who was elected in April by a small majority over C.W. Russell, Esq., Whig.

LOUISIANA.

GOVERNOR—1849—CONGRESS.

Dist. & Parishes.	Declar. Whig.	Walk. L.F.	Jack. L.F.	La. er, son, Sara.
First Municipy*.	1567	1768.	1677	2011
Third Municipy*.	753	869.	667	881
Plaquemine.	189	491.	195	408
St. Bernard.	127	117.	m. 10	

Total 3056 3156. 2269 3295

II. Second Municipality* 2284 2401. 2232 2408

Algiers.	66	189.	83	189
Ascension.	362	302.	302	235
Assumption.	514	401.	136	416
Jefferson.	739	834.	744	820
Lafourche Interior.	631	135.	605	159
St. Charles.	130	50.	m. 90	
St. James.	320	157.	316	143
St. John the Baptist.	271	182.	m. 87	
Terrebonne.	330	200.	344	193

Total 5630 4941. 5259 4622

III.

	Harman Stewart, Whig.	son, L.F.
Avoynes.	294	439.
Carroll.	246	294.
Catahoula.	301	439.
Concordia.	142	97.
E. Baton Rouge.	361	438.
E. Feliciana.	323	508.
Franklin.	114	181.
Iberville.	306	331.
Livingston.	148	223.
Madison.	227	229.
Pointe Coupee.	385	380.
St. Helena.	150	840.
St. Tammany.	271	288.
Texas.	133	195.
Washington.	95	801.
W. Baton Rouge.	79	m. 78
W. Feliciana.	177	244.

Total 3648 4657. 2266 2740

IV.

	Oglethorpe, Whig.	Morse, L.F.
Bionville.	112	273.
Bossier.	116	243.
Caddo.	287	349.
Caldwell.	72	147.
Calcasieu.	84	234.
Claiborne.	204	413.
DeSoto.	188	313.
Jackson.	134	263.
Lafayette.	200	281.
Morehouse.	196	132.
Natchitoches.	937	521.
Ouachita.	161	218.
Rapides.	325	584.
Sabine.	245	272.
St. Landry.	999	517.
St. Martin.	563	219.
St. Mary.	463	201.
Union.	243	355.
Vermillion.	164	170.

Total 5104 5755. 4521 4996

Governor, 1846—DeBays, Whig, 11, 101; Johnson, 13,360. At the Presidential election, the vote stood for Taylor, in the 1st Municipality, 1,779; Cass, 1,401—2d do, Taylor, 2,506; Cass, 2,817—3d do, Taylor, 806; Cass, 791—Algiers, Taylor, 81; Cass, 400.

* In the Parish of Orleans.

MICHIGAN.

GOVERNOR—1849.

Counties.	Littlejohn, F.S. & W. Hunker.	Barry.
Allegan.	233.	342
Barry.	311.	498
Berrien.	648.	395
Branch.	698.	1075
Calhoun.	1430.	1857
Cass.	620.	894
Chippewa.	58.	40
Clinton.	40.	28
Easton.	464.	432
Genesee.	937.	755
Hillsdale.	1075.	1260
Ingham.	1075.	m. 29
Ionia.	649.	590
Jackson.	1484.	1427
Kalamazoo.	819.	843
Kent.	648.	749
Lapeer.	44.	m. 100
Lenawee.	1794.	1928
Livingston.	40.	372
Mackinaw.	40.	m. 50

Counties.	Littlejohn.	Barry.
Macomb.	748.	1176
Monroe.	611.	853
Oakland.	1978.	2481
Ottawa.	105.	237
Saginaw.	311.	m. 75
St. Clair.	521.	734
St. Joseph.	850.	1044
Shiawassee.	304.	m. 100
Van Buren.	306.	473
Washtenaw.	911.	1270
Wayne proper.	78.	1079
Detroit City.	918.	1079

Total 23540 27837

OHIO.—Election for a Legislature, and also to fill a vacancy in the 15th (Seaca) Congressional District. Amos E. Wood, Loco, met with no opposition from the Whigs. The vote for a Convention is 145,608, against 51,611. Number of votes cast for Representatives, 336,370. Majority for a Convention, 56,006.

NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

OREGON.—The election in this Territory took place on the 4th of June, but the result cannot be regarded as a test of parties, the Whigs permitting the election to go by default, without bringing out a candidate—Samuel K. Thurston (Loco) receiving almost a majority over all the candidates in the field for Delegates to Congress.

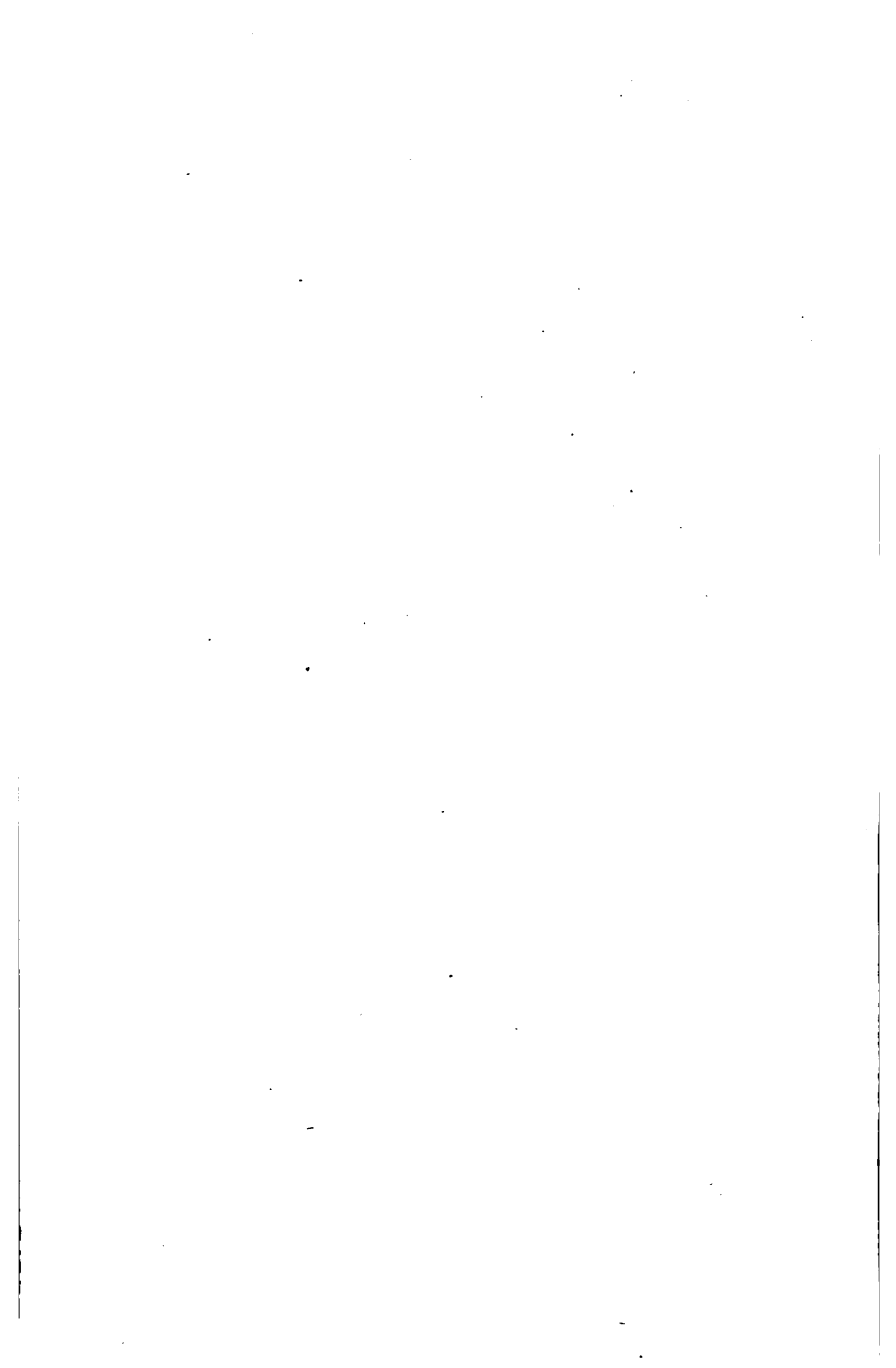
J. W. Nesmith, Whig, 106
 Total Loco vote, 437; do say, Thurston, Loco 470
 C. Lancaster, 331
 Meak & Griffin, " 46
 The Legislature of the Territory assembled at Oregon City on the 16th of July, and organized by the election of Samuel Parker, President of the Council, and A. L. Lovejoy, Speaker of the House; and on the 28th of the same month it adjourned over to the 30th of August, after the adoption of a memorial to Congress upon various subjects connected with the interests of the Territory, such as the granting of land to immigrants, &c. John P. Gaines, of Kentucky, succeeds Gen. Lane as Governor; Gen. E. Hammond, of Minnesota, is his Secretary; and William Strong, U. S. Judge.

MINNESOTA.—Henry H. Aibley (Loco) was elected on the 1st of August a Delegate to Congress (without opposition) along with the first Territorial Legislature, but, as party lines were not drawn at this election, we estimate as to the political affinities of the Territorial legislature can be made. It was in session two months and transacted much important business. David Olmsted was President of the Council, and Jos. W. Furber, Speaker of the House. The Territorial Government is composed of Alexander Ramsey, Governor; Charles K. Smith, Secretary; Aaron Goodrich, Chief Justice; David Cooper, S. B. Meeker, Associate Judges; Joshua L. Taylor, U. S. Marshal; Henry L. Moss, U. S. Attorney. Beside these officers (appointees of the President), the Governor has appointed the following: Lorenzo A. Balcock, of Benton Co., Attorney-General; Jonathan E. McKusick, of Washington Co., to be Auditor of Public Accounts; Calvin A. Tuttle, of Ramsey Co., Territorial Treasurer. On the 11th of June a census was taken of the Territory, when it was found there was a white population of 4,680, exclusive of soldiers at the military posts, and the Indian population since that time has been at least equal to this estimate. The Indians have a population of 28,000. The Legislators have memorialized Congress for the purchase of the Sioux lands west of the Mississippi. The Territory covers a vast extent of land (160,000 square miles), sufficient to make five or six States when sufficiently populated.

STATE OF DESERET.—This new applicant for admission into the Union—situated in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, embracing what is called the Great Basin of North America—adopted quite a liberal Constitution on the 10th of March. Brigham Young was elected Governor; Heber C. Kimball, Lieut. Governor; Wm. Richards, Secretary of State; Jos. S. Keywood, Treasurer. On the 5th of July the Legislature met in joint session, and elected Almon W. Babbitt as a Delegate and Representative to Congress. The population is mostly composed of Mormons; they prefer a State Government, and thus realize the nation of great expense. If Congress ratifies the Constitution of Deseret, two Senators and a Representative will soon be chosen from there.

NEW MEXICO.—Incipient steps have been taken by the inhabitants of the Texas for the formation of a civil government. At a Convention of Delegates from the various counties, on the 28th of September, Hugh N. Smith (formerly a lawyer in Missouri) was chosen a Delegate to Congress. Major Weightman received four votes in the Convention. There are plenty of inhabitants here to form a State, being over 100,000, but they prefer for a while a Territorial to a State Government.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Election Nov. 12, 1849.—Peter H. Burnett, Governor; John McDougall, Lieut. Gov.—Edward Gilbert and Geo. W. Wright, Congressmen. Legislature, Loco.



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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

GREENE'S
NEW

1851

OF NEW YORK

STATE GOVERNMENTS—1851.

State.	Governor.	Term expires.	Salary.	Revenue.	Expedit'ns.	State Debt.
MAINE.....	John Hubbard	Jan. 1852..	\$1,500..	\$525,688..	\$478,802..	\$979,000
N. HAMPSHIRE.....	Samuel Dinsmoor	June, '51..	1,000..	172,056..	167,011..	—
VERMONT.....	Chas. K. Williams	Oct. '51..	750..	119,386..	111,056..	—
MASSACHUSETTS.....	.....	Jan. '52..	2,500..	1,078,341..	1,057,407..	6,134,556
RHODE ISLAND.....	Henry B. Anthony	May, '51..	400..	161,648..	161,413..	—
CONNECTICUT.....	Thos. H. Seymour	May, '51..	1,100..	122,347..	118,392..	—
NEW YORK.....	Washington Hunt	Jan. '53..	4,000..	992,688..	842,316..	2,128,945
NEW JERSEY.....	George F. Fort	Jan. '55..	1,600..	125,691..	126,552..	—
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Wm. F. Johnston	Jan. '52..	3,000..	4,433,688..	4,084,722..	40,574,413
DELAWARE.....	William H. Ross	Jan. '55..	1,333½	32,503½	40,242..	—
MARYLAND.....	Enoch L. Lowe	Jan. '54..	3,600..	1,315,440..	1,631,385..	16,164,813
VIRGINIA.....	John B. Floyd	Jan. '52..	3,333½	—	—	14,400,507
N'TH CAROLINA.....	David S. Reid	Jan. '53..	2,000..	251,717..	175,402..	—
S'TH CAROLINA.....	John H. Means	Jan. '52..	3,500..	481,613..	418,724..	2,310,996
GEORGIA.....	Geo. W. Towns	Nov. '51..	3,000..	300,000..	290,000..	2,023,472
FLORIDA.....	Thomas S. Brown	Oct. '53..	1,500..	56,834..	59,260..	—
ALABAMA.....	Henry W. Collier	Dec. '51..	2,500..	*568,139..	*172,189..	11,765,856
MISSISSIPPI.....	John A. Quitman	Jan. '52..	3,000..	379,402..	284,999..	7,371,707
LOUISIANA.....	Joseph Walker	Jan. '54..	6,000..	—	—	12,547,000
OHIO.....	Reuben Wood	Dec. '52..	1,200..	2,511,119..	2,338,136..	19,173,323
INDIANA.....	Joseph A. Wright	Dec. '52..	1,300..	872,243..	1,137,398..	8,892,937
ILLINOIS.....	Augustus C. French	Jan. '53..	1,500..	—	—	16,661,795
MICHIGAN.....	John S. Barry	Jan. '52..	1,500..	494,165..	490,399..	2,374,733
WISCONSIN.....	Nelson Dewey	Dec. '51..	1,250..	—	—	—
IOWA.....	Steph. Hempstead	Dec. '54..	1,000..	37,884..	32,514..	55,000
KENTUCKY.....	J. L. Helm (Act'g)	Aug. '51..	2,500..	468,630..	447,620..	4,497,152
TENNESSEE.....	William Trousdale	Oct. '51..	2,000..	*790,693..	*802,436..	8,337,856
ARKANSAS.....	John S. Roane	Nov. '52..	1,800..	47,657..	34,974..	3,862,172
TEXAS.....	Peter H. Bell	Dec. '51..	2,000..	97,211..	116,161..	7,213,477
MISSOURI.....	Austin A. King	Dec. '52..	2,000..	—	—	956,261
CALIFORNIA.....	Peter H. Burnett	Dec. '51..	10,000..	1,525,000..	700,000..	—

The Governors in italics above are Whigs; the residue Opposition.

* For two years.

IMPORTATIONS UNDER THE TARIFFS OF '42 AND '46.

The following statement exhibits the value of certain articles imported during the years ending on the 30th June, 1844, '45, '49, and '50, (after deducting the re-exportations), and the amount of duty which accrued in each during the same periods respectively.

ARTICLES.	1844.		1845.		1849.		1850.	
	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	DUTIES.
Woolens.....	9,408,270	3,913,495	10,504,423	3,791,014	13,505,720	3,726,984	16,900,916	4,682,457
Cottons.....	13,230,881	4,850,731	13,360,729	4,806,272	15,182,518	3,769,294	19,685,636	4,696,475
Hempen Goods.....	865,427	213,861	801,861	198,642	460,355	92,067	520,232	104,046
Iron and manuf. of.....	2,305,860	1,607,118	4,075,142	2,415,908	9,189,743	2,636,923	16,232,013	4,896,604
Sugar.....	6,897,245	4,597,028	4,049,708	2,555,075	7,576,303	2,272,891	6,332,068	1,899,620
Hemp unmanuf.....	261,918	101,838	140,372	55,122	478,232	143,470	574,783	172,425
Salt.....	892,112	654,681	883,359	678,069	1,424,529	284,966	1,267,518	245,504
Coal.....	203,681	133,645	197,962	130,221	387,370	116,211	361,835	109,557
Total dollars.....	34,161,247	15,472,358	34,003,356	14,671,418	48,204,750	13,162,751	61,835,321	16,960,636

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND TONNAGE OF THE U. S.

The following statement exhibits the total value of Imports, and the Imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of Specie, during each fiscal year, from 1841 to 1850, both inclusive; and shows also the value of the Domestic and Foreign Exports, exclusive of Specie, and the Tonnage employed during the same period [1843 is for 9 months ending June 30.]

Years	Total Imports.	Imports consumed, exclusive of specie.	Domest. produce ex p'ted excls. specie.	For'gn Merchandise exp'd excls. specie.	Total Exports.	Tonnage.
1841	\$127,146,477	\$114,776,309	\$103,636,336	\$8,181,235	\$121,851,503	\$2,130,744
1842	100,162,067	87,936,318	91,789,242	8,078,753	104,861,534	2,092,381
1843	64,763,789	37,284,129	77,666,354	5,139,335	84,346,480	2,156,803
1844	104,435,036	96,380,548	98,531,774	6,214,058	111,300,046	2,290,046
1845	117,254,564	105,309,541	98,435,330	7,564,747	114,646,606	2,417,862
1846	121,691,797	110,048,859	101,718,042	7,865,206	113,468,516	2,562,685
1847	146,545,638	116,257,505	150,574,844	9,160,754	152,648,622	2,839,946
1848	154,998,728	140,651,902	130,298,709	7,986,802	154,032,131	3,154,042
1849	147,877,439	132,565,108	131,710,061	8,641,091	145,755,820	3,324,015
1850	178,136,318	164,032,083	134,900,232	9,475,493	151,898,729	3,383,454

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*.. Salary \$25,000

THE CABINET.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State</i>	Salary \$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*..... Salary \$5,000.

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i> .	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i> .
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "	LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hamp. " "
JOHN MCKINLEY, of Kentucky, " "	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylv., " "

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.

XXXIst CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 3, 1849. ... Adjourned September 30, 1850.
 SECOND SESSION assembled Monday, December 2, 1850. ... Expires March 3, 1851.

SENATE.—62 Members.

WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes. Whigs 25; Locos 45; Free Soilers 2.]

ALABAMA. 1853.. Jeremiah Clemens, 1855.. William Rufus King.	LOUISIANA. 1853.. Solomon U. Downs, *1855.. Pierre Soulé.	NORTH CAROLINA. 1853.. Willie P. Mangum, 1855.. George F. Badger.
ARKANSAS. 1853.. William K. Sebastian, 1855.. Solon Borland.	MAINE. 1857.. Hannibal Hamlin, 1853.. James W. Bradbury.	OHIO. *1851.. Thomas Ewing, *1855.. SALMON P. CHASE.
CALIFORNIA. *1851.. John C. Fremont, *1855.. William M. Gwin.	MASSACHUSETTS. †1851.. Robert C. Winthrop, 1853.. John Davis.	PENNSYLVANIA. 1851.. Daniel Sturgeon, *1855.. James Cooper.
CONNECTICUT. 1851.. Roger S. Baldwin, *1855.. Truman Smith.	MARYLAND. *1851.. Thomas G. Pratt, 1855.. James A. Pearce.	RHODE ISLAND. 1851.. Albert C. Greene, 1853.. John H. Clarke.
DELAWARE. 1851.. John Wales, 1853.. Presley Spruance.	MICHIGAN. 1851.. Lewis Cass, 1853.. Alpheus Felch.	SOUTH CAROLINA. †1853.. R. Barnwell Rhett, 1855.. Andrew P. Butler.
FLORIDA. *1855.. Jackson Morton.	MISSISSIPPI. 1857.. Jefferson Davis, 1853.. Henry Stuart Footo.	TENNESSEE. 1851.. Hopkins L. Turney, 1853.. John Bell.
GEORGIA. 1853.. John Macpherson Berrien, *1855.. William C. Dawson.	MISSOURI. 1851.. Thomas Hart Benton, 1855.. David R. Atchison.	TENAR. 1857.. Thomas J. Rusk, 1853.. Samuel Houston.
INDIANA. 1851.. Jesse D. Bright, *1855.. James Whitcomb.	NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1853.. JOHN PARKER HALE, *1855.. Moses Norris, jr.	VERMONT. 1851.. Samuel S. Phelps, 1855.. William Upham.
ILLINOIS. 1853.. Stephen A. Douglass, *1855.. James Shields.	NEW YORK. 1851.. Daniel S. Dickinson, *1855.. William Henry Seward.	VIRGINIA. 1857.. James M. Mason, 1853.. Robert M. T. Hunter.
IOWA. 1853.. Geo. Washington Jones, 1855.. Augustus Caesar Dodge.	NEW JERSEY. 1851.. William L. Dayton, 1853.. Jacob W. Miller.	WISCONSIN. †1851.. Henry Dodge, 1855.. Isaac P. Walker.
KENTUCKY. 1853.. Joseph R. Underwood, *1855.. Henry Clay.		

* Had not seats in the XXXth Congress. † Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy till the Legislature meet.
 ‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 233 Members.

NOWELL CORR, GA., Speaker.

ALABAMA.		3 Alex. G. Penn.	13 John L. Schockcraft,	12 Dav. Wilmot,* [F.S.]
1 William J. Alston,	4 Isaac E. Morse.*	14 George R. Andrews,	18 Joseph Casey,	18 Joseph Casey,
2 Henry W. Hilliard,*		15 John R. Thurman,	14 Charles W. Pittman,	14 Charles W. Pittman,
3 Sampson W. Harris,*	1 Elbridge Gerry,	16 Hugh White,*	15 Jos. B. Cannon,	15 Jos. B. Cannon,
4 Samuel W. Inge,*	2 Nathan S. Littlefield.	17 Henry P. Alexander,	16 Jas. X. McLanahan,	16 Jas. X. McLanahan,
5 David Hubbard,*	3 John Otis,	18 Preston King,	17 Samuel Catlett,	17 Samuel Catlett,
6 W. B. W. Cobb,*	4 Rufus G. Goodenow,	19 Charles E. Clarke,	18 Andrew Jackson Ogle,	18 Andrew Jackson Ogle,
7 Frank W. Bowdoin.*	5 Cullen Sawtelle,	20 Orasmus R. Matteson,	19 Job Mann,*	19 Job Mann,*
ARKANSAS.		6 Charles Stetson,	20 Hiram Walden,	20 Hiram Walden,
Robt. W. Johnson.*	7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.	7 Thomas J. D. Fuller.	21 Henry Bennett,	21 Henry Bennett,
CONNECTICUT.			22 William Duer,*	22 Moses Hampton,*
1 Loren F. Waldo,			23 John W. Howt,*	23 John W. Howt,*
2 Walter Booth,	1 Richard I. Bowie,	24 Daniel Gott,*	23 Jas. Thompson,*	23 Jas. Thompson,*
3 Chaun. F. Cleveland,	2 William T. Hamilton,	25 Harmon S. Conger,*	21 Alfred Gilmore.	21 Alfred Gilmore.
4 Thomas B. Butler.	3 Edward Hammond,	26 William T. Jackson,	RHODE ISLAND.	
CALIFORNIA.		4 Robert M. McLane,*	1 George G. King,	1 George G. King,
Edward Gilbert,	5 Alexander Evans,*	27 William A. Siskett,	2 Nathan F. Dixon.	2 Nathan F. Dixon.
Geo. W. Wright,	6 John B. Kerr.	28 A. M. Schermerhorn,	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
DELAWARE.		5 Massachusetts.	1 Daniel Wallace,*	1 Daniel Wallace,*
John W. Houston.*	1 Samuel A. Eliot,	29 Robert L. Roe,*	2 James L. Orr,	2 James L. Orr,
FLORIDA.		31 Elijah Riley,	3 Jos. A. Woodward,*	3 Jos. A. Woodward,*
Edward C. Cabell.*	2 Vacancy,	32 Elbridge G. Spaulding,	4 John McQueen,	4 John McQueen,
GEORGIA.		33 Harvey Putnam,*	5 Armistead Burt,*	5 Armistead Burt,*
1 Joseph W. Jackson.	3 James H. Duncan,	34 Lorenzo Burrows.	6 Isaac E. Holmes,	6 Isaac E. Holmes,
2 Marshall J. Wellborn,	4 Vacancy,	NORTH CAROLINA.		7 William F. Colcock.
3 Allen F. Owen,	5 CHARLES ALLEN,	1 Thos. L. Clingan,*	TENNESSEE.	
4 Hugh A. Haralson,*	6 George Ashmun,*	2 Joseph P. Caldwell,	1 Andrew Johnson,*	1 Andrew Johnson,*
5 Thomas G. Hackett,	7 Julius Rockwell,*	3 Edmund Deberry,	2 Albert G. Watkins,	2 Albert G. Watkins,
6 Howell Cobb,*	8 Horace Mann,* [F.S.]	4 Aug. H. Shepperd,*	3 Joseph M. Anderson,	3 Joseph M. Anderson,
7 Alex. H. Stephens,*	9 Orin Fowler,	5 Abraham W. Veuable,*	4 John H. Savage,	4 John H. Savage,
8 Robert Toombs.*	10 Joseph Grinnell.*	6 William S. Ashe,	5 George W. Jones,*	5 George W. Jones,*
ILLINOIS.		1 Alexander W. Buel,	6 James H. Thomas,*	6 James H. Thomas,*
1 William H. Bissell,	2 Wm. Sprague, [F.S.]	7 John R. J. Daniel,*	7 Meredith P. Gentry,*	7 Meredith P. Gentry,*
2 Jno. A. McClernand,*	3 Kinsey S. Bingham.	8 Edward Stanley,	8 Andrew Ewing,	8 Andrew Ewing,
3 Timothy R. Young,*	MISSISSIPPI.		9 Isham G. Harris,	9 Isham G. Harris,
4 John Wentworth,*	1 Jacob Thompson,*	MISSOURI.		10 Fred' C. Stanton,*
5 Wm. A. Richardson,*	2 Win. S. Featherston,*	1 James B. Bowlin,	11 Christop. H. Williams.	11 Christop. H. Williams.
6 Edward D. Baker,	3 William McWille,	2 William V. N. Bay,	TEXAS.	
7 Thomas L. Harris.	4 Albert G. Brown.*	3 James S. Green,*	1 David S. Kaufman,*	1 David S. Kaufman,*
INDIANA.		4 Willard P. Hall,*	2 Volney E. Howard.	2 Volney E. Howard.
1 Nathaniel Albertson,	5 John S. Phelps.*	5 John S. Phelps.*	VERMONT.	
2 Cyrus L. Dunham,	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		1 William Henry,*	1 William Henry,*
3 John L. Robinson,*	1 Amos Tuck,*	1 Amos Tuck,*	2 William Hubbard,*	2 William Hubbard,*
4 GEORGE W. JULIAN,	2 Charles H. Peaslee,*	2 Charles H. Peaslee,*	3 James Meacham,*	3 James Meacham,*
5 William J. Brown,	3 Geo. W. Morrison,*	3 Geo. W. Morrison,*	4 Lucius B. Peck.*	4 Lucius B. Peck.*
6 Willie A. Gorman,	4 Harry Hibbard,	4 Harry Hibbard,	VIRGINIA.	
7 Edw. W. McDonough,*	NEW JERSEY.		1 John S. Millson,	1 John S. Millson,
8 Joseph E. McDonald,	1 Andrew K. Hay,	1 Andrew K. Hay,	2 Richard K. Meade,*	2 Richard K. Meade,*
9 Graham N. Fitch,	2 William A. Newell,*	2 William A. Newell,*	3 Thomas H. Avorett,	3 Thomas H. Avorett,
10 Andrew J. Harlan.	3 Isaac Wildrick,	3 Isaac Wildrick,	4 Thomas S. Bucock,*	4 Thomas S. Bucock,*
IOWA.		4 John Van Dyke,*	5 Paulus Powell,	5 Paulus Powell,
1 Daniel F. Miller,	5 James G. King.	5 James G. King.	6 James A. Seddon,	6 James A. Seddon,
2 Shepherd Leffer.	NEW YORK.		7 Thomas H. Bayly,*	7 Thomas H. Bayly,*
KENTUCKY.		1 John A. King,	8 Alex. R. Holladay,	8 Alex. R. Holladay,
1 Linn Boyd,*	2 David A. Boker,	2 David A. Boker,	9 Jeremiah Morton,	9 Jeremiah Morton,
2 James I. Johnson,	3 J. Phillips Phiniz,	3 J. Phillips Phiniz,	10 Richard Parker,	10 Richard Parker,
3 Fins E. McLean,	4 Walter Underhill,	4 Walter Underhill,	11 James McDowell,*	11 James McDowell,*
4 George A. Caldwell,	5 George Briggs,	5 George Briggs,	12 Hon. A. Edmundson,*	12 Hon. A. Edmundson,*
5 John B. Thompson,*	6 James Brooks,	6 James Brooks,	13 Fayette McMillen,	13 Fayette McMillen,
6 Daniel Brock,	7 William Nelson,*	7 William Nelson,*	14 James M. H. Beale,	14 James M. H. Beale,
7 Humphrey Marshall,	8 Ransom Holloway,	8 Ransom Holloway,	15 Thomas S. Haymond.	15 Thomas S. Haymond.
8 Charles S. Morehead,*	9 Thomas McKissock,	9 Thomas McKissock,	WISCONSIN.	
9 John C. Mason,	10 Herman D. Gould,*	10 Herman D. Gould,*	1 Charles Durkee,	1 Charles Durkee,
10 Richard H. Stanton.	11 Peter H. Sibley,*	11 Peter H. Sibley,*	2 Orasmus Cole,	2 Orasmus Cole,
LOUISIANA.		12 Gideon O. Reynolds,*	3 James D. Doty.	3 James D. Doty.
1 Emile La Sere,*			DELGARTE.	
2 Henry A. Bullard,			Oregon—S. R. Thurlton.	
			Minnesota—H. E. Sibley.	

[Whigs in *Italics*; Locos in Roman; Free-soilers in SMALL CAPS. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. * Members who sat in the XXXth Congress, total 23. † Seat contested. Whigs 105; Opposition 115; Free Soilers 9. Vacancies 4.

RECAPITULATION.							
States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.	States.	W. L.
Alabama.....	2 5	Illinois.....	1 6	Maryland....	3 3	New-Jersey..	4 1
Arkansas.....	1	Indiana.....	1 9	Massachusetts	7	New-York...32	2
Connecticut..	1 3	Iowa.....	1 1	Michigan.....	1 2	N. Carolina..	6 3
Delaware.....	1	Kentucky...6	4	Mississippi..	4	Ohio.....	3 10
Florida.....	1	Louisiana...1	3	Missouri.....	5	Pennsylvania.	13 10
Georgia.....	3 5	Maine.....	2 5	N.-Hampshire	1	Rhode-Island.	2

In the above classification, Messrs. Booth, Julian, Preston King, and Durkee, are placed in the Loce column, and Tuck and Howe among the Whigs.

MILEAGE OF XXXIst CONGRESS.

First Session.

The Committee on Mileage find the following Members of the House of Representatives of the United States to be entitled to Mileage for the number of miles opposite their respective names:—

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.	Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
Nathaniel Albertson, Ind.....	998	\$798.40	John R. J. Daniel, N. C.....	225	\$180.00
Henry P. Alexander, N. Y....	450	360.00	Edmund Deberry, N. G.....	468	374 40
Charles Allen, Mass.....	420	336.00	Jesse C. Dickey, Pa.....	102	81.60
William J. Alston, Ala.....	1287	1029.60	Milo M. Dimmick, Pa.....	220	176.00
Josiah M. Anderson, Tenn....	1072	817.60	David T. Disney, Ohio.....	622	657 60
George R. Andrews, N. Y....	536	428 80	Nathan F. Dixon, R. I.....	360	288.00
William S. Ashe, N. C.....	380	304.00	James Duane Doty, Wis....	1865	1492.00
George Ashmun, Mass.....	408	326 40	William Duer, N. Y.....	556	444 80
Thomas H. Averett, Va.....	325	260.00	James H. Duncan, Mass....	495	396.00
Edward D. Baker, Ill.....	2040	1632.00	Cyrus L. Dunham, Ind.....	1013	810.40
William V. N. Bay, Mo.....	1592	1273.60	Charles Durkee, Wis.....	1795	1436.00
Thomas H. Bayly, Va.....	327	261.60	Henry A. Edmandson, Va....	339	271.20
James M. H. Beale, Va.....	508	406 40	Alexander Evans, Md.....	91	72.80
Henry Bennett, N. Y.....	508	406 40	Samuel A. Eliot, Mass....	462	369 60
Kinsley S. Bingham, Mich....	1121	896.80	Nathan Evans, Ohio.....	478	382 40
William H. Bissell, Ill.....	1544	1235.20	Andrew Ewing, Tenn.....	1121	896.80
Thomas S. Biscock, Va.....	258	206 40	Winfield S. Featherston, Miss	1645	1316.00
David A. Bokee, N. Y.....	228	182 40	Graham N. Fitch, Ind.....	1293	1034.40
Walter Booth, Conn.....	328	256 80	Orin Fowler, Mass.....	438	350.40
Franklin W. Bowden, Ala....	1148	918 40	John Freedy, Pa.....	154	123.20
Richard J. Bowie, Md.....	16	12.80	Thomas J. D. Fuller, Me....	832	665 60
James B. Bowlin, Mo.....	1540	1232.00	Meredith P. Gentry, Tenn..	1142	913.60
Linn Boyd, Ky.....	1382	1105.60	Elbridge Gerry, Me.....	632	505 60
Daniel Brock, Ky.....	962	769.60	Joshua R. Giddings, Ohio...	850	680 00
George Briggs, N. Y.....	226	180.80	Edward Gilbert, Cal.....	4290	3432.00
James Brooke, N. Y.....	226	180 80	Alfred Gilmore, Pa.....	393	314.40
Albert G. Brown, Miss.....	2330	1864.00	Rufus K. Goodenow, Me....	622	497.60
William J. Brown, Ind.....	999	791.20	Willis A. Gorman, Ind.....	1016	812.80
Alexander W. Buel, Mich....	1081	864.80	Daniel Gott, N. Y.....	539	430.40
Lorenzo Burrows, N. Y.....	659	527 20	Herman D. Gould, N. Y....	452	361.60
Armistead Burt, S. C.....	740	592.00	James S. Green, Mo.....	1720	1376.00
Chester Butler, Penn.....	274	219.20	Joseph Grinnell, Mass....	463	370.40
Thomas B. Butler, Conn....	272	217.60	Thomas C. Hackett, Ga....	1118	894.40
E. Carrington Cabell, Fla....	1259	1007.20	Willard P. Hall, Mo.....	2090	1672.00
Joseph Cable, Ohio.....	430	344.00	Ransom Halloway, N. Y....	320	256 00
George A. Caldwell, Ky.....	1070	856.00	William T. Hamilton, Md....	110	88 00
Joseph P. Caldwell, N. C....	447	357.60	Edward Hammond, Md.....	41	32.80
Samuel Calvin, Pa.....	280	224.00	Moses Hampton, Pa.....	341	272.80
Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio....	844	675 20	Hugh A. Haralson, Ga.....	963	770.40
David K. Carter, Ohio.....	469	375.20	Andrew J. Harlan, Ind....	1114	891.20
Joseph Casey, Pa.....	282	225 60	John H. Harmanson, Ia....	2524	2019.20
Joseph R. Chandler, Pa....	137	109.60	Isahm G. Harris, Tenn....	1401	1120.80
Charles E. Clarke, N. Y....	546	436.80	Sampson W. Harris, Ala....	1084	867.20
Chauncey F. Cleveland, Ct..	380	304.00	Thomas L. Harris, Ill.....	1650	1320.00
Thomas L. Clingman, N. C....	587	469.60	Andrew K. Hay, N. J.....	161	128.80
Howell Cobb, Ga.....	805	644.00	Thomas S. Haymond, Va....	316	252 80
Williamson R. W. Cobb, Ala.	1300	1040.00	William Hebard, Vt.....	644	515 20
William F. Colecock, S. C....	654	523 20	William Henry, Vt.....	575	460.00
Oreamus Cole, Wis.....	1935	1548.00	Harry Hibbard, N. H.....	658	526 40
Harrison S. Conger, N. Y....	559	447 20	Henry W. Hilliard, Ala....	1478	862.40
Charles M. Conrad, La.....	2357	1885.60	Moses Hoagland, Ohio....	499	399 20
Moses B. Corwin, Ohio.....	901	720.80	Alexander R. Holliday, Va..	103	82.40
John Crowell, Ohio.....	885	708 00	Isaac E. Holmes, S. C....	554	443.20
			John W. Houston, Del.....	200	160.00
			Volney E. Howard, Texas..	3000	2400.00
			John W. Howe, Pa.....	471	376.80
			David Hubbard, Ala.....	1300	1040.00

MILEAGE OF XXXIST CONGRESS.

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.	Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
William F. Hunter, Ohio...	478	\$380.80	Paulus Powell, Va.....	260	\$208.00
Samuel W. Inge, Ala.....	1600	1280.00	Harvey Putnam, N. Y.....	671	536.80
Joseph W. Jackson, Ga.....	714	571.20	Robert R. Reed, Pa.....	301	240.80
William T. Jackson, N. Y....	530	424.00	Gideon Reynolds, N. Y.....	407	325.60
Andrew Johnson, Tenn.....	863	690.40	William A. Richardson, Ill..	1740	1392.00
James L. Johnson, Ky.....	1130	904.00	Elijah Ridley, N. Y.....	745	596.00
Robert W. Johnston, Ark....	2000	1600.00	John Robbins, Jr. Pa.....	137	109.60
George W. Jones, Tenn.....	1215	972.00	John L. Robinson, Ind.....	310	728.00
George W. Julian, Ind.....	890	712.00	Julius Rockwell, Mass.....	395	318.00
David S. Kaufman, Texas....	2457	1965.60	Joseph M. Root, Ohio.....	952	761.60
John B. Kerr, Md.....	166	132.80	Robert L. Rose, N. Y.....	613	490.40
Daniel P. King, Mass.....	483	386.40	Thomas Ross, Pa.....	167	133.60
George G. King, R. I.....	419	335.20	David Rumsey, Jr. N. Y....	546	436.80
James G. King, N. J.....	236	184.00	William A. Sackett, N. Y....	585	452.00
John A. King, N. Y.....	238	190.40	John H. Savage, Tenn.....	1187	949.60
Preston King, N. Y.....	610	488.00	Cullin Sawtelle, Me.....	686	551.20
Emile La Sere, La.....	2357	1885.60	Robert C. Schenck, Ohio....	872	697.60
Shepherd Leffler, Iowa.....	1830	1464.00	Abra'm M. Schermerhorn, N.Y.	625	500.00
Lewis C. Levin, Pa.....	137	109.60	John L. Schoolcraft, N. Y....	376	300.80
Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Me..	612	489.60	James A. Seddon, Va.....	132	105.60
Horace Mann, Mass.....	465	372.00	Augustine H. Shepperd, N. C.	400	320.00
Job Mann, Pa.....	228	182.40	Peter H. Silvester, N. Y....	385	292.00
Humphrey Marshall, Ky.....	970	776.00	Elbridge G. Spalding, N. Y..	700	560.00
John C. Mason, Ky.....	826	660.80	William Sprague, Mich.....	1226	980.80
Orasmus B. Matteson, N. Y....	482	385.60	Edward Starly, N. C.....	330	264.00
John A. McClernand, Ill.....	1243	994.40	Frederick P. Stanton, Tenn.	1607	1285.60
Joseph E. McDonald, Ind....	1131	904.80	Richard H. Stanton, Ky.....	788	628.00
James McDowell, Va.....	292	233.60	Alexander H. Stephens, Ga..	755	604.00
Edw'rd W. McGaughey, Ind..	1186	948.80	Thaddeus Stevens, Pa.....	125	100.00
Thomas McKissock, N. Y....	295	236.00	Charles Stetson, Me.....	702	561.60
James X. McLanahan, Pa....	130	104.00	William Strong, Pa.....	195	156.00
Robert M. McLane, Md.....	41	32.80	Charles Sweetser, Ohio.....	488	390.40
Finis E. McLean, Ky.....	1130	904.00	John L. Taylor, Ohio.....	658	526.40
Fayette McMullen, Va.....	544	435.20	James H. Thomas, Tenn....	1162	929.60
John McQueen, S. C. (148 miles deduct'd at his req't)	660	409.60	Jacob Thompson, Miss.....	1650	1320.00
William McWillie, Miss.....	2063	1650.40	James Thompson, Pa.....	786	628.80
James Meacham, Vt.....	554	443.20	John B. Thompson, Ky.....	934	747.20
Richard K. Meade, Va.....	154	123.20	William Thompson, Iowa....	1868	1494.40
John K. Miller, Ohio.....	571	456.80	John R. Thurman, N. Y....	466	372.80
John S. Millson, Va.....	237	189.60	Robert Toombs, Ga.....	773	618.40
Henry D. Moore, Pa.....	137	109.60	Amos Tuck, N. H.....	513	410.40
Charles S. Morehead, Ky....	972	777.60	Walter Underhill, N. Y....	226	180.80
Jonathan D. Morris, Ohio....	851	680.80	John Van Dyke, N. J.....	200	160.00
Isaac E. Morse, Va.....	2650	2120.00	Abraham W. Venable, N. C..	295	236.00
Jeremiah Morton, Va.....	100	80.00	Samuel F. Vinton, Ohio....	512	409.60
William Nelson, N. Y.....	284	227.20	Hiram Walden, N. Y.....	412	329.60
Henry Nes, Pa.....	100	80.00	Loren F. Waldo, Conn.....	360	288.00
William A. Newell, N. J....	206	160.80	Daniel Wallace, S. C.....	759	607.20
Andrew J. Ogle, Pa.....	246	196.80	Albert G. Watkins, Tenn....	600	480.00
Edson B. Olds, Ohio.....	490	392.00	Marshall J. Welborn, Ga....	984	787.20
James L. Orr, S. C.....	790	632.00	John Wentworth, Ill.....	1806	1444.80
John Otis, Me.....	646	512.00	Hugh White, N. Y.....	391	312.80
David Outlaw, N. C.....	338	270.40	William A. Whitesey, Ohio..	516	412.80
Allen F. Owen, Ga.....	952	761.60	Isaac Wildrick, N. J.....	313	250.40
Richard Parker, Va.....	130	104.00	Christop'r H. Williams, Tenn.	1513	1210.40
Charles H. Peaselee, N. H....	539	431.20	David Wilmot, Pa.....	523	418.40
Lucius B. Peck, Vt.....	650	520.00	James Wilson, N. H.....	550	440.00
John S. Phelps, Mo.....	1877	1501.60	Robert C. Windrop, Mass....	462	369.60
J. Phillips Phoenix, N. Y....	226	180.80	Amos E. Wood, Ohio.....	1048	838.40
Charles W. Pitman, Pa.....	230	184.00	Joseph A. Woodward, S. C..	709	567.20
Emery D. Potter, Ohio.....	1026	816.00	George W. Wright, Cal.....	4390	3432.00
			Timothy R. Young, Ill.....	1902	1561.60

DELEGATES.

Members.	Miles.	Mileage.
Henry H. Sibley, Min.....	2350	\$1880.00
<p>Samuel H. Thurston, Oregon, (mileage limited to \$2500, by act of Congress of August 14, 1848, establishing the territorial government of Oregon.) (Bro't under general law by act of September, 1850.) The Committee allow him.....</p>		
	4315	3452.00

OUR former publication of the Mileage of the last (XXXth) Congress, with the miles assumed to have been travelled, in contrast with the actual distance by the nearest post-route from each Member's residence to the Capitol, to which was appended a column showing how much would have been saved to the Treasury by computing Mileage uniformly on the most direct mail-routes, was regarded as personal by many Members, and as impelled by an unfriendly spirit. The fact was not so. We only wished to act fully and clearly before the public what seemed to us a very gross wrong—an abuse which needed but exposure to insure its correction. We trust that correction can not long be deferred, although an effort to secure it by the present House, was defeated by the pertinacious resistance of the Senate.

In the foregoing table, we have availed all plausible occasion for complaint or offense. We have simply transcribed from the official records in the Treasury Department the amount of Mileage awarded to each Member of the present House at its first (long) session, with the number of miles which he was assumed to live from Washington, and for which eighty cents per mile (forty each way) were allowed him as expenses of traveling. We have not contrasted them with the actual number of miles by the most direct mail-route, but each reader who pleases may do so very nearly by the help of the Whig Almanac for last year.

A simple comparison of the amounts charged by different Members from the same State will develop the most glaring inequalities. Probably no part of Ohio, for instance, is 150 miles further from Washington than any other part, and yet some Members from that State receive Mileage for 500 miles more than others. See likewise the great disparity between the charges of the several Members from Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, &c. The charges of the Members and Delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Minnesota, California and Oregon, are most instructive. People of the United States! this Mileage business ought to be overhauled and corrected, and you must take hold of it! Congress will act efficiently upon it whenever it shall be understood that it *must*. Shall not that be soon?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

XXXIId CONGRESS—INCOMPLETE.

MISSOURI.

- 1 John F. Darrby,
- 2 *Ghchrist Porter,*
- 3 John G. Miller,
- 4 Willard P. Hall,
- 5 John S. Phelps.

IOWA.

- 1 Lincoln Clark,
- 2 Bornhart Henn.

VERMONT.

- 1 Ahiman L. Miner,
- 2 William Hebard,
- 3 James Meacham,
- 4 Thomas Bartlett, jr.

MAINE.

- 1 Moses McDonald,
- 2 John Appleton,*
- 3 Robert Goodnow,
- 4 Charles Andrews,
- 5 Ephraim K. Smart,
- 6 Israel Washburn, jr.
- 7 T. J. D. Fuller.

FLORIDA.

- Edward C. Cabell.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.
- 1 David Wallace,
 - 2 James L. Orr,
 - 3 Jos. L. Woodward,
 - 4 John McQueen,
 - 5 Armistead Burt,
 - 6 William Aiken,
 - 7 William F. Colcock.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Thomas B. Florence,
- 2 Joseph R. Chandler,
- 3 Henry D. Moore,
- 4 John Robbins, jr.,
- 5 John McNair,
- 6 Thomas Ross,
- 7 Dr. J. A. Morrison,
- 8 Thaddeus Stevens,
- 9 J. Glancy Jones,
- 10 Milo M. Bimnick,
- 11 Henry M. Fuller,
- 12 Galusha A. Grow,
- 13 James Gumble,
- 14 T. M. Hibbards,
- 15 William H. Kurtz,
- 16 Jas. X. McLannahan,
- 17 Andrew Parker,
- 18 G. L. Dawson,
- 19 J. H. Kuhns,
- 20 John Allison,
- 21 Thomas M. Howe,
- 22 J. W. Howe,
- 23 C. B. Curtis,
- 24 Alfred Gilmore.

OHIO.

- 1 David T. Disney,
- 2 I. D. Campbell,
- 3 Hiram Bea,
- 4 Benjamin Stanton,
- 5 Alfred P. Edgerton,
- 6 Frederick E. Green,
- 7 E. M. Ellsberry,
- 8 John L. Taylor,
- 9 Edson B. Old,
- 10 Charles Sweetser,
- 11 George H. Busby,
- 12 John Walsh,
- 13 James M. Gaylord,

* Seat contested by Wm. P. Foxenden, Whig.

Total 127.—Whigs in *Italics*, 52; Opposition in Roman 75. In the XXXIst Congress the above States were represented by 75 Whigs and 52 Opposition, showing a Whig loss of 25 Members.

Solomon Foot, whig, Vt., is the only change yet made in the Senate; 16 vacancies are to be filled.

- 14 Alexander Harper,
- 15 William F. Hunter,
- 16 John Johnson,
- 17 Joseph Cable,
- 18 David K. Carter,
- 19 Eben Newton,
- 20 Josh. R. Giddings, F. S.
- 21 N. S. Townshend, F. S.

NEW YORK.

- 1 John G. Floyd,
- 2 Obadiah Bonea,
- 3 Emanuel B. Hart,
- 4 J. H. Hobart Haso,
- 5 George Briggs,
- 6 James Brooks,
- 7 Abraham P. Stevens,
- 8 Gilbert Dean,
- 9 William Murray,
- 10 Morris Schoonmaker,
- 11 Josiah Sutherland,
- 12 David L. Seymour,
- 13 John L. Schoolcraft,
- 14 John H. Boyd,
- 15 Joseph Russell,
- 16 John Wells,
- 17 Alexander H. Buell,
- 18 Preston King,
- 19 Willard Ives,
- 20 Timothy Jenkins,
- 21 William W. Saow,
- 22 Henry Bennett,
- 23 Leander Babcock,
- 24 Daniel T. Jones,
- 25 Thomas V. How, jr.
- 26 H. S. Walbridge,
- 27 William A. Sackett,
- 28 A. M. Schermerhorn,
- 29 Jeremiah Haysford,
- 30 Reuben Robie,
- 31 Frederick S. Martin,
- 32 S. G. Hases,
- 33 Aug. P. Hancock,
- 34 Lorenzo Harross.

WISCONSIN.

- 1 Charles Durkee, Ind.
- 2 Ben C. Eastman,
- 3 James D. Doty, Ind.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 Nathan T. Stratton,
- 2 Charles Skelton,
- 3 Isaac Wildrick,
- 4 George H. Brown,
- 5 R. M. Price,

MICHIGAN.

- 1 Eben'r J. Pennington,
- 2 C. E. Stuart,
- 3 James L. Conger.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 William Appleton,
- 2 Horace Mann, F. S.
- 3 Orin Fowler.

In the other seven districts, no choice.

DELAWARE.

- G. R. Riddle.

ILLINOIS.

- 1 William H. Bissell,
- 2 Willis Allen,
- 3 Orlando B. Ficklin,
- 4 Richard S. Molony,
- 5 Wm. A. Richardson,
- 6 Thompson Campbell,
- 7 Richard Yates.

Total 127.—Whigs in *Italics*, 52; Opposition in Roman 75. In the XXXIst Congress the above States were represented by 75 Whigs and 52 Opposition, showing a Whig loss of 25 Members.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. FILLMORE was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 7th, 1800, and is accordingly now nearly 50 years old. His father was a farmer in very limited circumstances. The family removed to Aurora, Erie county, in 1819, where the father still carries on a farm of moderate dimensions; the writer hereof has often passed the modest house where reside the family of the President, in a style not more pretending than is common to thriving farmers of that prosperous district. The narrow means of the father did not permit the bestowal on the son of any other than a most limited common-school education. When 15 years old, he was set to learn the trade of a clothier at which he worked for four years, improving all his spare time in reading books from a little library in the village where he lived. At the age of 19 he made the acquaintance of Judge Wood of Cayuga county, who detected the latent talents of the young man, and induced him to study law, for which he generously furnished the means. Mr. Fillmore remained in Judge Wood's office above two years, studying with that industry and perseverance which have distinguished him through life: during this time he also taught school in the Winter months in order himself to provide for his expenses as far as possible. In 1822 he entered a law office at Buffalo and passed a year studying and teaching, when he was admitted to the bar and removed to Aurora to commence the practice of his profession. In 1826 he married Abigail, the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers: she now presides at the White House. Several years were now mainly employed by Mr. Fillmore in diligent judicial studies, and in the limited legal practice of a country town. In 1829 he was elected to the Assembly of New York and for three years (during which time he removed his residence to Buffalo) held a seat in that body. Here he was remarkable for constant devotion to and unwearied industry in his duties. He took a prominent and influential part in the enactment of the law abolishing imprison-

ment for debt. In 1832 he was elected to the XXIIIrd Congress and served creditably. In the Fall of 1836 he was again returned to the same office and acted as a Member of the Committee of Elections in the famous New-Jersey 'Broad-Seal' case, and in that capacity established his reputation in the House. He was re-elected to the next Congress, and now assumed the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In the duties of this post at a trying crisis, he manifested the industry, dignity of bearing, efficient practical talent, and ability to secure the confidence of his colleagues, which had before distinguished him. His public reputation perhaps rests more upon the manner in which he filled this post in the XXVIIth Congress than on any other portion of his career.

After this, resisting the importunities of his friends and the Whig Convention of his District, Mr. Fillmore returned at Buffalo to the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was run by the Whigs of New York for Governor, and was beaten by Silas Wright, at the same time that the so-called Liberty party threw the vote of the State for Polk, Texas, the Mexican War, and the Extension of Slavery. In 1847 he was elected Controller of the State, and removed to Albany to discharge the duties of that office, which he held till February, 1849, when he resigned it, prior to his induction into the Vice-Presidency, to which post he had been elevated by the Presidential election of 1848. On the death of Gen. Taylor in July last, Mr. Fillmore became President. He appointed a new Cabinet with Daniel Webster at its head, and varied so far from the course pursued by Gen. Taylor as to throw the influence of the Administration in favor of the Compromise measures before Congress. At the same time he rebuked with firmness and decision the threats made by Texas against New Mexico. His course has been governed by an earnest desire to conciliate the warring sections and restore harmony to the Union.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

EUROPE.

States.	Form of Govern't.	Capital.	Sovereign.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Great Britain.....	Lim. mon.	London.	Victoria, Queen.....	116,700.	27,019,565
Denmark.....	Abs. mon.	Copenhagen.	Frederic VII., King.....	59,762.	2,239,077
Russia.....	Abs. mon.	St. Petersburg.	Nicholas I., Emperor.....	2,041,869.	60,903,366
Holland, or Ne'dr's.....	Lim. mon.	Ha'gue.	William III., King.....	13,890.	3,236,741
Belgium.....	Lim. mon.	Brussels.	Leopold, King.....	12,569.	4,335,319
Prussia.....	Lim. mon.	Berlin.	Frederic William IV., King.....	106,302.	16,330,186
Saxony.....	Lim. mon.	Dresden.	Frederic Augustus, King.....	5,705.	1,836,453
Hanover.....	Lim. mon.	Hanover.	Ernst Augustus, King.....	14,600.	1,773,711
Baden.....	Lim. sov.	Carlsruhe.	Leopold, Grand Duke.....	5,712.	1,349,930
Hesse-Cassel.....	Lim. sov.	Cassel.	Frederic William, Elector.....	4,336.	751,590
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Lim. sov.	Mentz.	Louis III., Grand Duke.....	3,198.	852,679
Wurtemberg.....	Lim. mon.	Stuttgart.	William, King.....	7,569.	1,743,827
Bavaria.....	Lim. mon.	Munich.	Maximilian II., King.....	26,435.	4,504,874
Austria.....	Con. mon.	Vienna.	Francis Joseph I., Emperor.....	255,226.	35,879,152
France.....	Republic.	Paris.	O. L. N. Bonaparte, President.....	202,125.	35,401,761
Spain.....	Lim. mon.	Madrid.	Isabella II., Queen.....	176,400.	12,380,841
Portugal.....	Lim. mon.	Lisbon.	Maria II., Queen.....	34,500.	3,412,500
Sardinia.....	Con. mon.	Turin.	Victor Emanuel, King.....	29,530.	4,650,369
Tuscany.....	Lim. mon.	Florence.	Leopold II., Grand Duke.....	8,712.	1,706,855
Sweden and }.....	Lim. mon.	Stockholm.	Oscar I., King.....	170,715.	5,138,884
Norway }.....	Christiana.	Christiana.	Pius IX., Pope.....	131,725.	1,167,786
States of the Church.....	Sacerdotal.	Rome.	Pius IX., Pope.....	17,048.	2,908,115
Two Sicilies.....	Lim. mon.	Naples.	Ferdinand II., King.....	41,521.	8,423,316
Greece.....	Lim. mon.	Athens.	Otho, King.....	10,206.	637,700
Turkey.....	Abs. mon.	Constantinople.	Abdul Medjid, Sultan.....	183,100.	9,515,000

NORTH AMERICA.

U. States of America.....	Republic.	Washington.	Millard Fillmore, President.....	3,360,873.	24,000,000
U. States of Mexico.....	Republic.	Mexico.	Mmanuel Arista, President.....	1,100,000.	7,200,000
Danish America.....	Province.	Reikhavik.	.....	380,000.	65,000
Russian America.....	Province.	N. Archangel.	.....	384,000.	6,000
Canada West.....	Br. Prov.	Toronto.	{ Lord Elgin, Governor General } { of British North America }.....	147,000.	723,077
Canada East.....	Br. Prov.	.....	.....	206,690.	768,334
New Brunswick.....	Br. Prov.	Frederickton.	Sir E. W. Head, Lt. Governor.....	27,700.	220,000
Nova Scotia.....	Br. Prov.	Halifax.	Sir John Harvey, Lt. Governor.....	18,630.	278,905
Pt. Edward's Island.....	Br. Prov.	Charlottetown.	Sir D. Campbell, Lt. Governor.....	3,124.	62,678
Newfoundland.....	Br. Prov.	St. John's.	Sir J. G. Le Marchant, Lt. Gov.....	87,000.	91,264
Guatemala.....	Republic.	N. Guatemala.	Mariano Paredes, President.....	28,000.	935,000
San Salvador.....	Republic.	San Salvador.	Doroteo Vasconcelos, President.....	7,000.	363,000
Nicaragua.....	Republic.	Leona.	Norbuto Ramirez, President.....	40,000.	400,000
Costa Rica.....	Republic.	Chiriquo.	Signor Mora, President.....	23,000.	198,000
Honduras.....	Republic.	Comizimula.	Juan Leado, President.....	81,000.	308,000
Balize.....	Province.	Balize.	C. St. John Francourt, Governor.....	62,710.	3,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela.....	Republic.	Caracas.	José G. Monagas, President.....	1,150,000.	1,000,000
New Granada.....	Republic.	S. Fe de Bogotá.	José Hilario Lopez, President.....	380,000.	1,687,000
Ecuador.....	Republic.	Quito.	General Ascasubi, President.....	325,000.	600,000
Bolivia.....	Republic.	Chinquinaca.	General Belzu, President.....	518,000.	1,700,000
Peru.....	Republic.	Lima.	Ramon Castilla, President.....	524,000.	1,373,000
Chili.....	Republic.	Santiago.	Manuel Bolivian, President.....	141,000.	1,200,000
Argentine Republic.....	Republic.	Buenos Ayres.	Juan M. Rosas, Governor.....	726,000.	675,000
Uruguay.....	Republic.	Montevideo.	Joaquin Suarez, President.....	120,000.	140,000
Paraguay.....	Republic.	Accion.	Lopez, Dictator.....	74,000.	250,000
Brazil.....	Empire.	Rio Janeiro.	Pedro II., Emperor.....	2,300,000.	7,500,000
British Guiana.....	Province.	Georgetown.	Barklay, Governor.....	76,000.	96,500
Dutch Guiana.....	Province.	Paramaribo.	..... Governor General.....	38,500.	6,500
French Guiana.....	Province.	Cayenne.	M. de Mestre, Governor.....	21,648.	18,000

WEST INDIES.

Cuba.....	Sp. Prov.	Havana.	José Concha, Capt. General.....	43,380.	1,315,796
Porto Rico.....	Sp. Prov.	San Juan.	J. Pazueta, Capt. General.....	3,865.	359,086
Hayti, St. Domingo.....	Empire.	Cape Haytien.	Faustian I., Emperor.....	11,000.	700,000
Dominica, do.....	Republic.	San Domingo.	Buenaventura Baez, President.....	15,000.	200,000
Jamaica.....	Br. Prov.	Spanish Town.	Sir Charles Grey, Gov. General.....	5,468.	360,000
Trinidad.....	Br. Prov.	P't of Espagne.	Lord Harris, Governor.....	2,400.	47,000
Barbadoes.....	Br. Prov.	Bridgeton.	Sir William Colebrook, Governor.....	166.	115,000
Antigua.....	Br. Prov.	St. John's.	Higginson, Lt. Governor.....	168.	56,980
Guadeloupe.....	Fr. Prov.	Basseterre.	..... Governor.....	309.	135,000
Martinique.....	Fr. Prov.	Port Royal.	Bruat, Governor.....	290.	119,700
Carayua.....	Du. Prov.	Willelmstadt.	..... Governor.....	375.	14,000
Santa Cruz, &c.....	Dan. Prov.	ChristinStadt.	Oxholm, Governor.....	200.	44,000
Granada.....	Br. Prov.	St. George's.	Hamilton, Lt. Governor.....	155.	49,000
Bahamas.....	Br. Prov.	Nassau.	..... Governor.....	4,440.	20,000
Bermuda Is.....	Br. Prov.	Hamilton.	Sir Charles Elliott, Lt. Governor.....	47.	14,000

CONGRESS IN 1850.

THE First Session of the XXXIst Congress, which commenced Nov. 3d, 1849, and closed Sept. 30th, 1850, was one of the longest and most exciting ever held. Its ten months' duration was in good part devoted to speech-making—nearly the first month having been consumed by the House in ineffectual ballots for a Speaker. The Opposition had a small plurality in the House, with a very decided majority in the Senate; but the number of 'Free-Soil Democrats,' who could not vote for a Speaker so thoroughly adverse as Mr. Cobb to their views of Slavery Extension, rendered the result doubtful, and would have secured the reelection of Mr. Winthrop but for the defection of Messrs. A. H. Stephens, Toombs, and Owen, of Ga., Morton of Va., and Cabell of Fla., who refused to vote with their party on Speaker without a distinct committal against the Wilmot Proviso. This could not be conceded, so Mr. Winthrop was steadily voted against by several Pro-Slavery Whigs on one side, and Anti-Slavery men elected by Whig votes on the other, while Mr. Cobb lost votes on one side only. Several other candidates were tried on either side with like success, though one (Mr. W. J. Brown of Ia.) came very near an election, having succeeded in uniting both wings of the Opposition upon himself, by satisfactory private assurances on the Slavery Question. The fact that such cross-eyed assurances had been given became public barely in time to prevent his election. Finally, the House decided to try a plurality vote, agreeing that the highest candidate at the next ballot should be thereupon elected; and on this vote Howell Cobb of Georgia had 102 votes, Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts 100, and there were some fifteen scattering. — HOWELL COBB was thereupon declared Speaker by a resolution moved by Edward Stanly (Whig) of North Carolina. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL (Whig) of Tennessee was, after a tedious struggle, reelected Clerk, but he soon died, and RICHARD M. YOUNG of Ill. (once U. S. Senator) was chosen in his stead. Congress being fully organized, a protract-

ed, vehement struggle commenced with regard to the Organization of the New Territories, Admission of California, &c. General Taylor at an early day transmitted a Special Message, recommending in substance that California should be promptly admitted with the Constitution her people had framed and the boundaries they had designated, and that the Territories should be left under the Military Government which had been established upon their conquest, until such time as they should be entitled to and desirous of admission into the Union as States, when they should be received with whatever Republican institutions they might present. This plan made no provision for the settlement of the Boundary of Texas, which State claimed to include most of the People of New-Mexico and her entire territory east of the Rio Grande, within the former's limits and rightful jurisdiction. To this assumption the People of New-Mexico manifested the most determined and active hostility. Mr. Clay at an early day made a speech to the Senate, concurring in General Taylor's preference that each subject should be considered and decided by itself, but insisting that the Territories should be promptly organized under regular Territorial Governments, and the Texas Boundary settled. In the progress of the discussion, Mr. Clay waived his own preference of separate action, and assented to the combination of the Admission of California, the Organization of the Territories, and the adjustment of the Texas Boundary, all in one bill, which thence obtained the nickname of 'the Omnibus.' A grand Committee of Thirteen was raised, with Mr. Clay at its head, from which Committee the project known as 'the Omnibus' was in due season reported, and thenceforward contested with desperate resolution by all the strength and a good share of the weakness of the Senate. When the struggle was at the fiercest, General Taylor died, and it was supposed that his decease and the succession of Mr. Fillmore, who was esteemed moderately favorable to 'the Omnibus,' would secure its passage, but that expectation was

not realized. On the contrary, after various amendments had been proposed, and mainly rejected, though some of considerable importance were adopted, a motion to strike out all that part relating to the Boundary of Texas was carried, and the bill thus crippled was diamembered limb by limb, until nothing remained but the sections organizing Utah (the Mormon 'Deseret') as a separate Territory, which was passed and sent to the House.

However, the California admission, the New Mexico Territorial, and the Texas Boundary bills, all subsequently passed as independent propositions—the Texas Boundary bill giving the same amount (\$10,000,000) to Texas for relinquishing her claim to New-Mexico that 'the Omnibus' did, while it secured to Texas a larger and more desirable area than she would have had by that bill. The other bills were substantially the same as when included in the Omnibus. The Texas Boundary bill encountered a formidable resistance in the House—the most determined opponents and the most zealous champions of Slavery Extension uniting in that resistance—but it was carried through by a small majority, after two failures, by uniting with it the bill to organize New-Mexico as a Territory. This union was concurred in by the Senate, and all the bills became laws. Two additional bills, reported separately from the Senate's grand Compromise Committee, were likewise passed. One of them abolishes the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia, while the other (known as the Fugitive Slave bill) provides more summarily and rigorously for the recapture and return to their masters of all runaways from Slavery who shall have taken refuge in the Free States. (All these bills will be found in full or in substance in another part of this Almanac. They are the principal results of the Session of 1850, and will cause it long to be remembered.)

Toward the close of the Session, a strenuous effort, or series of efforts, was made for a revision of the existing Tariff, with a view to affording additional Protection to the most depressed branches of our National Industry, especially the production of Iron and of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics. The revision was defeated in the House by very close votes.

No attempt for it was made in the Senate. Cheap Postage, Mileage Reform, and several other desirable changes, were attempted, but failed for want of time or want of favor. But a strenuous attempt to break up the system of executing the Printing of Congress by Contract was resisted and defeated in the House, much to the relief of the Treasury; and a Provision was fastened to the Naval Appropriation bill prescribing that Flogging in the Navy should henceforth be abolished. This proviso is now the law of the land, and likely to remain so. Attempts to engraft the principle of Free Grants of Public Lands to Actual Settlers on our Land System were made, but strongly voted down. The Session, which had been unusually excited and stormy, closed calmly and quietly.

— The Second Session of the same Congress opened a few days before this Almanac was prepared for the press. The Annual Message of President FILLMORE was transmitted on the day of meeting (instead of the day after, as is usual), and appears to have been received with general favor, though many dissent from its emphatic support of the Compromise measures, and the expressed determination of the President to uphold and execute the Fugitive Slave Law. Its brevity, lack of pretense, and clearness of statement, are generally recognized and commended. The Reports from the several Executive Departments give a favorable impression of the capacity and fitness of the authors. Postmaster-General HALL's recommendation of lower Rates of Postage (three cents for letters if prepaid, five cents if unpaid, to any point this side of the Rocky Mountains) is hailed with general and lively approbation. The Report (from the Treasury Department) of Secretary CORWIN, showing the imperative necessity of a change from Ad-Valorem to Specific Duties, and vindicating the policy of a more systematic and efficient Protection to our National Industry, is also warmly commended. The Reports of Secretaries STUART, GRAHAM, and CONRAD, are all creditable to their authors, and ought to exert a beneficent influence on the legislation of the Session. As yet all seems calm in the Capitol, and there is a prospect of a quiet and useful Session. May that hope be realized!

IMPORTANT ACTS,

Passed at the First Session of the XXXIst Congress, which commenced December 3, 1849, and closed September 30, 1850.

Admission of California.

AN ACT

For the admission of the State of California into the Union.

Whereas, the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States, by message, dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law, and do no act, whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of the same, shall be impaired or questioned; and they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and for ever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

The Texas Boundary.

AN ACT

Proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her Northern and Western Boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all Territory claimed by her exterior to said Boundaries, and of all her Claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State in an act passed by the general assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided*, That said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point

at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte; and thence with the channel of said river to the gulf of Mexico.

Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claims to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries, which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, customhouses, customhouse revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claims to territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the general assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement.

Provided also, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State, holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file, at the treasury of the United States, releases of all claims against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates in such form as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury and approved by the President of the United States.

Organization of New Mexico.

A bill proposing the organization of New Mexico as a Territory of the United States, which had passed the Senate separately, was fastened to the above boundary bill in the House, and thus, after two defeats, finally carried through (Sept. 6th) by a vote of 108 to 98. The Senate concurred in the conjunction, and the double bill became a law. The following are the more material provisions of the New Mexico end of the Texas bill:

The second section of this act enacts that all that portion of territory of the United States, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a point in the Colorado river where the boundary line of the republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north

latitude; thence eastward with said degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west with the said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with the said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of New Mexico: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State: *Provided further*, That when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

The eighteenth section enacts that the provisions of this act be suspended until the boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted; and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring this act to be in full force and operation, and shall proceed to appoint the officers herein provided to be appointed for the said Territory.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

Organization of Utah.

AN ACT

To establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

[The act proceeds to provide for the appointment of a territorial governor, secretary, marshal, judges, &c., &c., and for the election of a council of thirteen and a house of representatives of twenty-six members; also for a delegate in Congress. All recognized citizens to be voters.]

The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and one thousand dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief-justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive each three dollars per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty

miles' travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the funds of other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

SECT. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

[We have omitted several matter-of-course provisions.]

United States Laws and Judicial System for California.

AN ACT

To provide for extending the Laws and the Judicial System of the United States to the State of California

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California as elsewhere within the United States.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State shall compose two districts, to be called the northern and southern districts of California, divided by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude. And for the purpose of trying all issues of fact triable by a jury in said districts, a district court shall be held in said districts, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the district to which he is appointed, and be called a district judge, and shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the southern district of New York; the said judge shall appoint a clerk at the place at which a court is holden within the district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services they may perform, for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York; and thereafter shall receive only the fees allowed to the clerk of the said southern district of New York, and may appoint a deputy.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of the districts of California shall hold extra sessions at any time when the public interest may in their opinion require the same.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the northern district of California shall hold two regular sessions annually at San Francisco, and one regular session annually at San José, Sacramento, and Stockton, at the times following, to wit: at San Francisco, on the first Mondays of December and June; at San José, on the first Monday in April; at Sacramento, on the first Monday in September; and at Stockton, on the second Monday in October.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the southern district of California shall hold one regular session annually at the following places, to wit: at Monterey, on the first Monday in June; and at Los Angeles, on the second Monday in December.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted,* And should the judges of either of the said district courts fail to attend at the time and place of holding any one of the regular terms of the court for either of said districts before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next regular term thereof: *Provided,* That whenever the judge of either of said courts, from any cause, shall fail to hold a regular term of said courts, it shall be his duty, if, in his opinion, the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court at such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said district the same length of time; and at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts of every nature and description whatsoever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of said court.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge of the northern district aforesaid an annual compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars, and to the judge of the southern district aforesaid an annual compensation of twenty-eight hundred dollars, to commence from the date of their appointments respectively.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in each of said districts a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his fees of office, which, for the first four years after the passage of this act, shall be double those of the southern district of New York; and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the same fees as the attorney of the said southern district of New York, and a salary of five hundred dollars annually as a full compensation for all extra services.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That a marshal shall be appointed in each of said districts, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to receive for the first four years after the passage of this act double the amount of fees which are prescribed to marshals in the southern district of New York, and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the fees of the marshal of the said southern district of New York, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of five hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services; and the said marshal shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as the duties of his office shall require.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States with which the southern district court of New York has been invested, the said courts be, and hereby are, invested respectively, within the limits of its district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and powers in all civil cases now exercised by the circuit courts of the United States, and that in all cases where said courts shall exercise such jurisdiction, appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of said courts, to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the circuit courts.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all civil causes now pending in any of the courts of California, the jurisdiction of which may properly belong to the courts of the United States herein established, shall be removed to the said United States courts, either by writ of certiorari, or by a transfer of the original papers with an exemplification from the record or docket entry, under the seal of the court from which they shall be removed,

for which exemplification the clerk of said court shall receive the same fees as may be allowed by law for similar services to be paid by the party applying for such transfer; and in case of a final determination of the cause in favor of the party paying for such record, he shall be entitled to tax the expense thereof as other costs are taxable, against the party failing in said suit; and all cases, and so forth, removed, shall take rank on the dockets and lists of cases of said United States courts according to priority of date, and be proceeded in as cases originally brought in said courts.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

AN ACT

To amend, and supplementarily to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters," approved February 12, 1793.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been or may hereafter be appointed commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any of the United States may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil cases, which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States shall possess all the powers and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when so them directed; and should any marshal or deputy

marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or while at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District, whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose, and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate

setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due, to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages, to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent, or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as

aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession, before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for the transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants to fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified, and proved to be owing

service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs competent in law.

Approved, September 18, 1850.

Suppression of the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia.

AN ACT

To suppress the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January, 1851, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place, to be sold as merchandise. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said District as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act.

Approved, September 20, 1850.

Surveyor-General of Oregon.—Grants of Land to Settlers.

In September, 1850, Congress passed an act to create the office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and provide for the survey and to make donations of land to settlers in that Territory. The bill provides that the Surveyor-General shall possess essentially the same power and perform the same duties of the Surveyor of the United States northwest of the Ohio. His annual salary is fixed at two thousand five hundred dollars. The 4th section of the bill provides as follows:—

That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every settler or occupant of the public lands, American half-breed Indians included above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration according to law, of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall

become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right; and the Surveyor-General shall designate the part ensuing to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late provisional government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children or heirs of the deceased shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except where the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by testament duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon: *Provided*, That no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by this act, until he shall produce to the Surveyor-General of Oregon record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs at law, or pass to his devisees, to whom, as the case may be, the patent shall issue: *Provided, further*, That in all cases provided for in this section, the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: *Provided, further*, That all future contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void: *Provided further, however*, That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming rights under the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but merely to secure them the election, and confine them to a single grant of land.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, emigrating to and settling in said Territory between the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and to all white male American citizens, not hereinbefore provided for, becoming one-and-twenty years of age, in said Territory, and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall in other respects comply with the foregoing section and the provisions of this law, there shall be, and hereby is, granted the quantity of one-quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres of land, if a single man; or if married, or if he shall become married within one year from the time of arriving in said Territory, or within one year after becoming twenty-one years of age as aforesaid, then the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres, one half to the husband and the other half to the wife in her own right to be designated by the Surveyor-General as aforesaid: *Provided, always*, That no person shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory in his or her own right: *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That within three months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement commenced, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor-General to be appointed under this act, of the precise tract or tracts

claimed by them respectively under this law, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form; and where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practicable by legal subdivisions; but where that can not be done it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor-General to survey and mark each claim with the boundaries as claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant; the charge for the same in such case not to exceed the price paid for surveying the public lands.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That within twelve months after the surveys have been made, or, where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement; and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late provisional government or not, shall prove in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act; and upon such proof being made, the Surveyor-General, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the death of any settler before the expiration of the four years' continued possession required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act shall descend to the heirs at law of such settler, including the widow, where one is left, in equal parts: and proof of compliance with the conditions of this act up to the time of the death of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them to the patent.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six, shall be valid or allowed if the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same; nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof, or to any other land reserved for governmental purposes, unless the residence and cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes.

Section 10 grants two townships of land to Oregon to aid in the establishment of a University in that Territory. Section 11 provides that the tract of land known as the "Oregon City Claim," with certain reservations, shall also be devoted to the establishment and endowment of a University.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons claiming land under any of the provisions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to the first of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, shall first make affidavit before the Surveyor-General, who is hereby authorized to administer all such oaths or affirmations, or before some other competent officer, that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation; that they are not acting directly or indirectly as agent for, or in the employment of others in making such claims; and that they have made no sale or transfer, or any arrangement or agreement for any sale, transfer, or alienation of the same, or by which the said land shall inure to the benefit of any other person.

Section 13 provides that all questions arising under this act shall be adjudged by the Surveyor-

General, as preliminary to a final decision according to law.

Section 14 enacts that no mineral lands, nor lands reserved for salines, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act; and that such portions of the public lands as may be designated under the authority of the President of the United States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other useful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operation of this act.

Approved, September 27, 1850.

Free Grants of Public Lands to Actual Settlers.

The following additional sections were moved by Mr. WALKER, of Wisconsin, as an amendment to the Oregon Land Bill, and rejected—only Messrs. Dodge and Walker, of Wisconsin, and Seward of New York, voting in their favor. They embody the first principle of *Land Reform*, which is destined to exert a powerful influence on the future action and welfare of our people:

SECT. —. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the public lands of the United States, not reserved for forts, arsenals, dock-yards, navy-yards, or other useful buildings, or special purposes, or appropriated for other special uses, except such as are known to contain mines of the precious or gross metals, or precious stones, be and the same are hereby ceded and granted to the several and respective States in which the same do lie: *Provided, however*, That none of the said lands shall vest in either of the said States until the Legislature thereof shall provide by law and enact the following provisions and stipulations, to operate, and be deemed and taken as a solemn and inviolable compact between such State and the Government of the United States, to wit:—

First, That such State will grant and convey the land, so ceded to it, to actual occupants only, of the land to be conveyed, in a quantity to each occupant, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or a quarter section, as near as may be, for the cost of survey, transfer, and procuring monuments of title merely, not exceeding, in each case, the sum of five dollars; such occupant, in every case, to be a citizen of the United States, or a person who has declared his or her intention to become such, according to the laws of the United States, the head of a family, or having reached the age of twenty-one years; and in each case a person who is not the owner of other land in the United States, the quantity of which, together with that to be granted, would exceed one hundred and sixty acres or less, as the quantity may be limited by such State.

Second, That the land so to be granted to any such occupant shall be and remain forever exempt from forced sales, extent, or levy, on execution or decree, from or by any court of law or equity.

Third, That any such grantee, his heirs, devisees, or grantees, shall be forever prohibited from alienating or conveying the land, or any part thereof, so to him granted, to any person or corporation which owns or would thereby become the owner of more land than the quantity limited by such State as aforesaid; and if a married man, without the voluntary consent of the wife given in the deed of conveyance.

Fourth, That such State will require the occupancy aforesaid to be manifested by an actual residence upon, and cultivation of, a part of the land to be conveyed, for at least one year previous to any conveyance to such occupant, which residence

and cultivation, with the other requisites of a grantee as aforesaid, shall be proved, by the oath or affirmation of two credible witnesses, before conveyance.

Fifth, That such State will reserve one section for school and one section for village purposes, as near as may be to the centre of each township; the section so reserved for village purposes to be laid out into building lots, parks, and public grounds, the building lots to be granted to actual occupants only, not exceeding one lot to each, in the same manner and on the same conditions as the agricultural lands are to be granted: *Provided*, That the same individual shall in no case receive a grant of both a village lot and agricultural land: *And provided, also*, That if there shall be important water-power in any township, the reservation of one section for village purposes may be so made as to embrace such water-power, and such water-power may be so improved for the use of such village and neighborhood, as the State may decree or direct.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as practicable after the President shall have been officially notified that any or either of the said States has made the provisions and stipulations aforesaid, it shall be his duty to cause to be made out, and properly certified, copies of all treaties, maps, plats, records, surveys, and notes, or other monuments or evidences of title to the land in such States, and to forward the same to the marshal of the proper State, whose duty it shall be to deliver the same to the Governor of such State, upon receiving, for the use of the United States, the cost of transcribing and making such copies, and the transmission thereof as aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the delivery of such copies as aforesaid, all acts of Congress inconsistent with or repugnant to this act shall stand and be repealed; and all right, title, and interest of the United States, to and in the said lands shall cease, and the same shall vest in such State.

The Bounty Land Bill.

AN ACT

Granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment, in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, or in any of the Indian wars since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: *Provided*, That whenever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service before the expiration of his period of service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said lands, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or

corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service, and the person so detained in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such term.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the department of the interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs-at-law, at any land-office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the general land-office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and enure to the benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs: *Provided*, She is unmarried at the date of her application: *Provided further*, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land-office.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: *Provided*, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land-office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the general land-office for that purpose, in such State and land-district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field-notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office; and upon the location being made, as aforesaid, the secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: *And provided further*, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act; and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

Instructions for obtaining Warrants.

THE following are the instructions and forms to be observed by persons applying to the pension-office for bounty land, under the act of September 28, 1850, entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according to the following forms, as the nature of the case will admit.

Such declaration and all affidavits must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the same.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath, must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. *Such certificate must accompany every case.*

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper, is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

The third section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus, the right to locate not being given to an assignee, the department may well say that no assignments made prior to location will be recognised.

The fourth section declares all sales, &c., going to affect the title to any land, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares that the land located shall not be charged with or subject to any debt or claim "incurred prior to the issuing of the patent." It thus appears clear that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier or his heirs should continue free from every kind of encumbrance until after the issue of the patent, and thus relieve the department from all the evils growing out of conflicting claims under alleged assignments.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. After that purpose is effected, it is of course competent for the grantee to dispose of it as he may think proper.

Form of a Declaration to be made by the surviving Officer or Soldier.

State of _____, county of _____, ss.—On this _____ day of _____, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and _____, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace [or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes], within and for the county and State aforesaid, _____, aged _____ years, a resident of _____, in the State of _____, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical _____ who was a _____ in the company _____ commanded by Captain _____ in the _____ regiment of _____, commanded by _____, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve [or other war embraced in said act, describing what war]; that he enlisted [or volunteered, or was drafted] at _____

* If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must be varied according to the facts of the case.

on or about the —, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, and was honorably discharged at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented,* or by the muster-rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[Signature of the claimant.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said — to be the identical man who I served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.—[Signature of the magistrate or other officer.]

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Widow of a deceased Officer or Soldier.

State of —, county of —, ss.—On this — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and —, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace [or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes], within and for the county and State aforesaid, —, aged — years, a resident of —, in the State of —, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of —, deceased, who was a — in the company commanded by Captain —, in the — regiment of —, commanded by —, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve [or other war, as the case may be]; that her said husband enlisted [or volunteered or was drafted] at —, on or about the — day of —, A. D. —, for the term of —, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, and was honorably discharged at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented.]

* If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in italics will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration, so as to set forth the facts of the case.

† The notes to the preceding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases, it will perhaps be impossible for the widow to state the facts, in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such case, she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be inadvisable for her to state the company and regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in battle, that fact must be set forth in the declaration.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the marriage and of the husband's death. If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record should be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, but a private or family record, such family record, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case, other evidence, such as the testimony of persons who knew the parties in the lifetime of the husband, and knew them to live together as husband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

In no case, however, will the mere statement of witnesses, that the claimant is the widow of the deceased, be taken as evidence of the marriage; but the witnesses must state the facts and circumstances from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the deceased.

A certificate from the clergymen or magistrates who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence, unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriages.

She further states that she was married to the said — in —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, by one —, a —, and that her name before her said marriage was —; that her said husband died at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[Claimant's signature.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. [Officer's signature.]

Applications by Minor Children.

If any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act, if living, has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority, at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case, the guardian of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing forms as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the name or names, and exact age or ages of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the father's death, that no widow survives him; of the ages of the minor children; of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian. If there is any family record, showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it.

Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the "Commissioner of Pensions" direct. Their transmission through the Department of the Interior proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay, and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid. Whenever new questions arise under the law, the decision of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to the following points, it may be well to state:

1. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.
2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.
3. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 23d of September, 1838.
4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which these several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

United States Census and Apportionment.

THE eleventh act passed by Congress at its late session, was one providing for the taking of the seventh census of the United States, in which, on motion of Mr. VINTON of Ohio, the following important provisions of a general and permanent character were incorporated:—

SECT. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That if no law be passed providing for the taking of the eighth, or any subsequent census of the United States, on or before the first day of January of any year, when, by the Constitution of the United States, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That from after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and thirty members, to be apportioned among the several States in the manner directed in the next section of this act.

SECT. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as next and each subsequent enumeration of the citizens of the several States directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, by first to the whole number of free persons in all States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, and fifths of all other persons; which aggregate population he shall divide by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, if any such sum to remain, shall be the ratio, or rule of apportionment of representatives among the several States under such enumeration: and the said Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall then proceed, in the same manner, to ascertain the representative population of each State, and to divide the whole number of the representative population of each State, by the ratio already determined by the above directed; and the product of this division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the then last enumeration: *Provided*, That the loss in the number of representatives caused by the fractions remaining in the several States, on the division of the population of each, shall be compensated for by assigning to any State having the largest fractions, one additional member each for its fraction as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives two hundred and thirty-three: *And provided*, That if after the apportionment of the representatives under the next, or any subsequent census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives apportioned to such new State or States, shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein limited; which excess of representatives two hundred and thirty-three shall only count until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

SECT. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Department of the Interior shall have apportioned the representatives in the manner above directed among the several States under the next, or subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, he shall, as soon as practicable, send and transmit under the seal of his office, to the House of Representatives, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State

under the then last enumeration; and shall likewise make out and transmit without delay to the executive of each State, a certificate under his seal of office, of the number of members apportioned to such State, under such last enumeration.

Approved, May 23, 1850.

Recording the Sale or mortgage of Vessels.

AN ACT

To provide for recording the conveyances of vessels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any vessel or part of any vessel of the United States, shall be valid against any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heirs, and devisees, and persons having actual notice thereof; unless such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation or conveyance be recorded in the office of the collector of customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled: *Provided*, That the lien by bottomry on any vessel created during her voyage, by a loan of money or materials, necessary to repair or enable such vessel to prosecute a voyage, shall not lose its priority or be in any way affected by the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall record all such bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances, and, also, all certificates for discharging and cancelling any such conveyances, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, in the order of their reception; noting in said book or books, and also on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, the time when the same was received, and shall certify to the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, or certificate of discharge or cancellation, the number of the book and page where recorded; and shall receive, for so recording such instrument of conveyance, or certificate of discharge, fifty cents.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such records, inserting alphabetically the names of the vendor or mortgagor, and of the vendee or mortgagee, and shall permit such index and books of records to be inspected during office hours, under such reasonable regulations as they may establish, and shall, when required, furnish to any person a certificate setting forth the names of the owners of any vessel registered or enrolled, the parts or proportions owned by each (if inserted in the register or enrollment), and also, the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance upon such vessel, recorded since the issuing of the last register or enrollment, viz., the date, amount of such incumbrance, and from and to whom or in whose favor made; the collector shall receive for each such certificate one dollar.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall furnish certified copies of such records, on the receipt of fifty cents for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other conveyance.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, or agent of the owner of any vessel of the United States, applying to the collector of the customs for a register or enrollment of a vessel, shall in addition to the oath now prescribed by law, set forth in the oath of ownership, the part or proportion of such vessel belonging to each owner, and the same shall be inserted in the register or enrollment; and all bills of sale of vessels registered or enrolled shall set forth the part of the vessel owned by each person selling, and the part conveyed to each person purchasing.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the twelfth clause or section of the act entitled, "An act in ad-

on or about the —, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, and was honorably discharged at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented,* or by the muster-rolls of said company.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[Signature of the claimant.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said — to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.—[Signature of the magistrate or other officer.]

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Widow of a deceased Officer or Soldier.

State of —, county of —, ss.—On this — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and —, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace [or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes], within and for the county and State aforesaid, —, aged — years, a resident of —, in the State of —, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that she is the widow of —, deceased, who was a — in the company commanded by Captain —, in the — regiment of —, commanded by —, in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve [or other war, as the case may be]; that her said husband enlisted [or volunteered or was drafted] at —, on or about the — day of —, A. D. —, for the term of —, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of —, and was honorably discharged at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, as will appear by his original certificate of discharge herewith presented.†

* If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in *italic* will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disability, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, he must vary his declaration, so as to set forth the facts of the case.

† The notes to the preceding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases, it will perhaps be impossible for the widow to state the facts, in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such case, she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be *intolerable* for her to state the company and regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in battle, that fact must be set forth in the declaration.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the marriage and of the husband's death. If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record should be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, but a private or family record, such family record, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case, other evidence, such as the testimony of persons who knew the parties in the lifetime of the husband, and knew them to live together as husband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

In no case, however, will the mere statement of witnesses, that the claimant is the widow of the deceased, be taken as evidence of the marriage; but the witnesses must state the facts and circumstances from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the deceased.

A certificate from the clergyman or magistrate who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence, unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriages.

She further states that she was married to the said — in —, on the — day of — A. D. —, by one —, a —, and that her name before her said marriage was —; that her said husband died at —, on the — day of —, A. D. —, and that she is still a widow.

She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty.

[Claimant's signature.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. — [Officer's signature.]

Applications by Minor Children.

If any officer or soldier who would be entitled to bounty land under said act, if living, has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority, at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if living.

In such case, the guardian of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing forms as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death; the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the name or names, and exact age or ages of his surviving minor child or children.

This declaration must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the father's death, that no widow survives him; of the ages of the minor children; of his own appointment, by competent authority, as guardian. If there is any family record, showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuineness of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it.

Applicants for bounty land, or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the "Commissioner of Pensions" direct. Their transmission through the Department of the Interior proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo only creates delay, and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid. Whenever new questions arise under the law, the decision of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to the following points, it may be well to state:

1. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.
2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act enures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.
3. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September, 1850.
4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

United States Census and Apportionment.

THE eleventh act passed by Congress at its late session, was one providing for the taking of the seventh census of the United States, in which, on motion of Mr. VINTON of Ohio, the following important provisions of a general and permanent character were incorporated:—

SECT. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That if no other law be passed providing for the taking of the eighth, or any subsequent census of the United States, on or before the first day of January of any year, when, by the Constitution of the United States, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and thirty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in the manner directed in the next section of this act.

SECT. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the next and each subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States; by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; which aggregate population he shall divide by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, if any such happen to remain, shall be the ratio, or rule of apportionment of representatives among the several States under such enumeration: and the said Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall then proceed, in the same manner, to ascertain the representative population of each State, and to divide the whole number of the representative population of each State, by the ratio already determined by him, as above directed; and the product of this last division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the then last enumeration: *Provided*, That the loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States, on the division of the population thereof, shall be compensated for by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions, one additional member each for its fraction as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives two hundred and thirty-three: *And provided also*, That if after the apportionment of the representatives under the next, or any subsequent census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives assigned to such new State or States, shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein above limited; which excess of representatives over two hundred and thirty-three shall only continue until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

SECT. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Department of the Interior shall have apportioned the representatives in the manner above directed among the several States under the next, or any subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, he shall, as soon as practicable, make out and transmit under the seal of his office, to the House of Representatives, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State

under the then last enumeration; and shall likewise make out and transmit without delay to the executive of each State, a certificate under his seal of office, of the number of members apportioned to such State, under such last enumeration.
Approved, May 23, 1850.

Recording the Sale or mortgage of Vessels.

AN ACT

To provide for recording the conveyances of vessels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any vessel or part of any vessel of the United States, shall be valid against any person other than the grantor or mortgagor, his heirs, and devisees, and persons having actual notice thereof; unless such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation or conveyance be recorded in the office of the collector of customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled: *Provided*, That the lien by bottomry on any vessel created during her voyage, by a loan of money or materials, necessary to repair or enable such vessel to prosecute a voyage, shall not lose its priority or be in any way affected by the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall record all such bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or conveyances, and, also, all certificates for discharging and cancelling any such conveyances, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, in the order of their reception; noting in said book or books, and also on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, the time when the same was received, and shall certify to the bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, or certificate of discharge or cancellation, the number of the book and page where recorded; and shall receive, for so recording such instrument of conveyance, or certificate of discharge, fifty cents.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such records, inserting alphabetically the names of the vendor or mortgagor, and of the vendee or mortgagee, and shall permit such index and books of records to be inspected during office hours, under such reasonable regulations as they may establish, and shall, when required, furnish to any person a certificate setting forth the names of the owners of any vessel registered or enrolled, the parts or proportions owned by each (if inserted in the register or enrollment), and also, the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance upon such vessel, recorded since the issuing of the last register or enrollment, viz., the date, amount of such incumbrance, and from and to whom or in whose favor made; the collector shall receive for each such certificate one dollar.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the customs shall furnish certified copies of such records on the receipt of fifty cents for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other conveyance.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, or agent of the owner of any vessel of the United States, applying to the collector of the customs for a register or enrollment of a vessel, shall in addition to the oath now proscribed by law, set forth in the oath of ownership, the part or proportion of such vessel belonging to each owner, and the same shall be inserted in the register or enrollment; and all bills of sale of vessels registered or enrolled shall set forth the part of the vessel owned by each person selling, and the part conveyed to each person purchasing.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the twelfth clause or section of the act entitled, "An act in ad-

dition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of consuls," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, be so amended as that all complaints in writing to the consuls or commercial agents as therein provided, that a vessel is unseaworthy, shall be signed by the first, or the second and third officers, and a majority of the crew, before the consul or commercial agent shall be authorized to notice such complaint, or proceed to appoint inspectors as therein provided.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, not being an owner, who shall on the high seas wilfully with intent to burn or destroy, set fire to any ship or other vessel, or otherwise attempt the destruction of such ship or other vessel, being the property of any citizen or citizens of the United States, or procure the same to be done, with the intent aforesaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment to hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than three years according to the aggravation of the offence.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of October next ensuing.

Approved July 29, 1850.

Chicago and Mobile Railroad.

AN ACT

Granting the right of way, and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois for the construction of a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and another via the town of Galena in said State, to Dubuque in the state of Iowa, with the right also, to take necessary materials of earth, stones, timber, &c., for the construction thereof: *Provided*, That the right of way shall not exceed one hundred feet on each side of the length thereof, and a copy of the survey of said road and branches made under the direction of the Legislature shall be forwarded to the proper local land offices respectively, and to the General Land Office at Washington city, within ninety days after the completion of the same.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in making the railroad and branches aforesaid, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road and branches is definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, sold any part of any section hereby granted, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Government of said State, to select subject to the approval aforesaid from the lands of the United States most contiguous to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands being equal in quantity to one half of six sections in width on each side of said road and branches, the State of Illinois shall have and hold to and for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road: *And further provided*, The construction of said road shall be commenced at its southern terminus, at or near the junction of the Ohio and

Mississippi rivers, and its northern terminus upon the Illinois and Michigan canal simultaneously, and continued from each of said points until completed, when said branch roads shall be constructed, according to the survey and location thereof: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be applied in the construction of said road and branches respectively, in quantities corresponding with the grant for each, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands reserved to the United States by the act entitled, "An act to grant a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven," be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said States shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid and no other; and the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said railroad shall not be completed within ten years, the said State of Illinois shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; and the title to the residue of said lands shall reinvest in the United States, to have and hold the same in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall at all times be transported on the said railroad under the direction of the Postoffice Department, at such price as the Congress may by law direct.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to aid in the continuation of said central railroad from the mouth of the Ohio river to the city of Mobile, all the rights, privileges, and liabilities heretofore conferred on the State of Illinois shall be granted to the States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from said city of Mobile to a point near the mouth of the Ohio river, and that public land of the United States, to the same extent in proportion to the length of the road, on the same terms, limitations, and restrictions in every respect, shall be and is hereby granted to said States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively.

Approved, September 20, 1850.

Reduction of the Price of Mineral Lands.

AN ACT

To reduce the minimum price of the Mineral Lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan, and the Chippewa district in Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan, and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin, shall be offered for public sale in the same manner, and be subject to the same minimum price, and the same rights of pre-emption, as the other public lands of the United States;

and such portions of the act of first of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of Michigan, and of the act of the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, "to create an additional land district in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed. *Provided, however,* That the right given by those acts of first and third March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, to lessees, occupants, and permittees, to enter to the extent of their leases and permits, and no less, shall not be considered as impaired by this act; but said lessees, occupants, and permittees, shall be authorized to enter the land covered by their leases, occupancy, and permits, respectively, as therein provided, at the minimum price fixed by this act.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the holder of a lease or permit covering more than one full section of the mineral lands, as aforesaid, shall be entitled, on the surrender and annulment of said lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section, and no more, of the land covered by said lease or permit, at a minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Approved September 26, 1850.

Notaries Public.

AN ACT

To authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths, or affirmations, or acknowledgments, may now be taken or made before any justice or justices of the peace of any State or Territory, such oaths, affirmations, or acknowledgments, may be hereafter also taken or made by or before any notary public duly appointed in any State or Territory, and, when certified under the hand and official seal of such notary, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such justice or justices of the peace. And all laws and parts of laws for punishing perjury, or subornation of perjury, committed in any such oaths or affirmations when taken or made before any such justice of the peace shall apply to any such offence committed in any oaths or affirmations which may be taken under this act before a notary public, or commissioner, as hereinafter named: *Provided always,* That on any trial for either of these offences, the seal and signature of the notary shall not be deemed sufficient in themselves to establish the official character of such notary, but the same shall be shown by other and proper evidence.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the powers and authority conferred in, and by the preceding section of this act upon notaries public, be, and the same are hereby vested in, and may be exercised by any commissioner appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by any circuit court of the United States, under any act of Congress authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take bail, affidavits, or depositions, in causes pending in the courts of the United States.

Approved September 16, 1850.

Surrender of Public Swamp Lands.

AN ACT

To enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the

whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, granted to said State.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas; and at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent, the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof: *Provided, however,* That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in making out a list and plats of the lands aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is "wet and unfit for cultivation," shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated.

Approved September 28, 1850.

Granting the Franking Privilege to Mrs. Taylor.

AN ACT

To grant the franking privilege to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege heretofore accorded to the widows of the deceased Presidents, be, and the same is hereby, granted to Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor, relict of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States.

Approved July 14, 1850.

Grinnell Exploring Expedition.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy, two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President do, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to receive from Henry Grinnell of the city of New York the two vessels prepared by him for an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions; and to detail from the navy such commissioned and warrant officers and so many seamen, as may be necessary for said expedition and who may be willing to engage therein. The said officers and men shall be furnished with suitable rations, at the discretion of the President, for a period not exceeding three years, and shall have the use of such necessary instruments as are now on hand and can be spared from the navy, to be accounted for or returned by the officers who shall receive the same.

SECT. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the said vessels, officers, and men, shall be in all respects under the laws and regulations of the navy of the United States until their return, when the said vessels shall be delivered to the said Henry Grinnell: *Provided,* That the United States shall not be liable to claim for compensation in case of the loss, damage, or deterioration of the said vessels, or either of them, from any cause or in any manner whatever, nor be liable to any demand for the use or risk of the said vessels or either of them.

Approved May 2, 1850.

Half Pay to Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Explanatory of certain acts therein mentioned.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled, "An act amending the act entitled 'An act granting half-pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States,'" approved July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, extended by the act of February twenty-two, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be construed to embrace the widows and orphans of all persons designated therein, who died while in actual service in the late war with Mexico, or in going to, and returning from the same; and also to the widows and orphans of all such persons as, having been honorably discharged, or having resigned, shall have died after the passage of said last-mentioned act, or who may hereafter die, of wounds received or from disease contracted while in said service: *Provided*, That the army rolls showing the death of any of said persons in the army, shall be sufficient evidence to establish that fact.*

Approved September 28, 1850.

Nicaragua Ship Canal.

CONVENTION,

Between the United States and Great Britain, concluded April 19, 1850.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the nineteenth day of April last, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

Convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty.—The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal, which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the way of the river San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific ocean: the President of the United States has conferred full powers on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and her Britannic Majesty on the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence, that either may possess with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

ART. II. Vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture, by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

ART. III. In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage, that, if any such canal shall be undertaken upon fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of the local government or governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal and their property used, or to be used for that object, shall be protected, from the commencement of the said canal to its completion, by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

ART. IV. The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any state, states, or governments, possessing, or claiming to possess, any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such states or governments to facilitate the construction of the said canal by every means in their power; and furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal.

ART. V. The contracting parties further engage that, when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, and that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may for ever be open and free, and the capital invested therein, secure. Nevertheless, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guaranteeing its neutrality and security when completed, always understand that this protection and guaranty are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both governments, or either government, if both governments, or either government, should deem that the persons or company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention, either by making unfair discriminations in favor of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guaranty without first giving six months' notice to the other.

ART. VI. The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every state with which both or either have friendly intercourse to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other states may share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the canal herein com-

templated. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American states as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention, namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same; and they also agree, that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the negotiation of such treaty stipulations: and should any differences arise as to right or property over the territory through which the said canal shall pass—between the states or governments of Central America,—and such differences should, in any way, impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

ART. VII. It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same, with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention; and if any persons or company should already have, with any state through which the proposed ship canal may pass, a contract for the construction of such a canal as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall, moreover, have made preparations, and expended time, money, and trouble, on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a priority of claim, over every other person, persons, or company, to the protection of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention for concluding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not able to commence and carry out the proposed enterprise, then the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

ART. VIII. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same, shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the citi-

zens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other state which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

ART. IX. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN M. CLAYTON. [L. S.]
HENRY LYTTON BULWER. [L. S.]

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the fourth instant, by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to [L. S.] be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

Signed by the President: Z. TAYLOR.
Countersigned: J. M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations.

The act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the current year provides as follows:—

Pay and mileage of Congressmen.....	\$416,332
Pay of Officers and Clerks of Congress.....	41,913
Printing and other Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	100,000
Printing and other Contingent Expenses of the House.....	197,749
Addition to Contingent Fund of House....	30,000
To continue the construction of Custom-House at New Orleans.....	200,000
Survey of Delta of the Mississippi.....	50,000
New Customhouse at Bangor, Maine.....	50,000
New Customhouse at Mobile, Alabama.....	100,000
Customhouse and Postoffice, Norfolk, Va.....	50,000
Customhouse at San Francisco, California.....	100,000
Customhouse at St. Louis, Missouri.....	50,000
Customhouse at Cincinnati, Ohio.....	50,000
Survey of United States Coast.....	188,000
Expenses of Congressional Library.....	17,300
Compensation of President of the U. States	25,000
Expenses of State Depart ^{mt} at Washington	71,210
do Treasury do	310,535
Contingent Expenses of Treasury Department, at Washington.....	68,345
Expenses of Department of the Interior at Washington.....	171,493
Contingent Expenses of do. do.....	49,825
Expenses of War Depart ^{mt} at Washington	85,990
Contingent Expenses of do. do.....	49,360
Expenses Navy Department do.....	76,650
Contingent Expenses of do. do.....	11,775
Salary of Postmaster-General.....	6,000

Pay of Surveyors-General and their Clerks	\$80,720
Expenses of U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.	108,300
do do Charlotte, N. C.	12,600
do do Dahlonega, Ga.	11,000
do do N. Orleans, La.	79,077
Expenses of the Territory of New Mexico	59,700
do do do Oregon	47,500
do do do Minnesota	34,700
do of Judiciary Department of U. S.	697,637
Appropriations for the Lighthouse Establishment of the United States	580,576
Appropriations for the erection and support of Hospitals	179,276
Appropriations for Surveys of the Public Lands	249,759
Appropriations for Intercourse with Foreign Nations	330,397
Appropriations for Relief of American Seamen abroad	125,000
Appropriations for Repairs in and about the Capitol	20,000
Repairs and Improvements in and about the City of Washington	72,785
Appropriation for Extension of the Capitol	100,000
Pay of Registers and Receivers of the Land Office	123,070
Expenses of depositing public moneys by Receivers	17,715
Incidental Expenses of Land Office	25,050
Expenses of Loans and Treasury Notes	20,000
For deficiencies in fund for relief of sick Seamen, and for furnishing five new Marine Hospitals	200,000
For Customhouse at Bath, Maine	25,000
For continuation of Customhouse at Charleston, S. Carolina	100,000
For Surveys of the Coast of the U. States	256,000
For the completion of the Eastern Wing of the Patent Office	110,000
For Documentary History, 2d and 3d volumes, 5th series	35,000
For expenses of running Boundary between Mexico and the United States	135,000
For taking the Seventh Census	1,116,000
For the Annals of Congress	30,000
For the publication of Exploring Expedition	25,000
For Miscellaneous Appropriations	263,407

Total Appropriations.....\$7,643,366

Appropriations for the War Department.

Pay of the army	\$1,759,842 00
Officers' subsistence	550,679 00
Extra pay, Oregon and California	325,354 00
Officers' horses' forage	103,776 00
Officers' servants' clothing	85,720 00
Recruiting expenses	56,616 00
Extra pay re-enlistment	10,000 00
Clothing, camp equipage, &c.	102,871 00
Quartermaster's department	850,660 00
Incidental expenses	454,067 00
Horses	179,912 00
Barracks, quarters, &c.	466,101 00
Mileage	120,090 00
West Point deficiency	1,094 83
Cemetery, near city of Mexico	10,000 00
Transportation, &c.	1,752,024 00
Hospitals, &c.	62,500 00
Armament fortifications	100,000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores	100,000 00
Ordnance current expenses	100,000 00
Manufacture of arms	360,260 00
Repairs at Springfield armory	56,600 00
do at Harper's Ferry	50,560 00
Arsenals	117,536 00
For lot purchased at Springfield	8,500 00
Surveys, &c.	36,060 00

Total army bill.....\$7,707,339 83

Appropriations for Fortifications.

Defensive works near Detroit, Mich.	\$15,000
Fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain	15,000
Defensive works at Narrows, Penobscot river, Maine	20,000
Repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine	5,500
Fortifications at Governor's Island, Boston, Massachusetts	10,000
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.	30,000
Fort Independence, do do	8,000
Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. Island	35,000
Building Fort Turnbull, New London, Ct.	10,000
Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, N. Y.	15,000
Repairs of Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y.	25,000
do do Hamilton, New York	20,000
Fort Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.	60,000
Magazines at Battery, Hudson, N. Y.	5,000
Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, Del.	50,000
Fort on Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland	50,000
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia	20,000
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.	40,000
Dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston Harbor, S. Carolina	10,000
Repairs of Fort Johnson	9,500
Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia	15,000
Repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala.	15,000
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Florida	35,000
Repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi River	20,000
do do St. Phillip do do	35,000
do do Pike, Louisiana	5,000
do do Wood, do do	10,000
Fortifications at Key West, Florida	75,000
Fortifications on Florida Reef, Garden Key, Florida	50,000
Other small appropriations	10,300

Total appropriations for defensive works. \$719,800

Naval Appropriations.

Pay of officers and seamen, including engineers, &c.	\$2,758,262
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, &c.	73,980
Provisions for officers and seamen	86,200
Furnishing surgeons in the Navy	86,800
Repair and wear of vessels, and purchase of hemp	1,750,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, small arms, and incidental expenses	196,900
Purchase and repairs of nautical instrument	10,500
Expenses of National Observatory	15,910
Improvements and repairs at Naval school, Annapolis, Md.	28,200
Contingent expenses of transportation, advertising, &c.	582,145
Transportation of U. S. Mail by sea	274,600
Expenses of publishing Nautical Almanac	12,850
Repairs and improvements at Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	31,673
Rep's and imp's at Navy-Yard, Boston, Ms.	108,500
do do do New York, N. Y.	119,500
do do do Philadelphia, Pa.	80,000
do do do Washington, D. C.	51,300
do do do Norfolk, Va.	62,500
do do do Pensacola, Fla.	197,700
do do do Memphis, Tenn.	134,000
do do do of Hospital, New York	16,500
Completing stone Dry Dock, New York	180,000
do floating do Kittery, Me.	300,000
do do do Philadelphia, Pa.	371,262
do do do Pensacola, Fla.	414,320
Commencing floating Dry Dock, San Francisco, California	100,000
Pay of officers and privates serving on shore	235,406
Provisions for marines serving on shore	20,000
Clothing	46,416
Miscellaneous appropriations	72,373

Total appropriations for the Navy.....\$8,935,562

FINANCES OF THE U. STATES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the Year ending June 30, 1850.

Receipts from customs.....	\$39,638,696	42
Receipts from public lands.....	1,839,894	23
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	1,847,218	23
Receipts from a rails of stock issued for specie deposited.....	399,050	00
Receipts from avails of Treasury notes funded.....	3,646,900	00
Total.....	\$47,421,748	90
Add bal. in the Treasury, July 1, '49..	2,184,964	28
Total.....	\$49,606,713	18
The expenditures for the same fiscal year were in cash.....	\$39,355,268	60
Treasury notes funded.....	3,646,900	00
	43,002,168	69

Leaving a balance in Treas'y July 1. 6,604,544 49

ESTIMATES FOR 1851—ENDING JUNE 30.

Receipts.

Actual receipts from customs for 1st Quarter.....	\$14,764,043	05
2d, 3d, and 4th qr., estim. \$14,764,043 05	\$45,000,000	00
Public Lands.....	1,967,000	00
Other sources.....	741,050	00
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1850....	6,604,544	49
Total Estimated Means.....	\$54,812,594	49

Expenditures.

Actual Expenditures for First Quarter.....	\$6,963,432	99
Estimates for balance of year, Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous.....	13,719,094	51
Expenses of collecting the Revenue.....	1,670,835	00
Army Proper, &c.....	9,009,716	72
Pensions.....	1,380,583	40
Fortifications, Ordnance, Arming Militia, &c.....	2,261,370	66
Indian Department.....	4,363,867	51
Internal Improvements.....	327,309	76
Navy Department.....	9,508,856	88
Interest on Public Debt.....	3,634,321	03
Purchase of Stock of the Loan of 1847.....	841,207	24
Total Am't estimated Expend'tres.....	\$53,853,587	50
Estimated Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1851.....	\$458,966	99

ESTIMATES FOR 1852—ENDING JUNE 30.

Receipts.

Receipts from Customs.....	\$45,000,000	00
Receipts from Public Lands.....	1,600,000	00
Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources.....	200,000	00
Estimated bal. in Treasury July 1, '51.....	438,996	99
Total Estimated Means.....	\$47,238,996	99

Expenditures.

Balance of former Appropriations to be expended this year.....	\$1,923,221	97
Permanent and indefinite Appropriations.....	4,526,379	17
Specific Appropriations asked for.....	33,667,499	04
Making a total of.....	\$40,117,100	18
Estimated Expenditures over Estimated Means up to July 1, 1852.....	\$865,996	19
The foregoing does not include the interest to be paid on the Texas Boundary Stock.		

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The entire coinage of the U. States Mint and Branches up to October 31, 1850, amounts to \$186,572,731 15, of which \$108,482,120 50 was gold, \$57,807,311 90 silver, and \$1,283,301 75 copper.

Domestic Exports and Imports.

The following are the Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1850:—

Products of the Sea.....	\$2,624,388
Lumber.....	2,567,915
Naval Stores.....	1,142,713
Manufactures of Wool.....	1,946,752
Pot and Pearl Ashes.....	972,870
Products of the Forest.....	1,181,133
Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Live Hogs.....	7,550,287
Butter and Cheese.....	1,215,463
Other Animal Products.....	1,785,838
Wheat and Wheat-Flour.....	7,742,315
All other Grain, Meal and Ship-Bread.....	5,324,194
Potatoes and Apples.....	124,307
Rice.....	2,031,257
Cotton.....	71,984,516
Tobacco.....	9,851,023
All other Agricultural Products.....	175,402
Manuf. of Cotton, Iron, &c. enumerated.....	11,327,580
Manufactures not enumerated.....	3,969,071
Coal, Ice, and all other articles but Coin.....	953,684

Total Domestic Merchandise..... \$131,900,232
Exports of Foreign Merchandise..... 9,475,288

Total Exports of the United States..... \$144,375,520
Imports (exclusive of Specie) at Custom-House Valuation..... \$173,507,521
Undervalued, say..... 30,000,000

Making the total Imports for the year..... \$203,507,521
and exceeding the Exports by..... 59,131,796

The Public Debt of the United States.

Funded and unfunded debt payable on presentation.....	\$119,585	98
Debt of Cities in the District, assumed by Congress.....	900,000	00
Five pr. ct. Stock red'mable Aug. '51.....	393,573	92
Five pr. ct. Loan " " July, '53.....	6,464,281	35
Six pr. ct. Loan " " Nov. '56.....	4,996,149	45
Six pr. ct. Loan " " Dec. '62.....	8,198,686	03
Six pr. ct. Loan " " Jan. 1, '63.....	27,133,122	00
Six pr. ct. Loan " " Jan. 28, '63.....	154,328	00
Six pr. ct. Loan " " July, '63.....	15,740,000	00
Treasury Notes " " July, '63.....	209,561	61

Total Amount of Public Debt..... \$61,228,238 57

Population of American Cities.

1850. 1840.

New-York, N. Y.....	500,000	312,710	Inc. 200,000
Philad. city and co. Pa.....	406,363	238,632	" 147,521
Baltimore, Md.....	169,125	100,000	" 69,125
Boston, Mass.....	138,768	93,385	" 45,405
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116,103	40,382	" 69,726
St. Louis, Mo., about.....	80,000	16,469	" 63,531
Louisville, Ky.....	50,000	21,210	" 28,790
Washington, D. C.....	43,266	18,213	" 25,056
Buffalo, N. Y.....	42,263	18,213	" 24,053
Newark, N. J.....	38,655	28,200	" 10,455
Rochester, N. Y.....	36,600	20,191	" 16,409
Richmond, Va.....	30,250	20,153	" 10,127
Williamsburg, N. Y.....	30,000	5,630	" 24,370
Chicago, Ill.....	28,360	4,479	" 23,730
Portland, Me.....	26,919	15,218	" 11,601
New Haven, Con.....	22,339	14,390	" 7,949
Detroit, Mich.....	21,087	9,192	" 11,895
Milwaukee, Wis.....	20,026	1,700	" 18,326
Hartford, Con.....	17,851	12,793	" 5,058
Columbus, Ohio.....	17,656	6,018	" 11,608
Cleveland, Ohio.....	17,000	6,071	" 10,929
Utica, N. Y.....	17,240	12,782	" 4,458
New-Bedford, Mass.....	16,484	12,087	" 4,377
Reading, Pa.....	16,821	8,110	" 8,711
Bangor, Me.....	14,441	8,627	" 5,814
Launcester, Pa.....	12,302	8,417	" 3,885

THE DEAD OF 1850.

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States, died in the President's House, Washington city, on the evening of July 9, in the 66th year of his age, having been born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24th, 1784, but removed next year to Kentucky, where most of the survivors of the family still reside. Zachary entered the United States army as a first lieutenant in 1808, was married to Margaret Smith of Maryland in 1810, distinguished himself by his gallant defense of Fort Harrison on the Wabash in 1812, and rose to the rank of major during the war. Being reduced to a captaincy after the peace, he resigned, but was soon reinstated, and placed in command at Green Bay; in 1819, made lieutenant-colonel; in 1832, made a colonel; remained in the north-west, and was engaged in the Black-Hawk war of 1832; was transferred in 1836 to Florida, and there distinguished himself in the Seminole war by his skill, activity and hardihood; was made brigadier-general by brevet, after winning the battle of Okeechobee, Dec. 25th, 1837; was appointed to the chief command in that war next year; remained in Florida till 1840, when he was relieved by Gen. Armistead, and appointed to the command of the south-western division, with his head-quarters at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; whence he was ordered down to the new south-western frontier upon the annexation of Texas in 1845; reached Corpus Christi on the Nueces in August; marched thence to the Rio Grande, in pursuance of orders, next month; encamped opposite Matamoros on the 29th of that month; fought the battle of Palo Alto on the 8th and that of Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May; took Monterey after severe fighting on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September; and on the 22d and 23d of February following defeated at Buena Vista Santa Anna's 20,000 choice Mexican troops; Gen. Taylor's entire force not exceeding 6,000, mostly volunteers. He returned to Baton Rouge the ensuing autumn, and next spring was nominated for President of the United States by the Whig National Convention, as he had previously been by several public meetings irrespective of party. He was elected President Nov. 7th, 1848, receiving 163 electoral votes to 127 for Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan; repaired to Washington the following February, and was inaugurated on the 5th of March, 1849. His administration encountered many embarrassing difficulties, but his great personal popularity remained till his death, being founded on his signal modesty, intrepidity, integrity of purpose and goodness

of heart. His loss was deeply felt by his countrymen.

—Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN died at Washington on the 31st of March, aged 68. Mr. Calhoun was born in South Carolina on the 18th of March, 1782, of an Irish family, his father (Patrick) having borne an active though undistinguished part in the Revolutionary struggle then closing. John C. graduated at Yale college, then studied law at Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to practice in 1807, elected to Congress in 1811, at once took a leading part among the advocates of a war with Great Britain, and ever after bore a conspicuous part in the councils of the nation. He was Secretary of War from 1817 to 1824-5, when he was chosen Vice President; reelected in 1828; resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1831, and entered the Senate as a Member: retired at the close of his term, and in 1843 was summoned from private life by President Tyler, on the death of Mr. Upshur, to take the Department of State, which he held till the close of Mr. Tyler's term in 1845. He was thereupon reelected to the Senate, and there remained until his death. He was a man of the very loftiest abilities, unsurpassed in logic and in force of diction; of the most unquestionable probity, and of intense though sectional patriotism. South Carolina was his country, not the United States. He was the most formidable champion of Slavery, Free Trade and Nullification that our country has known.

—Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON died at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19th, having been in broken health and of unsound mind for some days before. He was born about 1780, first elected to Congress in 1807, and for twelve years a Member of the House, transferred in 1819 to the Senate, where he remained till 1829, when Mr. Clay was chosen in his stead. In 1813, Col. J. commanded a regiment of mounted Kentuckians under Gen. Harrison, and did good service at the battle of the Thames, where the British and Indians, under Proctor and Tecumseh, were completely routed and Tecumseh killed. Col. Johnson was long proclaimed the slayer of the savage chief, but never directly claimed that equivocal honor. In 1836-7, he was chosen Vice-President with Mr. Van Buren as President—having failed to receive a majority of the electoral votes, he was the first and only Vice-President ever yet chosen by the Senate. In 1840, he was a candidate for reelection, but badly beaten; when he again retired to private life, though earnest efforts were made by certain admirers to bring him forward for President in 1844.

He was elected last August to the Kentucky Legislature, and was in attendance on its sittings at the time of his death. His fame rests principally on his reported killing of Tecumseh, whom he probably never saw, and his production of the Report against stopping the Mails on Sunday, which he very certainly never wrote. He was a kind, generous, single-hearted man, and much beloved by those who best knew him.

—Sir ROBERT PEEL, late Prime Minister of England, and her greatest statesman remaining since the death of Earl Grey, died of a severe fall from his horse, July 3d, aged 62. He distinguished himself years ago by his able opposition to Irish Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, and more recently by his leading part in the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. He remained a Member of Parliament till his death, but was not otherwise in office.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poet-Laureate of England, and one of the greatest poets of his country, died at Rydal Mount, Westmoreland, April 23d, aged 80. His 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality,' 'Rob Roy,' 'Sonnets,' and other Poems will long be read with admiration wherever the English language is spoken.

—Hon. SERGEANT S. PRENTISS died near Natchez, Miss., July 1st, aged 40. He was a native of Maine, long resident in Mississippi, and thence chosen to Congress in 1837, but had of late practiced mainly in New Orleans. He was one of the first orators whether in Court or on the stump, that America has known.

—SARAH MARGARET FULLER D'OSSOLI was drowned, with her husband and child, in the wreck of the brig Elizabeth, on the south shore of Long Island, during a severe storm on the morning of July 19th. She was the daughter of Hon. Timothy Fuller, M. C. from Middlesex, Mass., and from early youth distinguished by the vigor of her intellect and the rapidity and scope of her acquirements. At eight years of age she wrote Latin verse with facility, and later in life was extensively acquainted with German, French and Italian as well as English Literature. Among her writings, 'Summer on the Lakes,' 'Woman in the Nineteenth Century,' and 'Papers on Literature and Art' attained wide consideration; but the work on 'Italy in 1848' and subsequently, to which she had recently devoted herself, was lost with her in the wreck. She went to Europe in 1846, and in Italy married Count Giovanni D'Ossoli, a Roman, by whom she had one son, also lost with her. Of a masculine understanding and generous impulses, America has produced no other woman her equal in conversational power or general

ability. She was a little over 40 years of age when she died.

—Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG of Boston, Mass., who had been Mayor, State Senator, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., died March 26th, aged 66.

—Hon. WILLIAM H. BROCKENBROUGH, late M. C. from Florida, died at Tallahassee in June, aged 37.

—Hon. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, formerly in Congress and latterly Clerk of the House, died at Washington, April 13th, aged about 64.

—Rev. PORTER CLAY, last surviving brother of Hon. Henry Clay, died at Camden, Arkansas, Feb. 16th, aged 70.

—Hon. DANIEL CHIPMAN, a writer on Law, formerly in Congress, died at Ripton, Vt., April 23d, aged 85.

—Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D., died at Gilmanton, N. H., April 18th, aged 62. He had distinguished himself as a preacher, writer and editor.

—Com BENJ COOPER, U. S. Navy, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1st, aged 57.

—MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Esq., the intimate friend and biographer of Aaron Burr, died in New York, June 21st, aged 84.

—Dr. BENJ. W. DWIGHT died at Clinton, N. Y., Nov. 18th, aged 70.

—Hon. FRANKLIN H. ELMORF, an eminent Member of Congress and President of the Bank of South Carolina, died at Washington, May 29th, aged 50. He had just before taken his seat as successor to John C. Calhoun.

—Hon. JAMES EWOTT, distinguished as a Federal leader in the Legislature of New York in other days, a Member of Congress from 1809 to 1813, and since an eminent Judge, died at Poughkeepsie, April 7th, aged 80.

—Hon. PRESTON W. FARRAR, Speaker of the Louisiana House, died at Baton Rouge, March 7th, aged about 50.

—FRANCES SARGENT OSGOOD, one of the most graceful poets and most beloved women of this country, died in New York on the 12th of May, aged 36. She was the writer of several volumes of prose and verse, and a very beautiful and nearly complete edition of her works appeared in Philadelphia in 1849.

—JANE PORTER, the author of "The Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw," died near Bristol, in England, at an advanced age, on the 24th of May. She was never married.

ADONIRAM JUDSON, the laborious and successful Baptist Missionary, died at sea near the Isle of Bourbon, on the 12th of April.

—LOUIS PHILIPPE, Ex-King of the French, died at Claremont, England, on the 26th of August, aged 77.

EUROPE IN 1850.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FORTY-NINE in Europe was a year crowded with stirring and momentous events; EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY has been a year of collapse, intrigue, and expectation. Its history, as we have to give it in a manual for popular use, is thus briefer and far less interesting.

But there is this to be said in reference to these two years: Though they appear to contain little else than mighty defeats of the People, and the constant labors of the monarchs and their abettors to give consistency and permanence to their regained authority, no real success has crowned the efforts of the latter. Their dearest-bought victories have been fruitless. For the truth is, that the consequences of all events irresistibly tell on the side of Freedom and Progress. The triumph of despotism is either sterile, or else yields threefold calamity to those who welcomed it with blasphemous rejoicings. And, by the sure compensations of Nature, in the social and political world rich harvests of Good ever spring up from the black desolations of Evil.

Europe is at this moment in a far more promising condition, as respects the ultimate establishment of complete Liberty and Justice, than at any former period; and yet during this year we can record but one or two events which seem directly in favor of the popular cause.

Those events, it is scarcely necessary to say, took place in Paris. They were contests as fierce as any yet waged in the streets of that city; but the weapons were not cannon and musketry, but votes. The occasions were elections to fill vacancies in the representation in the Legislative Assembly. The first took place on the 10th of March last: the Socialist-Democrats put in nomination M. Carnot, former Minister of Education under the Provisional Government; M. Vidal, a well-known Socialist writer; and M. De Flotte, who had been accused of participating in the insurrection of June, 1848, and punished accordingly without trial, but afterward pardoned. The anti-republican party set up popular men, and made every effort to secure

their election, but they were defeated by a large majority. M. Vidal having been also elected in another department, chose, according to agreement, to sit for that, and a new election took place in June to fill the new vacancy thus created. The struggle was even more spirited than before. On the part of the Socialists it was carried on at a disadvantage, matters having been so managed in their nominating committee as to secure the nomination of Eugene Sue, who was far from being the best man they could have brought into the field. The other party were more discreet, and ran against them M. Leclerc, a paper-dealer, whose associations connected him with the people more than with the higher classes. Whatever money and ingenuity could do was done on their side. Whatever force they could assemble was brought out. The result was their total defeat: Sue was returned by a large majority.

Hereupon the "party of Order" took the alarm. They saw that the power was surely passing from their control, and that the operation of universal suffrage must bring about the permanent triumph of the democratic masses and of Socialism. Accordingly they determined on the destruction of universal suffrage. But, as the constitution expressly guaranteed this right, it was necessary to destroy it indirectly. The plan decided upon was to require a fixed residence of three years before any citizen could be entitled to vote. A bill to that effect was introduced into the Assembly, discussed at length, and finally passed. Its effect was to disfranchise above two millions of voters, composed mainly of the working classes, whose necessities oblige them more frequently than others to change their abodes. Soon after, a new blow was struck at the liberty of the press, by subjecting it to more severe restraints than ever. One of the provisions of the new law was to compel every article in the journals to be signed by its writer, who, as well as the publisher, was made legally responsible therefor. This destroyed the anonymous character of editorial writing, and was loudly resisted by the press

with but few exceptions. The electoral law, on the other hand, had been sustained by all the reactionary newspapers. On occasion of passing both these bills, the government attempted to provoke the people into an insurrection, but in vain. Another outrageous measure was the donation to President Napoleon of three millions of francs, in order to pay off his debts, and meet the expenses of his splendid household. This was opposed by many conservative members of the Assembly, but finally carried through. In the course of the summer, President Napoleon traveled through a great portion of France, and was everywhere received with public festivities. His personal popularity proved, however, to be far less than he had hoped, and his plan for usurping the power and title of Emperor gained but little encouragement.

The Annual Message of this functionary was communicated to the Assembly in November. It states that the financial deficit of the year 1850 will prove to be only one hundred millions of francs, and thinks that in the year 1851 the revenue will meet the expenses of the government. The effective force of the army is now 396,000 men and 87,400 horses, being a reduction of 55,000 men and 6,354 horses within the year. The naval force has now 125 vessels, instead of 235 which it had in 1848, and employs 22,561 men instead of 29,331. In foreign affairs, says the President, the honor of France has been fully maintained. In conclusion, he disclaims all desire to do aught against the Constitution and the will of the people, though he still leaves the question of revising the Constitution to the Assembly without once reminding them that that document expressly forbids them to authorize such a revision.

In GERMANY matters have remained through the year in a very chaotic state, until recently, when a crisis has been brought on, which is but just disposed of. Prussia attempted, in a doubtful and vacillating way, to keep up the Federal Union formed under its auspices, and having its seat at Erfurt. Austria, on the other hand, with Bavaria to sustain her, revived the old Confederation, having its central authority at Frankfort. The crisis was produced by the Elector of Hesse, who, aided by his prime-minister Hassenpflug, a man who had been tried and found guilty of forgery and peculation, sought to overthrow the constitution of that state. This prince had always been extremely unpopular, as had his ancestors before him. He was also in favor of the Frankfort Confederation, while the people were in favor of the Prussian Federal Union. The latter, with the judges, and almost the whole body of public officers, opposed the conspiracy of the Elector and his minister in a legal and orderly way, and the

prince fled to Hanau, a frontier town of his dominions. The diet of the quasi Confederation ordered a Bavarian and Austrian army to enter Hesse Cassel and restore the Elector and "public order." Prussia in the meanwhile had sent an army into the Electorate to prevent the entry of the Confederate forces. While this was pending, a conference had been held at Warsaw, under the supervision of the Russian Emperor, to settle this difficulty, as well as others connected with the internal affairs of Germany. Prussia and Austria were both represented. It was there in fact decided that Prussia should admit the pretensions of the quasi Confederation, though the verbal terms of the agreement were that matters should be allowed to remain exactly as they were, and that a new conference should be held in Germany, between Austria and Prussia, in order to arrive at a definitive settlement of the entire business.

Conditions with reference to Schleswig-Holstein were also imposed on Prussia. The armistice which at the close of last year existed between Prussia and the Duchies on the one hand, and Denmark on the other, had expired, and hostilities between the Duchies and Denmark had been resumed: but through the influence mainly of Russia, a treaty had been concluded at London, in the beginning of June, between the representatives of Denmark and Prussia, the latter acting in behalf of Germany. By this document Prussia and the other German powers had been obliged to refrain from directly aiding the Duchies, though at the same time collections of money had been set on foot in their favor among the German people, and volunteers had flocked to their standard from almost all of the German states. Indeed, the commander-in-chief in the Duchies was General Willisen, one of the most distinguished of Prussian military men. Under his auspices a bloody battle was fought at Idstedt, an obscure country town in the north of Holstein, on the 24th of July. Neither party had a decided advantage. The Danes were commanded by General Krogh. There were about five thousand killed and wounded as the result of the battle.

The Warsaw conference decided that all indirect aid to the Duchies must cease, and they be resigned to the tender mercies of Denmark. To all these requirements Count Brandenburg, who represented Prussia at the conference, assented. When he returned to Berlin and laid them before the cabinet, there was a difference of opinion, General Radowits, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, being opposed to yielding so much, and insisting on calling out the army reserve and preparing for every eventuality. His view was negatived, and the decision of the Conference

agreed to. This result caused universal disgust throughout Germany.

A day or two afterward Count Brandenburg died, and at the same time there arrived from Vienna certain demands, which, though substantially agreeing with the decision of the Conference, were couched in terms too blunt and imperative. Hereupon the Prussian cabinet met and reversed its previous decision so far as the calling out the army reserves was concerned. The entire disposable force of the kingdom was summoned to the field, and in little more than a week some half a million of Prussians were under arms, animated with an enthusiastic desire for a war in which they hoped to wipe off the disgrace of Germany, and for ever free her from foreign dictation. Already an accidental skirmish had happened between the Prussian and Bavarian forces in Hesse Cassel, and it seemed quite possible that a great European war should at once begin. However, the Prussian government was determined to avoid it, and preferred to be disgraced in the eyes of all the world rather than venture into the perilous chances of such a contest. It finished by submitting to Austria.

The only other country where the year has been marked by events of much importance is ITALY. In the year 1848, Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, conferred a Constitution upon his subjects, one of whose provisions was that all citizens should be equal before the law. But according to the Concordat, or treaty between the country and the Roman See, regulating the condition of the priesthood, every clergyman prosecuted for debt or crime had the privilege of being tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal. This privilege being contrary to the Constitution, was, after prolonged discussion in the Piedmontese Parliament, formally abrogated by a law called from its mover, Siccardi, the Minister of Justice, the Siccardi Law. Hereupon the Catholic hierarchy protested against this law as a violation of the Concordat; and Marongiu, Archbishop of Cagliari, addressed a circular to his clergy, calling on them to resist the action of the law. For this he was tried and punished as guilty of sedition.

Things went on till the beginning of August, when Count Santa Rosa, Minister of Public Works, being at the point of death, sent for his parish priest, that he might receive the last sacrament. This the priest refused to administer, unless the minister would publicly recant his adhesion to the obnoxious law, saying that in this demand he was only fulfilling his orders. Santa Rosa refused, and died unabsolved; but even this was not enough for the Church, and his body was refused burial. This becoming known through the city of Turin, where he resided, there was a

general excitement, and the people assembling, threatened the clergy and churches with a specimen of Lyching. On this the government interfered with troops to preserve order, while they endeavored to induce Archbishop Franzoni, whose directions to the priest had caused the difficulty, to permit the corpse to be duly buried, but he still refused. The authorities then compelled the priests belonging to the dead minister's parish church to perform the funeral rites, and further punished them by banishing from the city the religious order to which they belonged.

In the execution of this decree of banishment, certain papers were found implicating the Archbishop in a treasonable conspiracy against the State. On this he was arrested and imprisoned. The Archbishop of Cagliari was also arrested about the same time on a charge of seditiously resisting the law for the collection of taxes, and with being implicated in a design to overthrow the government. Both these prelates were tried by a summary process provided by an old law, but not allowed by the constitution in force, and banished the country.

For a time it was supposed that these proceedings would be followed by an interdict from Rome upon the whole country, but as yet nothing of the sort has taken place. The Pope has brought the matter before the chief councils of the Church, but no public action has been taken in the premises. An envoy has been sent from Turin to Rome, to endeavor to arrange the difference, but he has gone home without having accomplished anything. There are no indications that either side will yield. So far, the Piedmontese government have had the best of it, at least in their own dominions. There the matter has occasioned an extensive popular agitation, and the Protestants have industriously embraced the opportunity for the propagation of their doctrines.

In the other parts of Italy, affairs have pursued a more even course. In Naples, the government has prosecuted and imprisoned every prominent man suspected of entertaining liberal opinions. In the States of the Church, the restored clerical authorities have continued to exercise an unsparring vengeance upon all their political opponents. In Tuscany, the Grand Duke, protected by his Austrian allies, has taken means to restrain greatly, if not altogether abolish, the liberty of the press. Austrian Italy has remained under the hand of Radetzky.

In the other countries of the Continent, no movement or event of great moment has occurred. In SPAIN, the birth of a prince royal (though of paternity more than doubtful) was awaited with anxiety, but the child lived but a few moments. The King of DENMARK has married a dressmaker of Copenhagen named

Louis Rasmussen, a lady of rather doubtful reputation. In SWEDEN, there has been a violent political contest between the friends of constitutional reform, who desire to relieve their country of Russian influence, and the Conservatives, who wish to remain as they are. The Legislature met on the 15th of November, and it was thought at the last advices that the Reformers would have the majority. The question is on the abolition of the distinction of orders in the legislature, which is now divided into four, the nobles, clergy, citizens, and peasants. This change would have been made two years ago on a proposition of the king, but as that proposition required a property qualification it was rejected. Nothing has happened in HUNGARY, and in AUSTRIA generally the government have only shown their contempt for the constitution put forth by them in March of last year. In the TURKISH dependency of ROMEA there has been an extensive revolt, fomented no doubt by Russian agents, and not yet wholly subdued. Kosuth and his companions are still retained at Kutabia, in Asia Minor, but it is thought that they will soon be released and allowed to come to the United States. There has been a difficulty between the American government and PORTUGAL, growing out of an old claim for damages sustained in the destruction of a vessel at Fayal, during the last war with Great Britain. The Portuguese government, after long delay, refused to come up to the mark, and our Chargé at Lisbon, Mr. Clay, received his passports and left. At one time it was supposed that Lisbon would be blockaded by American ships-of-war, but the matter has since been put in the way of amicable arrangement.

ENGLAND has had a religious excitement growing out of the appointment by the Pope of a complete set of Bishops for the kingdom, with Cardinal Wiseman as Archbishop at their head. This has mightily stirred up the Protestant feeling of press and people, and 'No Popery' has been and still continues to be shouted with great vehemence. We have yet to see whether any tangible practical result will follow from the effervescence.

The Labor Reform movement has gone on with tolerable success at Paris; of the Associations of Workmen we hear generally encouraging accounts: though some have failed, as was to be expected, the majority have done well. Similar institutions have also been set on foot at London, a number of wealthy gentlemen, convinced of the truth of the Associative theory, having furnished the capital needed to establish workshops and provide materials. Altogether, the principles of Mutualism and Cooperation have made great progress in the course of the year.

EXPENSES of the MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. Secretary Corwin in his annual report presents some interesting figures in regard to the cost of the late war with Mexico. It appears by the report that the actual and estimated expenditures of the Government for the seven years subsequent to the declaration of war with Mexico and ending on the 30th of June, 1852, amount to \$294,807,407 85. The expenditures for 1845, the year preceding the war, having been \$21,890,049 36, the aggregate expenditures for the seven succeeding years, upon that basis, would have been \$149,660,345 52, showing an excess over the Peace Establishment of 1845 of \$145,147,062 43. This excess of expenditures the Secretary accounts for as follows: The actual and estimated expenditures of the War Department for seven years subsequent to the war with Mexico, are \$117,876,495 31. Under the Peace establishment of 1845 they should have been \$35,643,749 54; showing an excess occasioned by the war of \$82,232,745 77. The actual and estimated expenditures of the Navy Department for the same period show an excess of \$13,026,858 11 over what they would have been under the Peace establishment, taking the year 1845 as a criterion. The Pensions paid under acts of 1848 to 30th of June, 1850, amount to \$1,196,141 18: ditto estimated for 1851, and '52, \$1,225,000; Indian expenses in acquired territory to June, '52, \$204,830 40; instalments and interest paid under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, \$16,588,336 57; payment of liquidated claims against Mexico, \$2,069,578 84; renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, \$37,580 61; expenses of Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims \$44,428 89; survey of Mexican boundary \$335,000; survey of coast of California \$200,000; light-houses, dry dock, &c., in California \$340,000; territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico \$147,900; expenses of loans and Treasury notes (war) \$10,879 41. The above sums chargeable to the Mexican war amount in the aggregate to \$124,222,719 08, to which should be added interest on war debt to 30th of June, 1852, \$18,867,844 06; do. from 30th of June to maturity \$41,193,493 38; public lands granted and to be granted \$17,346,750; claims pending estimated at \$765,069 37; Texas boundary stock to be issued \$10,000,000; interest on do. to maturity \$7,000,000; Mexican claims per treaty, the stock for which is to be issued \$3,250,000. By adding the above amounts it will be seen that we have the enormous sum of (\$217,175,575 89) two hundred and seventeen millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-nine cents as expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to the war with Mexico and the acquisitions of territory consequent upon the treaty of peace with that country. There are very many claims presented, and to be presented, growing indirectly out of the war, which are not included in the above account, but which will doubtless amount in the aggregate to a large sum. Mr. Corwin makes no estimate for the 20,000 American citizens whose lives were sacrificed in that most unrighteous war. If we estimate each man to be worth as much as a 'good field-hand' in South Carolina, about \$1,000—and this ought to be considered a low estimate, for the nearer the chattel approach to the color of the Caucasian the higher price it will bring, provided always it gets into its head no fanatical notions about freedom and such like nonsense—we may add twenty millions of dollars more to Mr. Corwin's figures.

CALIFORNIA IN 1850.

THE history of California for the past year, though it has not the exciting freshness of the marvels of 1849, presents many points of interest. The opening of the year found the country peaceful and the emigrants, as well as in the gold-diggings, as in the newly-created cities, generally prosperous and with new prospects ahead. The first legislature, which met on the 15th of December, 1849, at San José, the capital of the State, was in session, and the steamship Oregon, which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of January, took away the Senators and Representatives elected to represent California in the Congress of the United States.

The City of San Francisco, during the past year, has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, which consumed a large amount of property, and for a short time embarrassed the operations of business. The first of these took place on the 24th of December, breaking out in a gambling-house on Portsmouth square, and rapidly spreading to the adjacent buildings. In a short time, the finest portion of a large block of houses was burned to the ground. The fire presented a fearful spectacle. Fortunately the weather was calm, as the slightest wind would have exposed the entire city to almost inevitable destruction. The loss was estimated at one million and a half of dollars. With the genuine spirit of Yankee enterprise, many of the sufferers by the fire commenced business the next day in tents, and others on the same day prepared the site of the ruins for the erection of new buildings.

On the same night, a fire broke out in Stockton, destroying property to the amount of \$250,000. In the opinion of some of the citizens, this fire was the work of an incendiary, but the fact has not been proved.

Another fire took place in San Francisco, on the 4th of May, which destroyed over two hundred buildings and property to the amount of over four millions of dollars. The fire commenced in the United States Hotel, and spread with terrible rapidity in every direction. It was found impossible to arrest its progress, except by tearing down a large number of houses that presented materials for its fury. More property was consumed than could have been done within equal space in any city of the world.

The third destructive conflagration which visited the city of San Francisco took place on the 13th of June, laying four large blocks of buildings in ashes, and consuming a great amount of valuable property. A portion of the district which had suffered from the previous fire was again burned. With great

difficulty the wharves and shipping in the harbor were protected from destruction. The total loss by this fire has been estimated at about \$5,000,000.

A fourth disastrous fire was experienced in San Francisco on the 20th of September, by which a loss of property to the amount of \$1,000,000 was occasioned. The buildings consumed were mostly old and of an inferior order.

In the month of January a great overflow of the Sacramento river occurred, deluging the country both above and below the city of Sacramento, the flood extending in many places like an immense sea over the whole breadth of the valley. The course of the river was indicated only by the trees and shrubbery with which the banks were covered. A great number of horses and cattle were swept away by the flood and drowned. The wood cutters and charcoal-burners on the banks of the river were obliged to climb into trees in order to save their lives. On the night of January 9th the city of Sacramento was entirely submerged, and remained under water for several days. The streets in which the principal business operations were conducted were swept completely through by the raging torrent. Every description of merchandise was borne away in the mighty rush. Boats navigated the streets, taking passengers from the second stories of the dwelling-houses. The ridge of high land in the rear of the city was studded with tents, and man and beast, seeking safety in flight, were crowded together in dire confusion. Sutterville was overflowed. The ranches back of the river suffered the same fate. A large amount of property was destroyed by this inundation, but it is believed that no lives were lost.

In the month of March, several expeditions were fitted out from San Francisco for the purpose of exploring the coast of Trinidad Bay, situated at about the forty-first degree of north latitude. The entrance to this bay, after a good deal of difficulty, was at length discovered. It was found to be five miles in length, though not much more than half a mile in width. The river empties in at the head of the bay, being about forty yards wide at the mouth. The harbor is regarded as the finest on the California coast, with the exception of San Francisco and San Diego, being protected from the north and west by a high, bold headland, and with a good anchorage in every part of the bay within a quarter of a mile from the shore. This bay has since become the seat of prosperous settlements.

Another noble Bay, which has received the name of Humboldt Harbor, was discovered by Capt. Ottinger of the U. S. Revenue Marine service in the month of March. This is in lat. 40° 45', being eighteen miles long and from two to five miles wide. The shores are surrounded with beautiful land, and excellent timber abounds in the vicinity.

A good deal of trouble has been experienced from the incursions of the Indians in the vicinity of the Colorado, Humboldt harbor, Trinidad bay, and the Sacramento mines. A large body of Indians at Clear lake was slaughtered in May by a detachment of the U. S. garrisons at Sonora and Bernicia. Eleven Americans were massacred by the Yuba Indians at the crossing of the Colorado in the month of April.

The attempt to collect the tax of twenty dollars a month imposed on foreign miners was met with decided hostility by the Mexican and Chilian population.

In various places rich veins of gold imbedded in quartz have been discovered, which promise to yield an abundant harvest to the enterprising miner. Some veins have been found not less than thirty feet in width, producing a dollar's worth of gold to an ounce of rock.

The emigrants to California by the overland route have been exposed to incredible sufferings from famine and disease. The number at one time on the plains has been from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand souls, not one half of whom were able to reach the place of their destination without being exposed to the greatest hardships. Almost every party was obliged to be put on short allowance. The roads were lined with the bodies of dead animals, which had either perished from exhaustion or had been slaughtered for food and partly consumed. Many emigrants who had lost their animals packed their scanty supplies on their back and attempted to continue the perilous journey. The women and children lagged in the rear, many of whom found a grave on the desert plains. Great sympathy was excited for the condition of the emigrants in the cities of California; public meetings were held to procure means for their relief; and by the prompt and energetic action of charitable individuals many lives were no doubt preserved.

A serious disturbance occurred during the month of August in the city of Sacramento, growing out of the disputes between the squatters and landholders. An armed body of the squatters proceeded through the streets of the city, and a collision ensuing between them and the authorities, several persons were shot and some mortally wounded. The

city was placed under martial law and it was several days before tranquillity was restored.

The intelligence of the reception of California into the Union was welcomed at San Francisco with expressions of universal enthusiasm. The steamer which bore the tidings was decked with flags and streamers of all nations, with a piece of canvass extending from fore to mainmast inscribed with the words "California is admitted." The salvos of artillery and the waving of flags soon spread the joyful news to every part of the city. All classes of the inhabitants shared the general hilarity, and with exchanges of mutual congratulations exulted in the accession of California as the thirty-first state of the Federal Union. A more formal celebration of this event took place on the 29th of October, in which the citizens generally participated with patriotic joy. A procession was formed in honor of the occasion, salutes were fired, banners displayed, an oration pronounced, a national ode sung, and the festivities closed with a ball and supper.

A terrible disaster was occasioned at San Francisco on the 29th of October by the explosion of the boiler of the steambot Sagamore. A large number of passengers were on board, of whom from seventy-five to a hundred, it is supposed, lost their lives. The cholera broke out at San Francisco in the month of October and spread to different parts of the city.

From estimates predicated on a portion of the mining districts, from which at least two thirds of all the gold obtained from the mines of California has been taken, it would appear that the whole amount realized during the past spring and summer is \$30,240,000 as the product of the labor of 57,000 persons, averaging about six dollars per day to each person for five months.

The present condition of California may be regarded as rich in hope and promise. The mines continue to yield their golden tribute to the arm of strenuous industry without stint or failure. New sources of the precious metal are constantly brought to light. Society is rapidly assuming a regular shape. The love of adventure, the thirst for gain, the desire of change, and the promptings of an aspiring ambition, are crowding the region of golden sands with the sturdy pioneers of civilization from all quarters of the globe. Under the benignant influence of a republican government, protected from the withering curse of slavery, and guaranteed the enjoyment of rational liberty, this latest-born child of our cherished Union can not fail to stride forward with the steps of a healthy giant to the maturity of its strength and the flush of consummate prosperity.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NICARAGUA, AND THE OCEAN SHIP-CANAL.

WHAT is now the Republic of Nicaragua was formerly a province of the Spanish Vice-Royalty, or, as it was sometimes called, the Kingdom of Guatemala. The remaining provinces of the Vice-Royalty were Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras, on the north; and Costa Rica upon the south. The city of Guatemala, in the province first named, was the seat of the Vice-Regal court; while Leon, in Nicaragua, was the seat of a subordinate establishment, at the head of which was a Governor-Intendant. Columbus discovered Central America in 1502, and coasted along nearly its entire eastern shore from Cape Honduras to Chirigui Lagoon. In 1524 Cortez despatched one of his Lieutenants, the famous Pedro Alvarado, to conquer the aboriginal nations of the country, the fame of whose power and riches had penetrated into the heart of Mexico. He entered the country from the north, and established a colony in Guatemala. Two years previously, however, Gil Gonzales de Avila (in 1522), sailing from Panama, with a band of armed adherents, entered Nicaragua from the south. He was well received, but was too weak to attempt a conquest of the country. He was followed by Cordova and others, who reduced the Indians, and founded the cities of Granada and Leon. In 1529 Captain Diego Machuca explored Lake Nicaragua, and went down the river San Juan (one of the rapids of which still bears his name) to the ocean, at the point where now stands the town of San Juan de Nicaragua. Machuca proposed to found a colony here, and it is believed did make the attempt, but was interrupted by Robles, then commandant at Nombre de Dios, who also meditated the same enterprise. These facts are mentioned here as showing the absurdity of the claim to that port recently put forward by the British Government.

On the 15th of September, 1821, the provinces of the Vice-Royalty of Guatemala declared their independence of Spain, and a general Congress was called to meet in the month

of March following. Meantime the several provinces proceeded to organize local or State Governments, following very closely the example of the United States. The meeting of the Congress did not take place at the time proposed, in consequence of the intrigues of the Aristocratic party, since called *Serviles*, who sought the aid of the ephemeral Mexican Emperor, Iturbide, to procure the aggregation of Central America to his broad dominion. A Mexican army was sent to enforce the union, but was dispersed, chiefly by the forces of the little State of San Salvador, which has always been distinguished for its sturdy republicanism, and which, on this occasion, formally decreed its own annexation to the United States. It does not appear that any notice was taken of this step by our Government. After the expulsion of the Mexican troops, and the defeat of the Aristocrats, the delegates of the several provinces or States met in General Congress, and adopted a Constitution of Union, under the name of the "Republic of Central America." This Constitution endured until 1838, when, in consequence of dissensions in and between the States, industriously fomented by British agents, it was dissolved, and the five States again severally assumed their sovereign character. The three States of the centre, however, viz., San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the strongholds of the Liberal or Republican party, have, since the dissolution, kept up relations more or less intimate, and have recently agreed upon a plan of Union, under the old National denomination. The States of Guatemala and Costa Rica are actual dictatorships, although claiming to be republican. The first is controlled by the Indian General Carrera, and the latter by monarchical refugees from South America.

Geographically, Nicaragua is the largest and most important portion of Central America. It extends from one ocean to the other, and embraces within its borders the great Lakes of Nicaragua and Managua, through which, it is now generally admitted exists

the only feasible route for a Ship-Canal across the continent. Its northern boundary is an irregular line running from the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific, to Cape Gracias a Dios on the Atlantic; and its southern a right line extending from the head of the Gulf of Nicoga, to a point on the Atlantic midway between the mouth of the San Juan and the port of Matina, in Costa Rica. It has a diversified surface, and a soil of unbounded fertility. The great basin of the lakes consists of plains and undulating slopes, relieved by high and steep volcanic cones, in which may be found all the productions of the tropics in the greatest abundance. The northern departments, called Segovia and Chontales, are more elevated and mountainous, abounding in minerals, producing many of the fruits of the temperate zone, and having an atmosphere comparatively cool and bracing. The Atlantic coast, or what is sometimes called the Mosquito Shore, is generally low, and the rain falling during the entire year, it is hot and less salubrious than other portions of the State. It is very sparsely inhabited by Indians of the Chirib stock, runaway Negroes from the West India islands, and a squalid brood, a mixture of both. The principal, we may almost say the entire population of Nicaragua, is situated upon the Pacific slope. Here the soil is not only fertile and easily cultivated, but the climate is favorably modified by a variety of causes. There are two seasons, called the wet and the dry: the former commencing about the middle of May, and lasting until the middle of November. During the rest of the year scarcely any rain falls. The temperature is very equable, averaging about 82° of Fahrenheit. There is probably no equal extent of country under the tropics more salubrious, or possessing a more delightful climate.

The State is divided into five departments, and has an aggregate population of not far from 250,000, residing chiefly in the towns. The principal city is Leon, which is the seat of Government (although the Legislative Chambers meet at Managua), and has a population of from 25,000 to 30,000. The second in size is Masaya, which is essentially an Indian town, remarkable for its manufactures;

and the third Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, through which a great part of the trade of the country, *via* Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan, is conducted. It has about 12,000 inhabitants. Managua and Nicaragua (or Rivas) are both considerable places. The most important port on the Pacific is that of Realejo, between which and San Francisco a valuable trade is springing up. Indeed, it is very evident that Central America must be to California and Oregon what the West Indies have hitherto been to our Confederacy. Sugar, cotton, coffee, cacao, rice, indigo, tobacco, maize—in short, all the staples and fruits of the tropics—are produced in Nicaragua in the greatest abundance and perfection. There are a large number of cattle-estates in the country; and hides, with indigo, coffee, and Brazil-wood, form the principal articles of export.

The Constitution of Nicaragua is exceedingly liberal, and the best feeling toward the United States pervades all classes of the people from the highest to the lowest. They are kind and hospitable. The Government consists of a Supreme Director, elected by the people bi-annually, and the Legislative Chambers, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate,—the latter elected for two years, the former for one. The officers of state are now—

DON NORBERTO RAMERIZ..... *Supreme Director.*
 " SEBASTIAN SALINAS..... *Sect. of For. Affairs.*
 " PABLO BUITRAGO..... *Secretary of War.*
 " NARCISO CHARVARRI... *Sec'y of Finances.*
 " JOSE TRINIDAD MUNOZ. *General-in-Chief.*

The first Executive officer of San Salvador and Honduras is styled President. The President of the former is DON DOROTEO VASCONCELOS: of the latter, DON JUAN LINDO.

Since the acquisition of California, the project of opening a Ship-Canal through Nicaragua, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, *via* the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, has not only been renewed, but invested with an immediate and practical importance. A great number of contracts had previously been made for constructing such a work, but nothing was effected under them. General Taylor, upon his election to the Presidency, was deeply impressed with the importance of facilitating communication between our Atlantic and Pacific territories; and one of

the first acts of his administration was to send a Special Minister to Nicaragua (Mr. E. G. Squier), empowered to agree with that State for the extension of the protection of both countries to any Company of American citizens which should contract, in good faith, to construct the proposed Canal. Such a contract was entered into by a New-York Company, styled "The American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," on the 27th of August, 1849; and on the 2d of September following Mr. Squier signed a treaty with the plenipotentiaries of Nicaragua (ratified by the Government of that State on the 27th of the same month), which provided for the neutrality and protection of the Canal. It also provided for the free transit forever of the citizens of the United States and their property through the territories of Nicaragua, for the entire freedom of all the ports of the country, and for extending the same liberal concessions to all nations which should enter into the same treaty stipulations. This treaty was approved by General Taylor, and sent in to the Senate for ratification, but has not yet (December 3, 1850) been acted upon by that body. Subsequently, a treaty was negotiated by Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Henry Bulwer, Minister of Great Britain, providing for extending the protection of both countries over any route of communication which may be opened across the continent, and also for the abandonment of British territorial pretensions, and the withdrawal of the British establishments, on the coast of Central America.

The British pretensions consist in an alleged protectorate over a mixed brood of Indians and Negroes, which have maintained a miserable existence on that part of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua bearing the geographical designation of the "Mosquito Shore," and whom, it is claimed by the British Government, are entitled to be considered as a sovereign people. They have, however, no written languages, no religion, no laws—not a single feature to elevate them above the lowest order of savages. Under the pretense above indicated, the agents of Great Britain have undertaken to fix the limits of the supposititious Mosquito Kingdom, as including the entire coast from Cape Honduras to the boundary of New-Granada, a line of more than 800 miles, and extending inward indefinitely. This preposterous claim, of course, takes in the mouth of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, the only possible Atlantic terminus of the proposed Canal. This port, which, as we have seen, was occupied by the Spaniards as early as 1529, and which was subsequently, by royal decree, made a port of entry, and fortified by the Spanish Government, and afterward captured from

the Royal forces by the Republican army of Nicaragua, peaceably occupied by the people of that State, and, as a part of Nicaragua, blockaded by the English in 1844—this port was wrested from the Nicaraguans in January, 1848, by a British force under the command of Captain G. C. Loob, of H. B. Majesty's ship "Alarm," and has since been occupied by English authorities, under the pretense of belonging to the so-called Mosquito Kingdom. It has not been surrendered to Nicaragua, nor has it been formally ascertained that British assumptions have been in any degree relaxed in consequence of our treaty with England above referred to; but we are reliably assured that they have been, and that the British occupation will soon be abandoned.

Previous to 1763, Great Britain made some pretensions upon the Mosquito Shore,—not, however, as protector of any Indian tribes, but in absolute sovereignty. These were sweepingly disposed of by the treaties of 1763, 1783, and 1786, between Great Britain and Spain, in which the former agrees not only to evacuate the Mosquito Shore, but to withdraw her protection from her own subjects who should be so "daring as to presume" to remain there, or "to obstruct the entire evacuation agreed upon by His Britannic Majesty."

The length of the proposed line of water communication through Nicaragua is estimated by Mr. Squier, in his report to the Department of State, at 313 miles, as follows:

Length of the River San Juan.....	90 miles.
Part of Lake Nicaragua to be traversed.....	110 do.
Length of Rio Tipitapa.....	18 do.
Length of Lake Managua.....	50 do.
From Lake to Realejo.....	45 do.

Total.....313 miles.

From this must be deducted 25 miles, in case the line is terminated at the port of Tamarainda. In case it should terminate in the Gulf of Fonseca, it is possible it would not be many miles longer than to Realejo. The extent of actual canalization, therefore, would be, to Realejo, 120 to 140 miles; to Tamarainda, 90 to 110; to Fonseca, 100 to 120.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that the engineer of the Company has discovered and surveyed a most favorable route from the lake to the Pacific, passing near the city of Nicaragua, and avoiding altogether the Lake Managua and the outlet thereof. This route is only *twelve miles* from Lake to Ocean, and requires a cutting of but sixty-eight feet at the highest to cause the water of Nicaragua to mingle with that of the Pacific. The adoption of this route will decidedly shorten the Ship-Canal, and expedite the passage of vessels from sea to sea. We trust it will soon be accomplished.

RAILROADS IN THE U. STATES.

Rate per Mile is given to the thousandth part of a cent.

Name of Road.	Length.	Fare.	Ra.	Mile.
Albany and Schenectady	17	\$0 50	2.941	
Androscoggin and Kennebec	82	2 25	2.743	
Annapolis Branch	39	1 62	4.156	
Appomatax	10	0 50	5.000	
Athens Branch	40	1 20	3.000	
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	47	1 40	2.978	
Attica and Buffalo	31	0 90	2.903	
Auburn and Rochester	78	2 50	3.205	
Auburn and Syracuse	28	0 80	3.176	
Baltimore and Ohio	179	7 00	3.910	
Bangor and Piscataqua	12	0 38	3.166	
Bath Branch	9	0 25	2.777	
Boston, Concord, and Montreal	51	1 55	3.030	
Boston and Lowell	26	0 55	2.115	
Boston and Maine	111	2 00	1.810	
Boston and Providence	43	1 25	2.906	
Boston and Worcester	45	1 15	2.555	
Bridgewater Branch	7	0 25	3.571	
Bristol Branch	13	0 35	3.692	
Brookline Branch	14	0 10	0.666	
Buckfield Branch	12	0 35	2.916	
Buffalo and Niagara Falls	22	0 75	3.409	
Canal	32	1 00	3.125	
Camden and Amboy	90	3 00	3.333	
Cape Cod Branch	28	0 90	3.214	
Central Georgia	191	5 75	3.010	
Central Virginia	71	3 66	5.154	
Chemung	21	0 50	2.380	
Cheshire	54	1 65	3.055	
Chicopee Falls Branch	54	0 124	2.272	
Clinton and Port Hudson	24	1 00	4.166	
Cocheo	18	0 50	2.777	
Columbia and Philadelphia	82	2 87	3.500	
Comac Branch	4	0 10	2.500	
Concord	35	0 80	2.285	
Concord and Claremont	18	0 65	3.611	
Connecticut and Passumpsic Riv.	40	1 25	3.102	
Connecticut River	60	1 75	2.916	
Contoocook Valley	14	0 45	3.214	
Corning and Salisbury	40	1 50	3.750	
Camden Branch	57	2 25	3.947	
Cumberland Valley	56	2 12	3.785	
Dedham Branch	94	0 25	2.631	
Dorchester and Milton Branch	8	0 25	3.125	
Eastern	54	1 50	2.777	
Erie	501	6 15	2.043	
Erie and Calamazoo	33	1 00	3.030	
Essex	21	0 60	2.857	
Fall River	54	1 35	2.500	
Fitchburgh	50	1 30	2.600	
Fitchburgh and Worcester	26	0 75	2.684	
Franklin	22	1 00	4.545	
Galena and Chicago	42	1 25	2.976	
Georgia	171	5 00	2.923	
Germany Branch	6	0 15	2.500	
Gloucester Branch	14	0 45	3.214	
Great Falls and Conway	9	0 20	2.222	
Greenville and Roanoke	21	0 50	2.380	
Harlem	80	1 65	2.662	
Harvard Branch	3	0 15	5.000	
Housatonic	98	3 00	3.061	
Hudson River	75	1 00	1.333	
Hudson and Berkshire	53	1 00	3.630	
Hartford, Providence, & Flahk.	31	0 87	2.808	
Lewistown	54	0 22	6.600	
Lexington and Ohio	29	1 00	3.571	
Lexington & W. Cambridge B.	8	0 80	3.750	
Little Miami	84	2 50	2.976	
Lockport and Niagara Falls	24	0 75	3.125	
Long Island	95	2 00	2.105	
Lowell and Lawrence	13	0 35	2.691	
Mad River and Erie	134	4 50	3.333	
Madison and Indianapolis	86	2 50	2.906	
Manchester and Lawrence	26	0 65	2.500	
Mansfield and Sandusky	56	1 50	2.678	
Marblehead Branch	4	0 10	2.500	
Mexican Gulf	27	0 50	1.851	

Name of Road.	Length.	Fare.	Ra.	Mile.
Michigan Central	218	6 50	2.982	
Michigan Southern	70	2 00	2.857	
Milbury and Milford Branches	17	0 45	2.647	
Milnebury & L. Poucharrtrain	54	0 15	2.727	
Montreal and Lacine	3	0 37	4.625	
Montgomery and West Point	68	3 50	5.147	
Morris and Essex	45	1 25	2.777	
Nashua and Lowell	15	0 35	2.333	
Natagauk	62	1 50	2.419	
New Bedford and Taunton	31	0 90	2.903	
Newburgh Branch	19	0 45	2.368	
New Hampshire Central	10	0 30	3.000	
N. Haven, Hartford & Sp'ngfld	62	1 75	2.822	
New Jersey	31	0 50	1.612	
New Jersey Central	50	1 00	2.000	
N. London, Willimantic & Palm.	49	1 25	2.694	
Newton Branch	12	0 30	2.500	
New York and New Haven	76	1 50	1.986	
Norfolk County	35	1 00	2.357	
Norfolk and Worcester	69	2 00	2.896	
Norwich and Worcester	66	1 12	2.651	
Old Colony	37	1 12	3.027	
Oswego and Syracuse	35	1 00	2.531	
Pennsylvania	97	3 40	4.505	
Peterborough and Shirley	12	0 30	2.500	
Pittsfield and North Adams	63	1 50	2.580	
Phil. Germantown, & Norrie'n	20	0 60	3.000	
Philad. Wilmington, & Baltim.	98	3 00	4.061	
Philadel. and Trenton Branch	30	0 75	2.530	
Pontiac	25	1 00	4.000	
Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth	51	1 42	2.784	
Portland and Kennebec	54	1 00	2.541	
Portsmouth and Concord	18	0 50	2.777	
Potomac	32	2 00	6.250	
Providence and Worcester	43	1 30	3.023	
Ramapo and Paterson	33	0 62	1.878	
Raleigh	87	4 40	4.507	
Rensselaer and Saratoga	32	1 00	3.125	
Richmond, Fred'ksb. & Potom.	75	3 50	4.666	
Richmond and Petersburg	22	1 00	4.545	
Rutland and Burlington	120	5 00	3.900	
Saratoga and Washington	41	1 50	3.852	
Salisbury Branch	3	0 10	3.383	
Saxonville Branch	5	0 12	2.400	
Reading	92	3 30	3.804	
Schenectady and Saratoga	22	0 75	3.409	
Schenectady and Utica	78	2 25	3.384	
South Carolina	136	5 00	3.676	
South Shore	12	0 35	2.916	
Stonington	50	1 50	3.000	
Stony Brook	17	0 40	2.352	
Stoughton Branch	18	0 60	2.777	
St. Lawrence and Champlain	15	1 00	6.666	
Sullivan	25	0 75	3.000	
Susquehanna and Baltimore	75	2 12	2.826	
Tonawanda	43	1 30	3.023	
Troy and Greenbush	6	0 15	2.500	
Troy and Schenectady	20	0 50	2.500	
Utica and Syracuse	58	1 50	2.585	
Vicks'b'g. Jackson, & Brandon	60	2 75	4.563	
Vermont Central	117	3 40	2.905	
Vermont and Massachusetts	69	1 75	2.536	
Washington Branch	40	1 60	4.000	
Watertown Branch	6	0 30	5.000	
Weldon and Wilmington	162	5 00	2.500	
Western	200	5 00	2.500	
Western and Atlantic	140	4 20	3.000	
Westchester and Philadelphia	32	1 00	3.125	
Westminster Branch	17	0 45	2.647	
West Feliciana	26	1 50	5.769	
West Stockbridge & Pittsfield	25	0 75	3.000	
Woburn Branch	10	0 30	3.000	
Worcester and Nashua	45	1 25	2.777	

151 Railroads..... 72544 219 964 3.032
 Columbia Branch, Macon and Western, Orleans and Carrolton, Seaboard and Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Atlantic, Susquehanna and Ithaca, Wilton, Xenia and Columbus, and Middletown Branch railroads, are not included in the above, for want of returns of the fare charged.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Gov.—1850.	Pres.—1848.	Pres.—1844.
Co.'s. Crosby, Hub'd, T.'b'ta's, V. B. Clay, Polk.		
Aronstrol... 564	881	18... 431
Cumberl'd... 4532	6111	1943... 4797
Franklin... 910	1672	608... 895
Hancock... 1733	2025	128... 3132
Kennebec... 4020	3291	873... 5316
Lincoln... 4554	4652	433... 5316
Oxford... 1509	4214	707... 1529
Penobscot... 3562	5136	782... 3073
Piscataquis... 911	1174	307... 957
Somerset... 2651	2282	601... 2453
Waldo... 1777	3755	605... 1816
Washington... 2195	2263	292... 2805
York... 3011	3964	646... 3465

TOTALS.

1850, Crosby, H. 32,308.	Hubbard, O. 41,320.	Talbot, F. S. 7,262.
1848, Taylor... 35,276.	Cass... 40,206.	V. Buren... 12,178.
1844, Clay... 34,619.	Polk... 45,964.	Birney... 4,862.

Dist.

I. York County and 21 towns, &c., in Oxford.

Moses M. Donald, *Opp.*, 5173; elected—plurality 490;
 N. D. Appleton, *W.*, 4683; M. Sweet, *F. S.*, 530; Sc'g 48.

II. Cumberland County.

John Appleton, *Opp.*, 5943; elected—maj. over all 39.
 W. P. Fessenden, *W.* and *F. S.*, 5903; Sc'g 11. F. contests.

III. Kennebec (except town of Greens) and Franklin Co.'s.
 Robert Goodenow, *W.*, 4831; elected—plurality 131;
 Lot M. Morrill, *Opp.*, 4700; Seth May, *F. S.*, 1274; Sc'g 4.

IV. Lincoln Co., Oxford Co. (except 21 t.), and t. of Greens.
 Charles Andrews, *Opp.*, 6718; elected—plurality 66.
 Isaac Reed, *W.*, 6652; Alfred Pierce, *F. S.*, 183; Sc'g 5.

V. Waldo (except town of Vinalhaven) and Somerset Co.'s.
 Ephraim K. Smart, *Opp.*, 5911; elected—maj. over all 554;
 Theophilus Cushing, *W.*, 5895; Scattering 62.

VI. Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties.
 Daniel Washburn, jr., *W.*, 8412; elected—plurality 1715;
 Strickland, *Opp.*, 3895; Stetson, *Opp.*, not a cand. 2554; Sc. 32.

VII. Aroostook, Hancock, and Wash'n Co's., and Vinalhaven.
 Thomas J. D. Fuller, *Opp.*, 4814; elected—plurality 180;
 Jas. S. Pike, *W.*, 4629; S. C. Foster, *F. S.*, 716; Sc'g 89.

VERMONT.

Gov.—1850.	Pres.—1848.	Pres.—1844.
Co.'s. Williams, Peck, H.'b'ts, Tay'r, V. B. Cass, Clay, Polk.		
Addison... 3186	953	183... 2568
Bennington... 1885	1304	245... 1559
Caledonia... 1603	3095	73... 1357
Chittenden... 1992	1332	610... 1753
Essex... 421	405	3... 370
Franklin... 1721	983	305... 1456
Grand Isle... 304	35	206... 1104
Lamoille... 483	943	664... 289
Orleans... 2141	2657	130... 1780
Rutland... 1308	1169	119... 2016
Washington... 2920	1176	498... 3951
Windham... 1623	2784	150... 1498
Windsor... 3514	3246	64... 3656

TOTALS.

1850, Williams, W. 34,829.	48, Taylor 33,132.	44, Clay 26,770.
Peck, <i>Reg.</i> , <i>Opp.</i> , 19,249.	V. B. 13,837.	Polk 18,041.
Roberts, <i>Hunter</i> , 4,271.	Cass... 10,948.	Birney 3,964.

Dist.

I. Bennington, Rutland, and Windham Counties.

* A. L. Miner, *W.*, 4569; A. P. Lyman, *W.*, 4136;
 D. Roberts, jr., *Opp.*, 2,889; M. Clark, *Opp.*, 431; Sc. 54.

[* Second trial—Miner elected by plurality. No choice at first trial; vote: M. 3,668; L. 3,726; R. 3,852; C. 1,218; Sc. 72.]

II. Orange and Windsor Counties.
 William Bebard, *W.*, 6565; elected—maj. over all 1,062;
 Jefferson P. Kidder, *Opp.*, 4,384; Scattering 306.

III. Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Grand Isle Co's.
 James Mescham, *W.*, 6,945; elected—maj. over all 1,569;
 Beardsley, *Opp.*, 2,960; Harrington, *Opp.*, 1,621; Sc'g 95.

IV. Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille, Orleans, and Wash'n Co's.
 Thos. Bartlett, jr., *Opp.*, 7,009; elected—maj. over all 1,841;
 B. N. Davis, *W.*, 6,014; Willard, *Opp.*, 640; Sc'g 114.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov.—1850.	Pres.—1848.	Pres.—1844.
Co.'s. Briggs, Bout'l, P.'b'ts, Tay'r, Cass, V. B. Clay, Polk.		
Barnstable... 1362	707	390... 2015
Berkshire... 3510	3162	516... 3549
Bristol... 3893	3270	1677... 4840
Dukes... 187	151	31... 200
Essex... 8177	5190	3741... 5665
Franklin... 2588	1887	1173... 2133
Hampden... 3807	3430	664... 3306
Hampshire... 403	1871	1856... 3055
Middlesex... 9445	7050	4284... 5854
Nantucket... 306	68	127... 444
Norfolk... 4940	2731	9726... 4739
Plymouth... 3238	1713	2692... 3568
Suffolk... 6447	2138	1951... 3885
Worcester... 5777	5105	7295... 5827

TOTALS.

1850—Briggs... 57,264;	Boutwell... 36,363;	Phillips... 37,808.
1848—... 53,718;	"... 30,730;	"... 24,264.
1844—Taylor... 61,070;	Cass... 35,281;	V. Buren... 38,556.
1844—Clay... 67,418;	Polk... 62,848;	Birney... 10,060.

LEGISLATURE FOR 1851.

SENATE (full, will be); *Whigs* 13; *Coalition (Opp. & F. S.)* 27.
 HOUSE: *W.* 174; *Opp. (inc'g F. S. & Coal'n)* 210; no choice 55.

Dist.

I. City of Boston (Suffolk County).
 William Appleton, *W.*, 8639; elected—maj. over all 3789;
 J. T. Heard, *Opp.*, 1855; B. B. Munsey, *F. S.*, 1161; Sc'g 36.

II. 2 towns in Suffolk Co., 16 in Essex, and 7½ in Middlesex.
 Charles W. Upham, *W.*, 6562; no choice—wants 709;
 R. Ranoul, jr., *Opp.*, 4354; S. E. Sewall, *F. S.*, 2979; Sc. 99.

III. 14 towns in Essex Co., and 11 in Middlesex.
 James H. Duncan, *W.*, 6389; no choice—wants 148;
 A. R. Brown, *Opp.*, 3755; Higginson, *F. S.*, 2496; Sc'g 125.

IV. 26½ towns in Middlesex Co., and 14 in Worcester.
 Benjamin Thompson, *W.*, 6516; no choice—wants 1561;
 J. G. Palfrey, *F. S.*, 4970; Frothingham, *Opp.*, 3742; Sc. 14.

V. 42 towns in Worcester County.
 Charles Allen, *F. S.*, 6789; no choice—wants 1352;
 I. M. Barton, *W.*, 4317; J. S. C. Knowlton, *Opp.*, 4175; Sc. 21.

VI. 15 t. in Franklin Co., 14 Hampshire, 13 Hampshire's, 2 Worcester.
 George T. Davis, *W.*, 6875; no choice—wants 203;
 C. W. Chapin, *Opp.*, 6329; Huntington, *F. S.*, 2311; Sc'g 39.

VII. Berkshire Co., 11 t. Franklin, 8 Hampshire, 10 Hampshire's.
 John Z. Goodrich, *W.*, 5699; no choice—wants 523;
 Bishop, *Opp.*, 5449; Hayden, *F. S.*, 287; Rockwell, *W.*, 367.

VIII. Norfolk Co., 5 t. in Middlesex, and 4 in Plymouth.
 Horace Mann, *F. S.*, 6092; elected—maj. over all 116;
 S. H. Walley, *W.*, 4374; E. K. Whitaker, *Opp.*, 2362; Sc. 60.

IX. 16 towns in Bristol Co., and 16 in Plymouth.
 Orin Fowler, *F. S.*, 6860; elected—maj. over all 3320;
 Little, *Opp.*, 3047; Atwood 301; Bayles, *W.*, 147; Sc'g 36.

X. Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket Cos., 2 Bristol, 2 Plymouth.
 Zeno Scudder, *W.*, 2930; no choice—wants 183;
 Fessenden, *Opp.*, 1654; Hart, *F. S.*, 1064; Fisher, *W.*, 504.

* Including vote of towns not included in official count.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov.—1850.	Pres.—1848.	Pres.—1844.
Co.'s. Foster, Sym'r, Boyd, Tay'r, Cass, V. B. Clay, Polk.		
Fairfield... 4326	4248	175... 5036
Hartford... 5561	6183	361... 5000
Litchfield... 3940	3599	621... 3916
Middlesex... 1969	2420	199... 2136
New Haven... 4309	4728	445... 5273
New London... 3516	427... 4020	3421
Tolland... 1807	1809	179... 1665
Windham... 2167	2119	707... 2265
1844, Ferry in F., 149; H., 387; L., 368; M., 130; N. H., 223; N. L., 304; T., 130; W., 233—total..... 11,845.		

TOTALS.

1850, Foster, W. 28,209;	Symour 29,022;	Boyd, F. S. 27,877.
1848, Trumbull, 37,300;	Symour 25,105;	Niles... 3,560.
1844, Taylor... 30,314;	Cass... 37,045;	V. B. Cass... 5,008.
1844, Clay... 33,830;	Polk... 32,541;	Birney... 1,943.

(SEE last page for New Hampshire and Rhode Island.)

NEW YORK.

Table listing names and numbers for various political groups and candidates in New York, including columns for Gov'n., Court's., and Pass. 1848.

TOTALS.

Summary table of totals for various political groups and candidates, including columns for Gov'n., Court's., and Pass. 1848.

Assessors: Wages 28; Opp. 44; P. S. 1; City's 1. Jour. Ballot: Wages 59; all others 61.

NEW YORK.				XVI. Wells.				Marvin. White.				Cowen, Camp'li																
1859—Congress.—1843.				Fulton.....2374				2214.....1909				1500 374																
Dist. & Co's.	Wig.	Opp.	Wig.	F. U.	Coxe.	Saratoga.....4308	3802.....4432				1302 2561																	
Queens.....1780	Rose.	Fluyd.	King.	Jones.	Brown.	Schenectady.....1748	1444.....1702				410 1124																	
Suffolk.....1881	1881	2121	2102	1446	1067	Total.....8428	7460.....8133				5392 4659																	
Total.....3681	4125	4307	2457	2332	1877	XVII. Alexander.	Buel. Alexan'r.				Nelis. Sam'ns.																	
II. Bowen. Bogardus. Booke.	Crooke. Mer'can.				4877				3384.....2982				5830 237															
Kings.....6771	5937	7143	971	1265	1067	Montgomery.....3018	2801.....3127				1734 1067																	
Richmond.....957	771	1025	116	936	Total.....6047	0685.....6109				5564 1264																		
Total.....7728	6428	8168	1087	5312	XVIII. Grant.	King. Squire.				King. Dodge.																		
1850, Crooke, Opp. 603;	Ludlow, Opp. 30.				Lewis.....1544				2108.....1282				1264 798															
III. Bowen.	Hart. Phenix.				Smith.				St. Lawrence.3349				4395.....3851				6056 527											
N.Y.—W'd I. 47	742.....1011				111 741				Total.....4934				7101.....5133				7509 1225											
II.....117	885.....604				81 399				XIX. Clark.				Ives. Clarke.				Ives. Dann.											
III.....738	489.....1704				169 589				XX. Matteson.				Jenks. Matteson.				Mann. Will'ms.											
IV.....220	1283.....741				199 1145				XXI. Chase.				Snow. Smith. Ham'ond. Walden.				Otsego.....4695				4543.....3767				2117 3695			
V.....633	780.....1541				234 914				Schoharie.....2913				3121.....2263				670 2041											
Total.....1755	9879.....5601				793 3738				Total.....7608				7684.....6330				2787 6630											
1850, Rodman, W. 572;	254, 540, 906, 692; total, 2164.				1850, Rodman, W. 572;				XXII. Bennett.				Taylor. Bennett.				Smith. Manna.											
IV. Howe.	Marsh. Underhill. Hecker.				Nacley.				Broomer.....2828				2449.....2508				732 2031											
Ward VI.....389	498.....623				107 681				Chenango.....4335				3445.....3613				1449 2657											
Ward VII.....1506	1247.....2127				314 1178				Tioga.....2007				2232.....1893				638 1716											
IX.....3023	1473.....2509				659 849				Total.....9170				9181.....6014				2839 6394											
X.....1243	1118.....1544				369 1100				XXIII. Williams.				Esbeck. Duor.				Nye. Crossen.											
XIII.....1017	973.....1355				245 945				Madison.....3352				3491.....3869				2617 777											
Total.....4155	3224.....5649				1035 3904				Oswego.....3784				4932.....4148				4267 263											
Wd. M'Grath, Op. 541	with w'd. '48, Foots, Cass, 944 in Dia.				1850, Wing, Abel, 771.				1848, Garnett, Abel, 178				1850, Wing, Abel, 771.				1848, Garnett, Abel, 178											
V. Briggs.	Arcular's. Briggs. Spencer.				Walsh.				Total.....7136				8423.....8107				6684 1640											
Ward VIII.....1783	1533.....2153				500 835				XXIV. Smith.				Jones. Gott. Sedgwick. Baldwin.				Onondaga.....5419				6186.....5403				4906 2498			
IX.....3023	1473.....2509				659 849				XXV. Morgan.				How. Conger. Ballard. Hyde.				Cayuga.....4693				4880.....4571				3946 1007			
XIV.....638	1302.....895				917 1261				Cortland.....2318				2157.....2161				1941 863											
Total.....4444	4114.....5827				1476 2765				Total.....7011				7037.....6732				5747 1870											
1849, Hasbrouck, Cass, 929, 860, 123; total, 1602.	1850, Fryne, Abel, 273; Noxon, W. 50; Gott, W. 30.				XXVI. Walbridge.				Halsey. Jackson. Wisner. Hatha'y.				Chemung.....2447				3402.....1662				2308 859							
VI. Brooks.	Cochran. Brooks. Field.				Law.				Tompkins.....3391				3045.....3067				2938 1373											
Ward XI.....1065	1280.....1651				287 1731				Yates.....1862				2070.....1715				1450 905											
XII.....908	399.....890				91 806				Total.....7700				7497.....6444				6396 3117											
XV.....1551	487.....2007				363 577				XXVII. Sackett.				Smith. Sackett. Bascom. Bigelow.				Seneca.....2013				2073.....2044				1597 1160			
XVII.....1579	1590.....1925				542 1479				Wayne.....4292				3741.....3801				3063 709											
XVIII.....1686	1446.....1996				451 1540				Total.....6305				5814.....5845				5380 1289											
XVIII.....1330	955.....1240				308 863				XXVIII. Scherer's.				Buchan. Sch'thora. Selden. Smith.				Monroe.....6096				5623.....6611				4746 1967			
XIX.....745	707.....with 12th Ward.				6776				XXIX. Horsford. Wadsworth.				Rose. Garl'ns. Parbur'.				Livingston.....3797				2697.....3862				3086 886			
Total.....6357	6724 9709 2042 6376				1850, Blunt, W'ig. 219; 1848, Monroe, W'ig. 42.				Ontario.....3930				2912.....3954				2573 1280											
VII. Garner.	Stevens. Nelson. J. C. B'v't. N. C. B'it				Rockland.....815				1191.....845				433 975				Westchester.....3557				3660.....4103				1321 2158			
Total.....4372	4351.....4943				1754 8133				Total.....7727				5009.....7816				4659 2166											
VIII. Cruger.	Dean. Hall'w'y. Bailey. Ga. Nux.				Dutchess.....5112				5663.....5512				1267 3283				Putnam.....830				1135.....789				414 1045			
Total.....5942	6218.....6301				1681 4303				XXX. Church.				Robie. Rumsey.				Grover. Angel.											
IX. McKissick.	Murray. McKis'k. Curtis. Wood'rd.				Orange.....3782				3985.....4214				1388 3229				Sullivan.....1781				1815 1662				486 1438			
Total.....5563	5210.....5876				1874 4667				Total.....7538				8308.....7282				5938 2082											
X. Sch'maker.	Allaben. Gush. Edgerton. Wheeler.				Delaware.....3421				2890.....1780				2174 531				Uster.....4453				4396.....4487				2269 1422			
Total.....7851	7185 6237 4443 1935				1846, Fitch, Anti-Rent, 2343 in Del., 170 in Uster;—3013.				Total.....7538				8308.....7282				5938 2082											
XI. Cowles. Suth'r. V. Silvest'r. Deekman. Olney.	Columbia.....3413				3791.....3815				2229 2107				Greene.....2527				2981.....2895				1165 1786							
Total.....5940	6672.....6621				3453 3893				Total.....7210				6549 6946				2832 3649											
XII. Sage. Seymour. Warren.	Reynolds.				Rensselaer.....5594				5811.....8362				6055				Reynolds. W'ig Anti R. supported by V. B. and Cass men.				XIII. Schoolcraft. Corning. Sch'lc'f. Wood. Bouton.							
Albany.....7032	8746.....7227				2015 3876				Total.....7538				8308.....7282				5938 2082											
XIV. Boyd. Thompson. Andrews.	Culver. Cutting.				Essex.....2286				1656.....2592				1150 939				Washington.....4000				2759.....4408				2007 1247			
Total.....6296	4415.....7088				3166 2196				Total.....7538				5332.....5372				3848 2214											
XV. Takor.	Russell. Florman. Law'nce. Hed'ng.				Clinton.....3444				1995.....1938				1267 1431				Franklin.....1706				1605.....1396				930 975			
Warren.....1174	1808.....1376				631 1049				Total.....5753				5832.....5372				3848 2214											
Total.....3324	3506.....4670				2828 3455				Total.....5753				5832.....5372				3848 2214											

*Long Lake, Hamilton Co. is in 15th Dist.; no returns either year. Rest of Hamilton is with Fulton, in 16th Dist.
 F. R. K. SCHOOL.
 1850, for repeal of New School Law 184,906; against repeal 209,347—Maj. for Free Schools 36,139. 1849, for New School Law 249,973; against it 91,361—Maj. for F. S. 137,923.

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	Rank.	Fort.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. H. Clay.	Folk.
Camden	1450	1533	1867	1236	23	1448
Essex	4906	4335	5987	3824	127	5471
Gloucester	1219	1057	1297	892	80	1411
Monmouth	1893	3163	3119	3450	4	3221
Salem	1489	1808	1702	1566	28	1775
Somerset	1690	1508	2023	1617	0	2139
Warren	1411	2503	1634	3889	13	1465
Burlington	3237	3114	3898	3014	30	3730
Cape May	566	941	637	226	—	780
Hunterdon	2090	3277	2191	3229	9	2544
Middlesex	2194	1971	2469	1807	129	3321
Passaic	1389	1639	1749	1504	120	1602
Sussex	1057	3335	1211	3443	46	1235
Atlantic	339	655	472	780	—	493
Bergen	746	1262	1004	1262	15	979
Cumberland	1412	1339	1666	1319	—	1549
Hudson	1244	1174	1434	760	80	1129
Mercer	2237	2279	2381	2028	26	1863
Morris	3516	2700	2989	2424	91	2903
Ocean	969	740	—	—	—	(with Monmouth)

TOTALS.

1850, Rank, Whig,	34,051;	Fort, Opp.	39,793;	Maj.	5,609
1848, Taylor	40,015;	V. B. 840;	Cass	36,901	3,114
1844, Clay	38,313;	Polk,	37,498	—	823
1843, Gerrit Smith,	41 in Essex;	1 in Mer.	35 in Mon'th;	—	—
1844, Binney,	in Bot'n 7, Camd. 4, Es's 29, Glo'ster 37, Hud-	—	—	—	—
son 3, Mor'is 2, Passaic 9, Salem 3, Sussex 7—131.	—	—	—	—	—

LEGISLATIVE for 1851. Joint Ballot: Whigs 28; Opp. 40.
 SENATE: Whig, 10—1 each from the other counties.
 The first 7 con. elect in 1851; next 6 in 1852; last 7 in 1853.

Assembly: Whigs	Burl'n 5,	Cape M. 1,	Cumb. 3,	Es's 7,	Glo's 7,	Hud. 1,	Mid. 4,	Mer. 1,	Ocn's 1,	Pass. 1,	Som. 2—28.	
Opposition:	At'l 1,	Berg. 2,	Camd. 5,	Hunt'n 4,	Mercer 3,	Mon'th 4,	Mor. 3,	Pa. 1,	Salem 3,	Som. 1,	Sus. 3,	War'n 3—30.

1850—CONGRESS—1848.

Dist. & Co's.	Whitney	*Strat'	*Hay	Pinney	Hollis
Atlantic	313	656	448	794	—
Camden	1064	1811	1513	1249	436
Cape May	566	839	625	229	20
Cumberland	1387	1335	1580	7317	—
Gloucester	1011	1038	1211	879	178
Salem	1483	1796	1667	1584	84
Total	5824	6475	7052	6043	718
1850. Franklin, Notice,	Camden 799,	Gloucester 283—1084.	—	—	—
II. Richards,	*Skellon,	*Newell,	Potts,	—	—
Burlington	3309	3017	5894	5065	—
Mercer	2175	2832	2654	2031	—
Monmouth	1864	3215	3329	3288	—
Ocean	1011	685	—	(with Monm'th.)	—
Total	8359	9259	9677	8382	—
III. Edsall,	*Widrick,	Rob'tson,	*Wid'g,	—	—
Hunterdon	2003	3318	—	3278	—
Sussex	1122	3883	1214	3455	—
Warren	1378	2485	1564	2484	—
Total	4498	9097	2778	9215	—
IV. *Brown,	—	*Vn Dyke,	Hillard,	Sew'l,	—
Middlesex	2196	1965	2415	1896	—
Morris	2573	3723	2871	2460	64
Somerset	1701	1936	1996	1651	—
Total	6470	6251	7282	6023	64
V. Ryerson,	*Price,	*King,	Hol'aw'n,	Op'd'e	—
Bergen	747	1260	983	1244	14
Essex	4786	4227	5839	3393	21
Hudson	1224	1173	1331	512	276
Passaic	1392	1626	1535	1377	138
Total	8149	8285	9879	6716	677

* Elected. † Horn, Nat'l Reform. rec'd 43 votes in 1850.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dis.	Co's.	1850—C's	1848—Pass.	1844—Pass.
1.	Philad's City	2861	4622	10096
2.	Philad's Co	1444	15797	20074
3.	Montgomery	3484	4067	5040
4.	Chester	4937	4428	5649
5.	Delaware	1613	1311	2194
6.	Berks	3917	6979	6088
7.	Bucks	4750	4899	5140
8.	Lancaster	6943	4062	11390
9.	Lebanon	3960	1333	2966
10.	Dauphin	9240	1943	3796
11.	Northamb'th.	1119	1786	1748
12.	Lehigh	2835	2846	3079
13.	Northampton	4884	3831	2191
14.	Carbon	511	792	890
15.	Monroe	156	1073	518
16.	Pike	49	838	518
17.	Wayne	600	1397	297
18.	Adams	1983	1261	3575
19.	Franklin	3290	2811	4006
20.	York	3246	4324	4858
21.	Cumberland	3286	9573	3949
22.	Ferry	965	1738	1563
23.	Clinton	1909	3049	1818
24.	Clinton	658	848	911
25.	Lyoncoming	1718	2182	1992
26.	Sullivan	208	304	199
27.	Blair	1740	1943	2476
28.	Cambria	940	1462	1323
29.	Huntingdon	1787	1404	2690
30.	Luzerne	838	1899	2263
31.	Montour	839	211	(with Columbia.)
32.	Bradford	9289	3127	3272
33.	Sonquhanna	1317	2348	1883
34.	Wyoming	633	829	561
35.	Clearfield	524	994	1761
36.	Kitt	101	933	134
37.	McKean	200	407	367
38.	Potter	324	450	296
39.	Tioga	1998	1805	1350
40.	Mercer	1983	1848	2377
41.	Venango	737	1921	1048
42.	Warren	749	1653	948
43.	Crawford	2934	2924	3034
44.	Kitt	3176	1708	2418
45.	Beaver	1668	1688	2555
46.	Eufler	1896	9607	3506
47.	Lawrence	1619	846	(with Beaver and Mercer.)
48.	Allegheny	5924	4903	10113
49.	Greene	1039	2141	1476
50.	Washington	2153	3264	3898
51.	Bedford	1692	1843	2836
52.	Fulton	656	683	(with Bedford.)
53.	Somerset	2494	979	3818
54.	Armstrong	1262	1606	3030
55.	Clarion	1400	1691	1372
56.	Indiana	1925	1240	2041
57.	Juniata	882	1107	850
58.	Mifflin	1175	1486	1543
59.	Union	2860	1470	3129
60.	Fayette	2413	3134	3046
61.	Westmore'ld	2267	3666	3124
62.	Schuykill	2411	2753	4039
63.	*Jefferson	497	761	887

* Not in any Dist. TOTALS.
 1850, Dunc'n, H., 131,355; Morrison, Opp., 145,601; Maj. 13,253
 1848, Taylor, 185,739; V. B. 11,117; Cass 75,186 " 13,544
 1844, Clay, 161,903; Polk, 111,000 " 167,535 " 6,333

1850, Dunc'n, Not. for canal com. in Alleghy 624, Dauphin 8, Juni's 5, Mont. 81, Phil. City 109, Phil. Co's 299—1094.
 1844, Birney, Alleghy 438, Armt'g 38, Beaver 970, Bradford 63, Bucks 27, Butler 135, Chester 108, Crawford 139, Erie 74, Fayette 35, Ind'n 80, Lanc' 21, Luz'e 29, Mercer 604, Mont'g 43, Phil's 297, Potter 66, Susq's 93, Tioga 23, Ven'go 65, Wash'g 296, Westm't 71; other Co's 208—1138.
 LEGISLATURE for 1851. Joint Ballot: Whigs 64; Opp. 16; Ind. 4. The two branches are divided as follows:
 —The Senate districts being shown in the foregoing table—
 Elected. Whigs. 38; Oppos. 16.
 48. Dist. 1, 2, 4, 17, 8, 23, 26-8 D. 15, 22, 34, 36
 49. Dist. 6, 29, 4, 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 18, 20, 28-8
 50. Dist. 1, 11, 15, 81, 32-8 D. 3, 13, 16, 17, 18-8

[† 3 mem.] Total Whigs... 16 Total Opposition... 16
 Independent, elected (by whig votes), 1850—Dist. 29, A.
 Novs.—Senators were elected in 1848 and 1849 under an

ELECTION RETURNS.

old apportionment; and districts 10 and 27 are represented for the year 1850 by senators residing in other districts. District 22 will elect a second senator in 1852.

House.—*Whigs:* Adams 1; Allegheny 5; Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence, 3; Bedford, Cambria, and Fulton, 1; Blair and Huntingdon 2; Chester 2; Crawford 1; Dauphin 2; Delaware 1; Erie 2; Franklin 2; Indiana 1; Juniata and Union 1; Lancaster 5; Lebanon 1; Northampton 1; Philadelphia City 4; Schuylkill 1; Somerset 1; Tioga 1; total 38
Opposition: Armstrong, Clarion, and Jefferson, 3; Bedford, Cambria, and Fulton, 1; Berks 4; Bradford 2; Bucks 3; Carbon and Lehigh 2; Centre 1; Chester 1; Clearfield, Elk, and McKean, 1; Clinton, Lycoming, and Potter, 2; Columbia and Montour 1; Cumberland 2; Fayette and Westmoreland 4; Greene 1; Luzerne 2; Mercer, Venango, and Warren, 3; Mifflin 1; Monroe and Pike 1; Montgomery 3; Northumberland 1; Perry 1; Philadelphia County 11; Schuylkill 1; Susquehanna, Sullivan, and Wyoming, 2; Washington 2; York 3; total 59
Independent: Crawford 1; Northampton 1; Wayne 1; total 3

CONGRESS—1850.

PHILADELPHIA—*Whig, Opp.*
 I. Levin, *Whig*, 609.
 Moysamun, 753 2364
 Passyunk... 115 85
 *Philad. City 1071 992
 Southwark... 2225 1911

Total 4164 5362
 1850, Levin was *Native* candidate. Savery, *Whig*, 609.
 1848, Levin, 4890; Florence 4930; Scattering 953.
 II. Chandler, Martin, *Philad. City, 5012 3714
 1850, Brinkle, *Native*, 121
 1848, Chandler, *Whig*, 4865
 Van Dyke, *Opp.*, 3874
 III. Moore, Lundy, North Lib's 1994 2515
 Sp'g Garden 3610 2323

Total 5604 5338
 1848, Moore, *Whig*, 6882
 Hollowell, *Opp.*, 6097
 IV. Littell, Rob'ns, Blockley... 149 150
 Bristol... 99 143
 †Byberry... 90 83
 Frankford... 262 300
 Germant'n... 523 421
 Kensington 2077 2402
 King's eng. 32 129
 L'ol Dublin 156 259
 Manayunk... 190 229
 North Penn. 99 163
 Oxford... 89 118
 Richmond... 93 505
 Roxboro'... 184 203
 South Penn. 135 606
 Un. N. Lib's 112 163
 W. Philad'a, 266 293

Total 4554 6173
 1848, Littell 6261; Rob's 8261.
 V. Freedley, M'Nair, Delaware... 1619 1307
 Montgomery... 3599 4818

Total 5199 5925
 1848, Freedley, *Whig*, 6305
 McKeever, *Opp.*, 6470
 * 4 wards of Philadelphia city in 1st District; rest in 2d.
 † Including Moreland.

VI. Taylor, Ross, Bucks 4965 4812
 Lehigh... 2423 2756

Total 7328 7568
 1848, Taylor 7732; Ross 8043.
 VII. Dickey, Mor'n, Chester... 4601 4671
 1848, Dickey, *Whig*, 5786
 Hemphill, *Opp.*, 5160
 VIII. Stevens, Mil'bg, Lancaster... 5701 4963
 1848, Stevens, *Whig*, 5965
 Shaffer, *Opp.*, 5664
 IX. Keim, Jones, Berks... 4517 5377
 '48, Adams 4014; Strong 8452.
 X. Scatter'g Dem'k, Carbon 110 785
 Monroe 29 1121
 Northampton. 269 2704
 Pike 565
 Wayne 1225

Total 399 6400
 1848, Wheeler, *Whig*, 4444
 Dimmick, *Opp.*, 7764
 XI. Fuller, Wright, Columbia... 932 1589
 Luzerne... 2948 3247
 Montour... 1717 473
 Wyoming... 649 848

Total 6216 6157
 '48, Butler, *Whig*, 5023
 Wright, *Regular Opp.*, 4899
 Collins, *Indep't Opp.*, 1938
 XII. Adams, Grow, Bradford... 3168 2826
 Schu'channa... 1973 2358
 Tioga... 1189 1896

Total 5730 6880
 1848, Tracy, *Whig*, 5713, Wilmot, *Reg. Opp.* and F. S., 8619; Brewster, *Cass*, 923.

XIII. Armst'g, Gamble, Clinton... 695 857
 Lycoming... 1812 2146
 Northumb'd 1160 1920
 Sullivan... 248 982
 Union... 2237 1507

Total 6172 6832
 '48, Casey 794; Pet'ron 7118.

XIV. *Whig, Opp.*
 Dauphin... 2164 2122
 Lebanon... 2200 1221
 Schuylkill... 2634 2752

Total 7048 6095
 1848, Pitman 10203 Dock 8182.
 XV. Sneyser, Kurtz, Adams... 2016 1484
 York... 3356 4281

Total 5372 5765
 1848, Nes, *Whig*, 6699
 Danner 6989

XVI. Bard, M'L'an, Cumberland... 2283 2669
 Franklin... 3348 2887
 Perry... 1074 1720

Total 6705 7276
 1848, Brady, *Whig*, 8015
 McLanahan, *Opp.*, 8183

XVII. McCulloch, Parker, Blair... 1755 1228
 Centre... 1213 2055
 Huntingdon... 1869 1361
 Juniata... 862 1130
 Mifflin... 1158 1496

Total 6563 7270
 '48, Calvin 8712; Parker 8648.

XVIII. Ogle, D'son, Fayette... 2382 3361
 Greene... 1062 2177
 Somerset... 2868 926

Total 6135 6404
 '48, Ogle 6002; Dawson 8649.

XIX. Kuhns, S'g's, Bedford... 1843 1676
 Cambria... 891 727
 Fulton... 864 935
 Westmore'ld 2357 1950

Total 5745 4688
 1850, McKinney, *Opp.*, rec'd in Bedford 37, Cambria 2, Fulton 23, Westmorland 1034; total 1716; and McDonald, *Opp.*, in Bedford 135, Cam- 792, Fulton 315, Westmore- land 159; total 1391.

1848, Livergood, *Whig*, 6330
 Mann, *Opp.*, 9143

Total 9143
 † The part of Lawrence taken from Beaver is in 20th District; and that from Mer- cer in 2nd.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

1850, Vote on Amendment electing the Judiciary by the People: Yeas 144,578; Nays 71,982.

DELAWARE.

Gov's—1850. Pass—1848. Pass—1844.
 Causey, Ross, L'k'd, Tay'r, Cass, V. B. Clay. *Pol.*
Cof. Whig, Opp, Temp.
 Kent... 1549 1354 135... 1497 1337 1.. 1873 1416
 Newcastle 3445 5520 321... 3021 2717 79.. 2616 2676
 Sussex... 1984 3067 1834 1856 1869 1877
 Total... 5078 6001 456.. 6422 6910 80.. 8238 8671
 Maj.—Ross 23; Taylor... 512; Clay..... 287.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE: *Whig*—Kent 3; Newcastle 1;—total 4
Opp.—Newcastle 2; Sussex 3;—..... 5
 HOUSE: *Whig*—Kent 7. *Opp.*—New'le 7; Sus' 7—14.
Opp. maj. on joint ballot, 8.

1850.—CONGRESS—1848.

Rodney, Riddle, Wait, Houston, White- ley, O.
Counties. Whig, Opp, Temp. Whig, Opp.
 Kent... 1508 1392 140... 1020 1536 1306
 Newcastle... 3414 2596 313... 3069 3033
 Sussex... 3004 2067 1874 1843
 Total... 5926 6085 453... 6390 6036
 Maj.—Riddle 129; Houston 363.

XI. Allison, Pow'r, Beaver 1802 1851
 †Lawrence... 778 359
 Washington... 3216 3279

Total 5696 5490
 1848, Reed, *Whig*, 6414
 Hopkins, *Opp.*, 6329
 Clark, F. S., 179

XXI. Howe, Salaby, Allegheny... 5406 4247
 1850, Cullen, *Native*, 539
 Jeffrey, *President* 287

1848, Hampton, *Whig* 966
 Black, *Opp.*, 6613
 Jackson, F. S. 549
 Cullen, *Native*, 980

XXII. Howe, Shat'h, Crawford... 2346 2390
 †Lawrence... 891 502
 Mercer... 2047 1821
 Venango... 1000 1169

Total 6294 5882
 '48, Howe, F. S. *Whig*, 7609
 McFarland, *Opp.*, 7166

XXIII. Walker, Carria, Clarion... 1153 1897
 Elk... 109 277
 Erie... 3226 1636
 Jefferson... 519 730
 M'Kean... 292 454
 Potter... 360 541
 Warren... 717 1117

Total 6416 6322
 1848, Campbell, *Whig*, 7008
 Thompson, *Opp.*, 7066
 Mann, F. S., 980

XXIV. Taylor, Gil'y, Armstrong... 1518 1861
 Butler... 1912 522
 Clearfield... 337 1156
 Indiana... 1677 1334

Total 5644 6513
 1848, Smith, *Whig*, 6969
 Gilmore, *Opp.*, 7260
 McLaughlin, F. S. 909

OHIO.

1840.—Pass. 1842.—Pass. 1844.—Pass.

Table of election results for Ohio, listing candidates and their vote counts for various counties and districts. Includes names like Adams, Pike, Lawrence, etc., and vote counts for 1840, 1842, and 1844.

Table of election results for TOTALS, listing candidates and their vote counts for various counties and districts. Includes names like Wood, Johnston, Smith, etc., and vote counts for 1840, 1842, and 1844.

1848, Gerrit Smith, for President, received 111.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Whig, Opp., Whig, Opp. Lists names like V. Riley, Alton, Augline, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Whig, Opp., Whig, Opp. Lists names like XVII. Roberts, XVIII. Brown, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Whig, Opp., Whig, Opp. Lists names like XX. Kelly, Ashab, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

INDIANA.

This State elected Members of the Legislature and a Constitutional Convention in 1850, as follows: SENATE HOUSE CONSTITUTION. Whigs, 54; Opposition, 36.

MICHIGAN.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Whig, Opp., Whig, Opp. Lists names like Dis. & Co's. Cass, F. & F. S. Van, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Whig, Opp., Whig, Opp. Lists names like I. McComb, S. Blair, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Grand Total 20375 9250 20351 25278 9292 29940 30674 10280 24237 37763 3288 Maj. F. & F. S. 1813; Taylor, Opp. 6047; Cass... 6747; Polk... 2625

CONSTITUTIONAL-1850.

New Constitution: For 26,100; No 4,828. Negro Suffrage: for 18,200; ag 10,000. LEGISLATURE for 1851. SENATE: Whigs and Free Soil, elected 1850, 8; held over 2; total... 10; Opp. and Free Soil, " " 9; " " 8; " " 26. HOUSE: Whigs and Free Soil, 36; Opp. and Free Soil, 41.

MARYLAND.

Co's.	Whigs.	Opp.	Gov. 1850.	Gov. 1850.	Gov. 1848.	Pres. 1844.	
Co's.	Whigs.	Opp.	Gov. 1850.	Gov. 1850.	Gov. 1848.	Pres. 1844.	
Allegany	4.	1443	1855.	1579	1620.	1424	1491
Baltimore	5.	1923	2645.	2527	2620.	2501	2716
City.	6.	8612	11564.	10474	10925.	8443	8889
Cecil	3.	1472	1478.	1594	1444.	1527	1604
Queen Anne's	3.	745	711.	735	612.	749	732
Washington	3.	2939	2918.	2988	2493.	2623	2655
Worcester	4.	1454	1442.	1381	1190.	1453	909
Anne Aundel	4.	1624	1618.	1693	1485.	1777	1503
Calvert	3.	469	317.	431	335.	451	344
Caroline	3.	1.587	616.	492	560.	680	552
Charles	3.	605	446.	769	398.	785	519
Montgomery	4.	907	818.	1067	771.	1124	892
Prince George's	4.	1.948	675.	1061	733.	1054	666
Somerset	3.	1.1299	1045.	1413	1005.	1449	902
Carroll	1.	3.1664	1611.	1763	1672.	1784	1624
Dorchester	4.	1375	923.	1367	820.	1377	903
Frederick	3.	3.2121	3196.	3158	2983.	3190	2994
Harford	4.	1476	1480.	1828	1253.	1517	1247
Kent	3.	654	547.	945	447.	718	627
St. Mary's	3.	1.724	437.	788	422.	783	628
Talbot	3.	321	798.	706	719.	795	712

Total. 47 35.24858 36350. 37703 34528. 35984 32676
 Maj.—Opp. Gov. 1492; 37701. 3174; Clay. 3308.
 1848, V. Buren 72 in Balt. City; 53 in rest of State.—125.

LEGISLATURE for 1851.

SENATE: Whigs 12—1 each from counties included.
 Opp. 9—1 each from other counties.
 The first 7 Co's elect in 1850; next 7 in 1851; last 7 in 1850.
 House of Delegates as in table: Whigs 47; Opp. 35.

VIRGINIA.

In April, 1850, an election was held for Members of the Legislature for 1850-51. Three Whig and five Opp. Senators were elected; making, with those holding over, 11 Whigs, 21 Opp. The House, all elected then, consists of 55 Whig, 80 Opp. delegs.
 At the same election the people ratified the call of a Constitutional Convention, which has since been chosen—the State having been divided into 37 districts for that purpose. This election was greatly affected by the personal fitness of the candidates for Delegates. 27 districts elected delegations divided in their politics. The Convention consists of 53 Whigs and 82 Opposition.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The only elections in this State, of interest, are those for Members of Congress. The following is a statement of these in 1848 and 1850—
 I.—Chester, Spartanburg, York, and Union districts. 1850, David Wallace, Opp., re-elected without contest. In 1848, Wallace 3369; Thompson 3044; Davis 2697.
 II.—Greenville, Laurens, and Pendleton districts. 1850, James L. Orr, Opp., re-elected without contest. In 1848, Orr 4454, B. F. Porry, Opp. 3790.
 III.—Fairfield, Lancaster, Kershaw, Richland, and Sumter districts. 1850, Joseph A. Woodward, Opp., re-elected without contest. In 1848 he was elected by a large majority over Maj. J. O'Hanlon.
 IV.—Chesterfield, Darlington, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, and Williamsburg districts. 1850, Gen. Jno. McQueen, Opp., re-elected without contest. In 1848 A. D. Sims, Opp., was elected; vote: Sims 2718, McQueen 2469. Mr. Sims died and Gen. McQueen was chosen to fill the vacancy.
 V.—Abbeville, Edgefield, Lexington, and Newberry districts. Armistead Burt, Opp., re-elected, without contest, in 1848, and again in 1850.
 VI.—Charleston district, except parish of St. John's, Colleton. 1850, Ex-Gov. Wm. Aiken, Opp., elected over and to succeed Isaac E. Holmes, Opp., by about 1000 maj. In 1848, Holmes, as a "Taylor Democrat," elected by 600 maj. over Barker, Cass.
 VII.—Barrow, Beaufort, Colleton, and Orangeburg districts, and the parish of St. John's, in Charleston district. 1848, William F. Colcock, Opp., elected to succeed R. B. Rhett; and re-elected, without contest, in 1850.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sen.	Dis.	Co's.	Wh's.	Opp.	Gov. 1850.	Gov. 1850.	Gov. 1848.	Pres. 1844.
Dis.	Co's.	Wh's.	Opp.	Gov. 1850.	Gov. 1850.	Gov. 1848.	Pres. 1844.	
1.	Pasquotank	1	890	267	570	244	663	332
2.	Perquimans	1	847	291	434	263	441	223
3.	Camden	1	497	85	453	70	556	101
4.	Currituck	1	185	457	193	408	187	551
5.	Chowan	1	281	928	295	177	308	166
6.	Gates	1	397	367	379	259	355	355
7.	Tyrrell	1	883	131	300	96	283	92
8.	Washington	1	1189	291	373	149	329	124
9.	Northampton	1	499	524	493	488	519	394
10.	Hertford	1	270	171	316	144	209	223
11.	Bertie	2	626	413	624	307	475	439
12.	Martin	1	313	595	351	545	310	580
13.	Halifax	2	485	536	582	446	692	456
14.	Nash	1	80	909	113	798	74	894
15.	Wake	3	979	1480	1028	1248	1044	1374
16.	Franklin	3	211	694	341	598	396	760
17.	Johnston	2	638	849	698	746	526	650
18.	Granville	2	183	689	565	607	139	810
19.	Warren	2	88	1481	143	1355	136	1603
20.	Edgecombe	2	321	1091	1088	968	954	911
21.	Wayne	2	317	543	318	237	302	376
22.	Greene	1	1.255	477	982	334	225	365
23.	Lenoir	1	691	588	636	479	634	476
24.	Pitt	1	814	597	923	463	932	527
25.	Beaufort	2	422	316	495	236	318	164
26.	Hyde	1	415	301	474	317	434	314
27.	Carteret	1	291	182	242	136	203	149
28.	Jones	1	609	541	626	616	654	628
29.	Craven	1	1.149	896	1123	519	1126	752
30.	Clatham	2	984	974	959	831	926	942
31.	Person	1	329	577	346	518	275	649
32.	Cumberland	2	602	1310	812	1191	703	1101
33.	Sampson	2	307	853	612	741	533	878
34.	New Hanover	2	278	1187	494	1255	282	1122
35.	Duplin	2	296	1005	318	939	223	969
36.	Onslow	1	185	715	211	626	194	717
37.	Bladen	1	311	561	280	341	280	426
38.	Brunswick	1	306	290	319	237	251	283
39.	Columbus	1	165	454	169	374	135	367
40.	Richmond	1	620	141	629	511	602	117
41.	Robeson	2	562	627	633	545	559	691
42.	Montgomery	1	631	171	663	82	658	139
43.	Moore	1	671	589	538	405	540	480
44.	Anson	2	1043	502	1084	599	1012	841
45.	Cabarrus	2	693	412	725	377	718	374
46.	Stanly	1	834	66	726	14	590	46
47.	Caswell	2	263	1144	293	1067	283	1162
48.	Rockingham	2	337	1107	380	766	430	1029
49.	Orange	4	1634	1855	1667	1585	1696	1689
50.	Randolph	3	1354	1354	1196	1225	1171	312
51.	Gaillard	3	772	525	174	373	319	315
52.	Stokes	3	1060	1457	1014	912	1084	1153
53.	Swain	1	577	315	448	251	599	272
54.	Rowan	2	890	649	859	560	833	666
55.	Davidson	2	1159	699	1087	620	1091	610
56.	Ashe	1	604	687	660	368	622	477
57.	Surry	3	1017	1352	1132	872	996	880
58.	Buncombe	1	1.1035	649	996	434	961	412
59.	Henderson	1	664	272	541	116	555	141
60.	Yancy	1	456	639	*	*	338	427
61.	Burke	1	1.344	344	1210	286	1224	228
62.	Caldwell	1	640	147	623	91	622	219
63.	Wilkes	1	1.373	326	1051	211	1208	181
64.	Lincoln	4	890	1692	828	1553	790	735
65.	Iredell	3	1010	379	1504	352	1062	609
66.	Cleveland	1	297	830	314	421	266	421
67.	Rutherford	2	500	937	1184	176	1310	296
68.	Cherokee	1	713	230	549	175	390	225
69.	Haywood	1	508	399	418	213	342	267
70.	Macon	1	424	390	427	207	374	224
71.	Mecklenburg	2	670	1182	775	945	909	1301

Total. 55 65.42071 44845. 43519 34869. 43291 30287
 Maj. for Reid, Opp. 2774; Taylor. 8650; Clay. 3946.
 1848, Van Buren, for President, 85.
 New Co's.—Alamance with Orange; Alexander with Iredell, Caldwell, and Wilkes; Catawba and Gaston with Lincoln; Forsyth with Stokes; McDowell with Burke; Polk with Rutherford; Union with Mecklenburg; Watauga with Ashe.
 * Not returned: reported 31 maj. for Taylor.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE: Whigs: Dist. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, 20, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48. 33.
 Opposition: Dist. 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 46, 49, 50—27.
 House—as in table: Whigs 65; Opposition 65.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ILLINOIS.

Sen. Loo.—1860.—Cons. Fana. 1848. Cons. '48. Dis. Cong. Wk. Opp. W. Opp. Tay'r. Cons. V. B. W. Opp.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Party, Votes, and Opponent Name. Includes candidates like Alexander, Folski, Jackson, Perry, Wash'n's, Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Bond.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Party, Votes, and Opponent Name. Includes candidates like Long, D'ist. Vt., Sweet, Campbell, Baker, Weths, McDonough, Hancock, Mercier, Warren, Knox, Henry, R'chals'd, Stark, Lee, Ogle, Carroll, JoDeveaux, Steph'm's, Whiteide, Winnebag's.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Party, Votes, and Opponent Name. Includes candidates like Cong. Dist. II, Hardin, Massey, Pope, Johnson, William's, Franklin, Gallatin, Sallie, White, Hamilton, Johnson, Marion, Wayne, Edwards, Washes.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Party, Votes, and Opponent Name. Includes candidates like Total, Cong. Dist. VII, Tanewell, Logan, Mason, Sangamon, Menard, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Marshall's, Putnam, Woodford.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Party, Votes, and Opponent Name. Includes candidates like Total, Cong. Dist. III, Christian, Shelby, Fayette, Montgomery, Clay, Ebleman, Lawrence, Richland, Jasper, Crawford, Clark, Edgar, Cole, Cumberland, Montre, Platt, Macdon, Dewitt.

LEGISLATURE for 1861. SENATE: Wm. G. elected 1860; Dist. 6, 11, 15, 24... Hold over; Dist. 4, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 22, 23... Hold over; Dist. 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 16, 20, 21, 25... 9-17... News—Senate Districts 1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 20, 23, and 24, are divided between different Congressional Districts. News—as in table: †Wm. G. 29; Opp. 40. —Franklin elects with Jackson. —Montgomery with Clinton, &c.—Cumberland with Clay, &c. —Cham-paign with McHenry, &c. —McLean with Dewitt. † Also Opp. † A tie for one member.

WISCONSIN.

Dist. & 1860.—Consens.—1848. Fana. 1848. Co's. N. Big. Opp. F.S. Opp. F.S. Try- L. D'ice. F.S. E's. F.ch. L'nds. D'ice. loc. Cons. V. B.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Party, Votes, and Opponent Name. Includes candidates like Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Walworth, W'keessia, Total, East's, Cole, Smith, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Marshall, Lafayette, Marquette, Portage, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Party, Votes, and Opponent Name. Includes candidates like Total, Ill. Doty, F.S. Hob't, Ho's, Doty, Judd, Brown, Calomet, Columbus, Dodge, Ellis, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Marquette, Sheboygan, Wash' on 2047, Win' bago.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Party, Votes, and Opponent Name. Includes candidates like Cong. Dist. IV, Champeign, Vermilion, McLean, Barab, Grundy, Living't'n, La Salle, De Page, Iroquois, K. dall, Will, De Kalb, Kane, Boone, McHenry, Cook, Lako.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate Name, Party, Votes, and Opponent Name. Includes candidates like Total, Cong. Dist. V, Greene, Jersey, Macaupin, Calhoun, Eika, Adams, Browne, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria.

MISSOURI.

Sen.	Law. 1850.	Pass. '48.	Gov. '48.	Pass. '44.
<i>Dist. Co's. Whigs. B.A.B.T.</i>	<i>C's. H. King. C's. P.H.</i>			
1. Lincoln.....	2	477	606	613 748 578 688
St. Charles.....		577	669	613 693 480 603
3. Pike.....	2	793	784	888 993 861 899
Ralls.....		398	289	438 392 432 332
3. Marion.....	2	1046	797	855 783 1017 781
Monroe.....	1	807	561	817 594 792 578
4. Clark.....	1	384	242	301 270 320 230
Knox.....	1	195	197	136 240 (New Co.)
Lewis.....	1	479	479	464 501 380 403
Schuyler.....	1	394	192	391 293 (New Co.)
Scotland.....	1	181	240	167 245 317 442
5. Carroll.....	*1	366	286	297 452 243 311
Daviess.....	1	269	358	367 362 318 446
Linn.....	1	230	297	274 366 269 494
Livingston.....	1	195	373	244 398 198 351
6. Andrew.....	2	384	659	395 392 384 941
Atchison.....	1	77	135	95 195 (New Co.)
Holt.....	1	148	248	165 296 155 378
Nodaway.....	1	43	148	166 203 (New Co.)
7. Buchanan.....	1 4	794	1056	675 1199 699 1162
DeKalb.....	1	37	145	153 195 (New Co.)
8. Genry.....	1	352	286	160 435 " "
9. Clinton.....	1	230	286	277 984 310 557
Platte.....	2	1102	1494	874 1427 900 1386
9. Caldwell.....	1	129	168	166 199 129 212
10. Clay.....	2	626	418	745 511 765 552
Ray.....	*2	609	626	611 687 699 734
10. Grundy.....	1	225	187	219 209 346 365
Harrison.....	1	63	144	103 203 (New Co.)
Mercer.....	1	144	183	134 246 " "
11. Pettis.....	*1	74	120	78 180 " "
Sullivan.....	1	414	577	468 655 371 603
11. Harrison.....	1	801	888	879 991 1013 989
12. Howard.....	1	110	900	117 221 294 450
12. Adams.....	1	260	470	364 566 327 487
Macon.....	1	607	608	683 657 696 671
Randolph.....	1	175	363	238 328 244 309
Shelby.....	1	185	106	235 328 175 163
13. Audrain.....	1	1192	638	1256 791 1190 902
Boone.....	2 *1	849	631	638 739 940 743
14. Callaway.....	2	379	186	413 354 359 332
Montgomery.....	1	379	890	334 470 396 746
15. Franklin.....	2	87	349	93 626 71 326
Gasconade.....	1	351	336	366 357 364 341
Warren.....	1	246	311	243 577 327 349
16. Jefferson.....	1	392	389	215 523 386 463
Perry.....	*1	285	374	320 305 301 334
St. Francois.....	*1	142	168	199 331 193 246
St. Genevieve.....	1	485	702	549 1050 618 914
17. C. Girardeau.....	1	31	245	70 659 86 306
Wayne.....	1	42	42	49 88 (New Co.)
18. Dunklin.....	1	138	181	137 257 " "
Mississippi.....	1	323	108	318 216 298 208
New Madrid.....	1	147	217	167 271 258 480
Scott.....	1	97	196	115 469 115 323
Stoddard.....	*1	931	377	163 490 183 399
19. Madison.....	1	7	111	6 168 (New Co.)
Oregon.....	*1	21	154	16 208 " "
Reynolds.....	1	14	154	27 289 31 266
Ripley.....	1	35	65	40 39 57 271
Shannon.....	1	82	185	62 993 (New Co.)
Texas.....	1	401	181	115 361 37 486
Wright.....	1	30	113	41 260 (New Co.)
20. Oregon.....	1	44	325	54 469 35 297
Greene.....	1	55	217	85 362 142 478
Osark.....	1	161	294	205 346 115 242
21. Barry.....	1	170	374	196 479 (New Co.)
Jasper.....	1	161	461	164 593 189 665
Lawrence.....	1	146	186	183 372 205 307
Newton.....	1	116	371	100 394 (New Co.)
22. Bates.....	1	169	306	151 354 255 690
Dade.....	1	148	263	152 302 177 342
St. Clair.....	1	620	420	385 626 257 443
23. Cass.....	1	625	664	754 1042 614 852
24. Jackson.....	2	334	451	397 367 311 511
Johnson.....	2	915	685	906 693 820 670
Lafayette.....	2	508	382	256 490 252 654
Benton.....	1	274	239	334 275 280 263
Henry.....	1	230	265	296 369 228 319
Pettis.....	1	532	438	567 526 691 446
Saline.....	1	813	633	885 780 901 783
26. Cooper.....	2	161	469	183 615 (New Co.)
Moniteau.....	1	577	531	223 787 418 1122
27. Cole.....	1	76	373	102 404 74 309

<i>Dist. Co's. Whigs. B.A.B.T.</i>	<i>Tr. C's. H. King. C's. P.H.</i>
Morgan.....	1
Osage.....	1
28. Camden.....	1
Dallas.....	1
Hickory.....	1
Polk.....	1
29. Crawford.....	1
Pulaski.....	1
Washington.....	1
30. St. Louis.....	10

TOTALS: 1848. Taylor..... 32,671; Cass..... 40,717; Magee..... 14,953
 Aug. 1848, Rollins, W 39,263; King, Op. 48,921; " 14,953
 1848, Clay..... [31,250]; Polk..... [41,324]; " 10,074

LEGISLATURE for 1851-2.

SENATE: Whigs, elected 1850: Districts 1, 2, 3, 9, 13, 14, 16, 23, 25, one each; and Dist. 20, three..... 12
 Democrats, elected 1850: Districts 6, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, one each; hold over: Dis. 4, 17, 19, 24, 30, one each..... 13
 Anti-Benton, elected 1850: Districts 5, 7, 8, 12, 18, 29, 30, one each; hold over: Dis. 11, 25, one each..... 8
 House: as in table; Whigs 53; Benton 45; Anti-Ben. 27.
 JOHN BALLER: Whigs 65; Benton 61; Anti-Benton 38.
 * One in each county claimed as Anti-Benton.
 † Including Decatur Co., Clay 57, Polk 208; name since changed to that of one of the counties designated as New.

1850.—CONGRESS.—1848.

<i>Dist. & Co's.</i>	<i>Whig. Benton. Anti-B.</i>	<i>Whig. Opp.</i>
I. Darby, Roxier, Bowling, Cook, Bowling		
Butler.....	21	28 170..... (New Co.)
Cape Girardeau.....	613	399 717..... 516 1101
Dunklin.....	78	90..... 92 90
Jefferson.....	328	296 230..... 245 581
Madison.....	206	294 191..... 136 494
Mississippi.....	159	31 283..... 161 279
New Madrid.....	424	26 265..... 423 246
Oregon.....	6	2 207..... 1 174
Perry.....	362	309 167..... 224 527
Reynolds.....	19	2 262..... 13 206
Ripley.....	53	7 321..... 27 229
St. Francois.....	289	66 238..... 316 737
St. Genevieve.....	249	288 140..... 183 336
St. Louis.....	3894	3672 868..... 3886 4340
Scott.....	172	21 264..... 210 254
Shannon.....	50	91 84..... 46 111
Stoddard.....	135	120 345..... 143 475
Wayne.....	87	18 475..... 104 562
Total.....	7145	5600 5317..... 6776 10812

II. Porter	*Hend's. Porter.	Bay.
Audrain.....	218	196..... 204 232
Calloway.....	746	636..... 820 692
Crawford.....	359	413..... 300 384
Franklin.....	448	261..... 328 914
Gasconade.....	97	253..... 84 436
Lincoln.....	666	609..... 625 726
Marion.....	809	464..... 926 754
Montgomery.....	385	243..... 414 216
Osage.....	244	225..... 156 605
Pike.....	777	760..... 867 901
Pulaski.....	155	277..... 110 339
Ralls.....	408	317..... 435 393
St. Charles.....	598	194..... 621 670
Texas.....	117	236..... 75 250
Warren.....	364	254..... 374 350
Washington.....	498	540..... 599 632
Total.....	6889	5678..... 6968 8394

* Henderson, Opp., was not supported by all the Benton men. In Franklin 269 votes were cast for Hunt, Benton.

III. J.G. Miller, J. Miller, Green, Wilson, Green.	
Boone.....	919 106 606..... 1221 787
Camden.....	107 221 98..... 64 295
Chariton.....	370 192 354..... 450 657
Clark.....	290 90 276..... 287 289
Cole.....	228 301 293..... 304 792
Cooper.....	858 432 167..... 878 752
Howard.....	511 20 792..... 864 990
Knox.....	153 40 207..... 123 258
Lewis.....	390 32 441..... 419 534
Macon.....	351 32 655..... 334 613
Miller.....	109 153 286..... 69 451
Moniteau.....	350 322 113..... 174 619

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The annual election in this State was slightly contested and a light vote was polled. Dinsmoor, *Opp.*, was re-elected Governor by about 6,500 majority over all others. The Whigs elected one Councillor and one Senator; the *Opposition* all the rest, with over two thirds of the House. At the same election the people decided, by a vote of two to one, to have a Constitutional Convention, which has since been elected, with a large *Opp.* majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

The *Opposition* in this State did not contest the election of the Whig State ticket. A *Free Soil* ticket was made out, on which *Opposition* candidates were placed; but it received only a few of their votes, and less than 1,000 of all sorts.

GEORGIA.

The only important election held in this State in 1850, was for Members of a Convention called by Gov. Towns, to consider the action of Congress upon subjects affected by the question of Slavery. The candidates for delegates were very numerous and of all shades of opinion, and it is difficult to make an exact statement of the result. It is conceded, however, that there was a *Union* majority in the State of full 30,000; and that the Disunionists did not elect 30 out of the 260 delegates.

FLORIDA.

1850.—CONGRESS.—1848. PRES.—1848.			
Co's.	Cabell,	Beard, Cabell,	Duval, Taylor, Cas.
Calhoun	87	79	63
Escambia	196	166	203
Franklin	90	115	100
Holmes	108	50	129
Jackson	362	193	405
Santa Rosa	168	100	174
Walton	154	99	182
Washington	90	133	100
Gadsden	462	358	435
Hamilton	155	141	147
Jefferson	181	298	219
Leon	387	346	394
Madison	341	232	289
Wakulla	158	95	127
Alachua	155	150	149
Columbia	287	339	295
Duval	297	240	279
Marion	223	172	215
Nassau	80	80	89
Putnam	75	38	38
Orange	25	32	19
St. John's	181	170	129
St. Lucie	3	7	3
Benton	52	66	53
Dade	13	3	3
Hillsboro'	105	154	77
Levy	42	23	38
Monroe	54	147	56
Total	4531	4050	4382

Total 4531 4050 4382 3805 3116 1847
 Maj. Cabell, *Whig*, 481; Cabell 577; Taylor 1969.
 *Oct. LEGISLATURE for 1850-1. [Nov. 21]
 Senate: *Whigs* 9; *Opp.* 10. House: *Whigs*, 19; *Opp.* 21.

KENTUCKY.

Elected Members of the Legislature in 1850. The two branches are divided as follows:
 WHIGS: Senate 25.. House 57.. Joint ballot 82.
 OPP.: " 13.. " 43.. " 56.

ARKANSAS.

The election for Congress in this State has been postponed to this year. In 1850, Members of the Legislature were elected, with the following result:
 SENATE: *Whigs*, elected 1850, 3; holding over 1—4
Opp. 12; " " 9—21
 HOUSE: *Whigs* 51; *Opp.* 25

TEXAS.

In this State no important election was held in 1850, except the vote upon the proposition of the United States to pay \$10,000,000 to the State, upon the relinquishment of all claim to the territory of New-Mexico, north and west of certain specified lines. The following is the vote in 62 counties, leaving 30 not returned:

Counties.	Accept.	Rej't.	Counties.	Accept.	Rej't.
Anderson	265	31	Houston	128	18
Austin	62	60	Hunt	162	6
Bastrop	108	43	Jackson	60	3
Bell	87	25	Jefferson	58	47
Bexar	449	32	Kaufman	134	8
Brazoria	54	76	Lamar	227	16
Burleson	103	7	Matagorda	108	24
Caldwell	74	46	McLennan	50	45
Calhoun	70	24	Medina	23	6
Cass	225	158	Milam	80	52
Cherokee	492	226	Montgomery	112	75
Collin	102	6	Nacogdoches	381	19
Colorado	59	54	Navarro	141	72
Comal	36	32	Newton	108	8
Dallas	286	15	Nueces	34	54
Denton	70	70	Polk	85	62
De Witt	42	44	Red River	237	17
Ellis	55	20	Robertson	87	14
Fannin	342	1	Sabine	157	4
Fayette	161	127	San Antonio	27	1
Fort Bend	52	30	Shelby	254	63
Galveston	137	61	Texas	320	14
Gillespie	52	44	Travis	230	91
Goliad	43	11	Victoria	135	10
Gonzales	63	32	Walker	271	48
Grayson	99	3	Washington	160	285
Grimes	154	57	Webb	30	4
Guadalupe	55	16	Wharton	23	32
Harris	244	89	Williamson	108	29
Harrison	272	534	Total	8488	3167
Hays	16	11	Maj. to accept	5321	
Hopkins	236	11			

CALIFORNIA

Elected Atty Gen., Clerk, &c., in October, and also Members of the Legislature. The *Sacramento Transcript* classes the two houses as follows:
 SENATE: *Opp.* 9; *Whigs* 7. HOUSE: *Whigs* 14; *Opp.* 18; *Independent* 1; doubtful 3. The Whigs claim a majority, and the result of the election for U. S. Senator is very doubtful.

Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana.

These States held no elections in 1850, other than for mere local officers, or to fill vacancies.

TERRITORIES.

MINNESOTA, in October, re-elected H. H. Sibley Delegate to Congress by 100 maj. over A. M. Mitchell. Legislature: *Whigs* 5; *Opp.* 12; F. S. 1.
 NEW-MEXICO, in June, with a view to admission as a State, elected Gov. Lt. Gov., and a Member of Congress; the latter Wm. G. Messervy by 509 maj. over Hugh N. Smith, who had been previously elected Territorial Delegate.
 OREGON and UTAH held no elections in 1850.

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THE WHIG ALMANAC

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

GREELEY'S NEW 1852 WHIG ALMANAC NEW YORK

Reproduced by the AMERICAN PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC, Co NY (-Osborne's Process.)

STATE GOVERNMENTS, &c.

State.	Capital.	Governors.	Term Exp's	Salary	Leg's Meets.	Gen. Election.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Henry W. Collier.....	Dec. 1853.	\$2,500	1 M. Nov....	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	John S. Roane.....	Nov. 1852.....	1,800	1 M. Nov....	1 M. Aug.
California.....	San Jose, or, Vallejo.	John Bigler.....	Dec. 1853.....	10,000	1 M. Jan....	1 Tu. Nov.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N. Haven	Thomas H. Seymour	May, 1852.....	1,100	1 W. May....	1 M. April.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	William H. Ross.....	Jan. 1854.....	1,353	1 Tu. Jan....	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	Thomas S. Brown*	Oct. 1853.....	1,500	1 M. Nov....	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	Howell Cobb.....	Nov. 1853.....	3,000	1 M. Nov....	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Augustus C. French	Jan. 1853.....	1,500	3 M. Jan....	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Joseph A. Wright.....	Jan. 1852.....	1,300	Jan. 8.....	1 M. Aug.
Iowa.....	Iowa City.....	Stephen Hempstead.....	Dec. 1854.....	1,000	1 M. Dec....	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	Lazarus W. Powell.....	Sept. 1852.....	2,500	1 M. Dec....	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Joseph Walker.....	Jan. 1854.....	5,000	3 M. Jan....	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	John Hubbard.....	Jan. 1853.....	1,500	2 W. Jan....	3 M. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Enoch Louis Lowe.....	Jan. 1854.....	3,500	1 W. Jan....	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	George S. Boutwell.....	Jan. 1853.....	3,900	1 W. Jan....	2 M. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Robert McClelland.....	Jan. 1854.....	1,500	1 M. Jan....	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Henry S. Foote.....	Jan. 1854.....	3,000	1 M. Jan....	1 M & Tu. N.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Austin A. King.....	Nov. 1852.....	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Samuel Dinwiddie.....	June, 1852.....	1,000	1 W. Jan....	9 Tu. March.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	George F. Fort.....	Jan. 1854.....	1,600	3 Tu. Jan....	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Washington Hunt*	Jan. 1853.....	4,000	1 Tu. Jan....	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	David S. Reid.....	Jan. 1853.....	2,000	3 M. Nov....	1 Th. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Reuben Wood.....	Dec. 1853.....	1,300	1 M. Jan....	3 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburgh.....	William Bigler.....	Jan. 1855.....	3,000	1 Tu. Jan....	3 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.....	Philip Allen.....	May, 1852.....	400	May & Oct..	1 W. April.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	John H. Means.....	Dec. 1852.....	3,500	4 M. Nov....	3 H. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	William B. Campbell*	Oct. 1853.....	2,000	1 M. Oct....	1 Th. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Charles K. Williams*	Oct. 1852.....	750	3 Th. Oct....	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Joseph Johnson.....	Jan. 1856.....	5,000	3 M. Jan....	Not fixed.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Leonard J. Farnell*	Dec. 1853.....	1,250	1 M. Jan....	1 Tu. Nov.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....					

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. * Whig.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1848.			1844.			1840.	
	Whig. Taylor.	Opposition. Cass.	Free Soil. Van Buren.	Whig. Clay.	Opposition. Polk.	Abolition. Birney.	Whig. Harrison.	Opposition. Van Buren.
Alabama.....	30,482	31,363		28,084	37,740		28,471	33,991
Arkansas.....	7,588	9,300		5,504	9,548		4,363	6,428
California.....	30,314	27,046	5,005	32,930	29,841	1,943	31,691	25,386
Delaware.....	6,422	5,910	80					
Florida.....	4,539	3,238		Admitted since 1844.				
Georgia.....	47,544	44,802		42,100	44,147		40,254	34,533
Illinois.....	53,215	56,625	15,804	45,528	57,920	3,570	45,537	47,478
Indiana.....	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	65,302	51,064
Iowa.....	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitted since 1844.				
Kentucky.....	67,141	49,720		61,255	51,988		58,489	32,616
Louisiana.....	18,217	15,370	1	13,083	15,782		11,296	7,616
Maine.....	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,619	45,964	4,362	46,612	46,201
Maryland.....	35,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676		33,528	29,782
Massachusetts.....	61,070	35,231	26,059	67,712	53,470	10,359	72,874	51,944
Michigan.....	23,940	30,587	10,389	24,337	27,703	3,632	22,933	21,181
Mississippi.....	25,322	26,337		19,206	25,126		19,518	16,675
Missouri.....	32,671	40,073		31,250	41,324		22,972	29,769
N. Hampshire.....	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161	26,158	32,761
New Jersey.....	40,015	36,391	849	38,318	37,495	823	33,351	31,064
New York.....	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,588	15,812	225,817	212,327
North Carolina.....	49,519	154,773	85	43,232	39,287		46,376	33,732
Ohio.....	138,359	172,186	35,347	155,113	149,061	8,050	148,157	124,732
Pennsylvania.....	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,263	167,535	6,332	144,021	143,622
Rhode Island.....	6,779	3,646		7,322	4,867		5,278	3,361
South Carolina.....	Proclaim	ntial elect	ors chos'n	by the leg	islature.			
Tennessee.....	64,705	58,419		60,030	59,917		60,391	48,300
Texas.....	4,508	10,668	3	Admitted since 1844.				
Vermont.....	33,122	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,954	32,440	18,018
Virginia.....	45,385	46,733	9	44,790	50,683		42,501	43,663
Wisconsin.....	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitted since 1844.				
Total.....	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378	1,231,643	1,329,013	66,504	1,274,203	1,128,368

Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370; Harrison over Van Buren, 145,900; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 152,931; Clay and Birney over Polk, 29,934. In 1836, Harrison received 737,711 votes, and Van Buren, 763,587, giving the latter a majority of 25,876. General Harrison that year received the popular majority and electoral votes in the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, Indiana, and Tennessee.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*..Salary \$25,000.

THE CABINET.

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State</i>	Salary \$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	" 6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 6,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, <i>Chief Justice</i>	Salary \$5,000.
JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i>	PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i>
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " ".....	SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, " ".....
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " ".....	ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " ".....
JOHN MCKINLEY, of Kentucky, " ".....	BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Massachusetts, " ".....

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.

XXXIId CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 1st, 1851.

SECOND SESSION assembles Monday, December 6, 1852..... Expires March 3, 1853.

SENATE.—62 Members.

WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*, 24; Opposition in Roman, 33; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 3: Vacancies, 2. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term closes.

ALABAMA.
1853..Jeremiah Clemens,
1835..William R. King.
ARKANSAS.
1853..William K. Sebastian,
1855..Solon Borland.
CALIFORNIA.
1855..William M. Gwin,
1857..[Vacancy.]
CONNECTICUT.
1855..Truman Smith,
1857..[Vacancy.]
DELAWARE.
1853..Presley Spruance,
1857..*James A. Bayard.
FLORIDA.
1855..Jackson Morton,
1857..*Stephen R. Mallory.
GEORGIA.
1853..John M. Berrien,
1855..William C. Dawson.
INDIANA.
1855..James Whitcomb,
1857..Jesse D. Bright.
ILLINOIS.
1853..Stephen A. Douglas,
1856..James Shields,
IOWA.
1853..George W. Jones,
1855..Augustus C. Dodge.
KENTUCKY.
1853..Joseph R. Underwood,
1855..Henry Clay.

LOUISIANA.
1853..Solomon U. Downs,
1855..Pierre Soulé.
MAINE.
1853..James W. Bradbury,
1857..Hannibal Hamlin.
MASSACHUSETTS.
1853..John Davis,
1857..*CHARLES SUMNER.
MARYLAND.
1855..James A. Pearce,
1857..Thomas G. Pratt.
MICHIGAN.
1853..Alpheus Felch,
1857..Lewis Cass.
MISSISSIPPI.
1853..*Walter Brooks,
1857..*Stephen Adams.
MISSOURI.
1855..David R. Atchison,
1857..*Henry S. Geyer.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1853..JOHN P. HALE,
1855..Moses Norris, Jr.
NEW YORK.
1855..William H. Seward,
1857..*Hamilton Fish.
NEW JERSEY.
1853..Jacob W. Miller,
1857..*Robert F. Stockton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1853..Willis P. Mangum,
1855..George E. Badger.
OHIO.
1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
1857..*Benjamin F. Wade.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1855..James Cooper,
1857..*Richard Brodhead, jr.
RHODE ISLAND.
1853..John H. Clarke,
1857..*Charles T. James.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1853..R. Barnwell Rhett,
1855..Andrew P. Butler.
TENNESSEE.
1853..John Bell,
1857..*James C. Jones.
TEXAS.
1853..Samuel Houston,
1857..Thomas M. Rusk.
VERMONT.
1855..William Upham,
1857..*Solomon Foot.
VIRGINIA.
1853..Robert M. T. Hunter,
1857..James M. Mason.
WISCONSIN.
1855..Isaac P. Walker,
1857..†Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the XXXIst Congress.
† Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—233 Members.

ALABAMA.		LINN BOYD, KY., Speaker.		JOHN W. FORNEY, PA., Clerk.			
1 John Bragg, [S. R.]		3 Alexander G. Peun,		3 Emanuel B. Hart,		13 James Gamble,	
2 James Abercrombie, [U.]		4 John Moore,		4 J. H. Hobart Hays,		14 Thos. M. Hibbittus,	
3 *S. W. Harris, [S. R.]		MAINE.		5 *George Briggs,		15 William H. Kurtz,	
4 William R. Smith, [U.]		1 Moses McDonnell,		6 *James Brooks,		16 *Jas. X. McLanahan,	
5 Geo. S. Houston, [U.]		2 John Appleton,		7 Abraham P. Stevens,		17 Andrew Parker,	
6 *W. R. W. Cobb, [U.]		3 Robert Goodenow,		8 Gilbert Dean,		18 John L. Dawson,	
7 Alexander White, [U.]		4 Charles Andrews,		9 William Murray,		19 Joseph H. Kuhns,	
ARKANSAS.		5 Ephraim K. Smart,		10 Micrus Schoonmaker,		20 John Allison,	
*R. W. Johnson, [S. R.]		6 Israel Washburn, jr.,		11 Josiah Sutherland,		21 *Thomas M. Howe, [F. S.]	
CALIFORNIA.		7 *Thos. J. D. Fuller,		12 David L. Seymour,		22 *John W. Hance,	
1 Edward C. Marshall,		MARYLAND.		13 *John I. Schoolcraft,		23 Carlton B. Curtis,	
2 Joseph W. McCorkle,		1 *Richard I. Bowie,		14 John H. Boyd,		24 Alfred Gilmore,	
CONNECTICUT.		2 *Wm. T. Hamilton,		15 Joseph Russell,		RHODE ISLAND.	
1 Charles Chapman,		3 *Edward Hammond,		16 John Wells,		1 *George G. King,	
2 Colin M. Ingersoll,		4 Thos. Yates Walsh,		17 Alexander H. Buell,		2 Benj. B. Thurston,	
3 *C. F. Cleveland, [F. S.]		5 *Alexander Evans,		18 *Preston Kling, [F. S.]		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
4 Origen S. Seymour,		6 Joseph S. Coltman,		19 Willard Ives,		1 *Daniel Wallace, [S. R.]	
DELAWARE.		MASSACHUSETTS.		20 Timothy Jenkins,		2 *James L. Orr, [S. R.]	
George Read Riddle,		1 William Appleton,		22 *Henry Bennett,		3 *J. A. Woodward, [S. R.]	
FLORIDA.		2 Ro. Rantoul, jr., [F. S.]		23 Leander Babcock,		4 *John McQueen, [S. R.]	
*Edw. C. Cabell, [U.]		3 *James H. Ducan,		24 Daniel T. Jones,		5 *Armistead Burt, [S. R.]	
GEORGIA.		4 Benjamin Thompson,		25 Thomas Y. How, jr.,		6 William Aiken, [S. R.]	
1 *Jos. W. Jackson, [S. R.]		5 *CHAS. ALLEN, [F. S.]		26 Henry S. Walbridge,		7 *Wm. F. Colcock, [S. R.]	
2 James Johnson, [U.]		6 George T. Davis,		27 *William A. Sackett,		TENNESSEE.	
3 David J. Batley, [S. R.]		7 John Z. Goodrich,		28 *Ab. M. Schermerhorn,		1 *Andrew Johnson,	
4 Charles Marple, [U.]		8 *HORACE MANN, [F. S.]		29 Jerediah Horford,		2 *Albert G. Watkins,	
5 Etij. W. Chastain, [U.]		9 *Orin Fowler, [F. S.]		30 Reuben Robie,		3 Wm. M. Churchwell,	
6 Junius Hilyer, [U.]		10 Zeno Scudder,		31 Frederick S. Martin,		4 *John H. Savage,	
7 *Alex. H. Stephens, [U.]		MICHIGAN.		32 Solomon G. Haven,		5 *George W. Jones,	
8 *Robert Toombs, [D.]		1 Eben' J. Penniman,		33 Augustus P. Hascall,		6 William H. Polk,	
ILLINOIS.		2 Charles E. Stuart,		34 *Lorenzo Burrows,		7 *Meredith P. Genry,	
1 *William H. Bissell,		3 James L. Conger,		OHIO.		8 William Cullom,	
2 Willis Aiton,		MISSOURI.		1 *David T. Disney,		9 *Isham G. Harris,	
3 Orlando B. Picklin,		1 John F. Darby,		2 *J. D. Campbell, [F. S.]		10 *Frederick P. Stanton	
4 Richard S. Molony,		2 *Christ Porter,		3 Hiram Bell,		11 *Christo. H. Williams,	
5 *Wm. A. Richardson,		3 John G. Miller,		4 Benjamin Stanton,		TEXAS.	
6 Thompson Campbell,		4 *Willard P. Hall, †		5 Alfred P. Edgerton,		1 Richardson Scurry,	
7 Richard Yates,		5 *John S. Phelps,		6 Frederick Green,		2 *Volney E. Howard,	
INDIANA.		MISSISSIPPI.		7 Nelson Barrere,		VERMONT.	
1 James Lockhart,		1 D. B. Nabors, [U.]		8 *John J. Taylor,		1 Athan L. Miner,	
2 *Cyrus L. Dunham,		2 John A. Wilcox, [U.]		9 *Edson B. Olds,		2 *William Hebard,	
3 *John L. Robinson,		3 John D. Freeman, [U.]		10 *Charles Swetsor,		3 *James Meacham,	
4 Stenud W. Parker,		4 *Albert G. Brown, [U.]		11 George H. Busby,		4 T. Bartlett, jr., [F. S.]	
5 Thomas A. Hendricks,		NEW JERSEY.		12 *John Welch,		VIRGINIA.	
6 *Willis A. Gorman,		1 Nathan T. Stratton,		13 James M. Gaylord,		1 *John S. Millson,	
7 John G. Davis,		2 Charles Skelton,		14 Alexander Harper,		2 *Richard K. Meade,	
8 Daniel Mace,		3 *Isaac Wildrick,		15 Wm. F. Hunter, [F. S.]		3 *Thomas H. Averett,	
9 *Graham N. Fitch,		4 George H. Brown,		16 John Johnson, [Ind.]		4 *Thomas S. Bocock,	
10 Samuel Brenton, [F. S.]		5 Rodman M. Price,		17 *Joseph Cuble,		5 *Paulus Powell,	
IOWA.		NORTH CAROLINA.		18 *David K. Carter,		6 John S. Caskie,	
1 Lincoln Clark,		1 *T. L. Cingman, [S. R.]		19 Eben Newton, [F. S.]		7 *Thomas H. Bayly,	
2 Bernhart Henn,		2 *Joseph P. Caldwell,		20 *J. R. GIDDINGS, [F. S.]		8 *Alex. R. Holliday,	
KENTUCKY.		3 Alfred Dockery,		21 N. S. Townshend, [F. S.]		9 James F. Strother,	
1 *Lim Boyd,		4 James T. Morehead,		PENNSYLVANIA.		10 Charles Jas. Faulkner,	
2 Ben Edwards Grey,		5 *A. W. Venable, [S. R.]		1 Thomas B. Florence,		11 John Letcher,	
3 Presley Ewing,		6 *John R. J. Daniel,		2 *Joseph R. Chandler,		12 *Hen. A. Edmundson,	
4 William T. Ward,		7 William S. Ashe,		3 *Henry D. Moore,		13 *Fayette McMillen,	
5 James W. Stone,		8 *Edward Stanley,		4 *John Robbins, jr.,		14 *James M. H. Beale,	
6 Addison White,		9 *David Outlaw,		5 John McNair,		15 Geo. W. Thompson,	
7 *Humphrey Marshall,		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		6 *Thomas Ross,		WISCONSIN.	
8 John C. Breckenridge		1 *AMOS TUCK, [F. S.]		7 John A. Morrison,		1 *CHAS. DURKEE, [F. S.]	
9 *John C. Mason,		2 *Chas. H. Penslee,		8 *Thaddeus Stevens,		2 Ben C. Eastman,	
10 *Richard H. Stanton.		3 Jared Perkins, [F. S.]		9 J. Giancy Jones,		3 *Jas. Duane Duty, [In.]	
LOUISIANA.		4 *Harry Hibbard,		10 *Milo M. Dimmick,		DELEGATES.	
1 Louis S. Martin, [S. R.]		NEW YORK.		11 *Henry M. Fuller,		Oregon—Joseph Lane.	
2 J. Aristide Landry,		1 John G. Floyd,		12 Galusha A. Grow,		N. Mex.—R. H. Weightman.	

(Whigs in *Italics*, 88; Opposition in Roman, 140; Distinctive Free Soilers in small caps, 5—Total, 233. There are also four Delegates from Territories, who can speak, but not vote. The figures prefixed to the names indicate the Congressional Districts. *Members of the XXXIst Congress. †Seats contested. U. Union. S. S. Southern Rights.

F. S. Free Soil.

States.		RECAPITULATION.		States.		States.		
States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	States.	W. Op.	
Alabama.....	2	5	Illinois.....	1	6	Maryland.....	4	2
Arkansas.....	1	5	Indiana.....	2	8	Massachusetts.....	9	1
California.....	2	2	Iowa.....	2	2	Michigan.....	3	1
Connecticut.....	1	3	Kentucky.....	5	5	Mississippi.....	4	0
Delaware.....	1	1	Louisiana.....	2	2	Missouri.....	3	2
Florida.....	1	1	Maine.....	2	2	New Hampshire.....	3	1
Georgia.....	3	6	In the above classification, Messrs. Mann and Allen, of Massachusetts, Giddings, of Ohio, and Tuck, of New Hampshire, are placed in the Whig column, and Durkee, of Wisconsin, in the Opposition. Union and Southern Rights members are classed according to former politics.				4	4
				New Jersey.....	1	1	South Carolina.....	7
				New York.....	17	17	Tennessee.....	4
				North Carolina.....	6	3	Texas.....	5
				Ohio.....	11	10	Vermont.....	2
				Pennsylvania.....	16	16	Virginia.....	13
				Rhode Island.....	1	1	Wisconsin.....	3

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE.

In 1841, a single Senator of the United States was, for the first time, allowed Mileage for a journey he was known not to have made. *George Evans* had been a Member of the House for several years preceding the 4th of March, 1841, when he took his seat in the Senate then convened to act on General Harrison's appointments on his inauguration, and was allowed Mileage as if he had come from Maine on purpose. The subject does not seem to have attracted any public attention. *John Tyler* was Vice-President, and probably certified that the accounts of the several Senators were correct.

In March, 1845, a new Senate was in like manner convened, on Mr. Polk's accession; and, for the first time, a general allowance of Constructive Mileage was made. *G. M. Dallas* being now Vice-President, and officially passing the accounts, which were made out by Mr. Dickens, the Secretary of the Senate. About half the Senators thus liberally compensated for a journey they had not performed refused their several quotas, though two or three of these afterward relented, and took the money. The amount of Mileage thus allowed for journeys never made was some Forty Thousand Dollars.

In March, 1849, there was another Called Session of the Senate, on the occasion of General Taylor's accession; and the accounts of Senators for their attendance on that Session were again made out as before. Mr. *Fillmore* had now become Vice-President, and his opinion as to the justice and legality of this 'Constructive' allowance was informally sought, and freely given. It was adverse to the whole job. In consequence of this, the accounts were not officially presented to him for approval, but held back until he had vacated the Chair of the Senate, to enable that body to choose a President *pro tem.*, as is its uniform custom. Mr. *Atchison*, of Missouri, was thus chosen, and by him the accounts were passed as made up, Constructive Mileage included, Mr. *Atchison's* individual share thereof being \$1,696.

At the close of the regular Session of 1850, another Extra Session of the Senate was found necessary and called, for the dispatch of Executive business, laid over at the regular Session for want of time. Meantime, a provision of law had been passed, cutting off Constructive Mileage in future; but so worded as not to prevent the allowance of such Mileage at this Session. The accounts were made up by Mr. Dickens, as before, *Col. King*, of Ala., being now President *pro tem.*, and he, though he did not take the allowance himself, enabled others to do so by the following certificate:—

"WASHINGTON, March 13, 1851.

"I certify that the compensation allowed by the foregoing schedule, to Senators of the United States, is according to law.

"WILLIAM R. KING,
"President of the Senate, *pro tempore.*"

Whereupon twenty-five Senators who had not traveled the journey for which this allowance was made, nevertheless took the money, viz:—

Senators.	Miles.	At 1/2 cts.
David R. Atchison, Mo.....	4,240	\$1,696.00
Solon Borland, Ark.....	4,520	1,808.00
Jeremiah Clemens, Ala.....	2,600	1,040.00
James Cooper, Penn.....	460	184.00
Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa.....	3,600	1,440.00
Henry Dodge, Wisc.....	3,960	1,584.00
Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.....	2,710	1,084.00
Solomon W. Downs, Lou.....	5,600	2,240.00
Alpheus Felch, Mich.....	2,242	896.80
Henry S. Foote, Miss.....	5,180	2,072.00
William M. Gwin, Cal.....	10,020	4,008.00
JOHN P. HALE, N.H.....	1,134	453.60
Hannibal Hamlin, Me.....	1,476	590.40
Samuel Houston, Texas.....	6,240	2,496.00
George W. Jones, Iowa.....	4,000	1,600.00
Jackson Norton, Fla.....	3,340	1,336.00
Moses Norris, Jr., N.H.....	1,180	472.00
R. Barnwell Rhett, S.C.....	1,280	512.00
Thomas J. Rusk, Texas.....	5,868	2,347.20
Wm. K. Sebastian, Ark.....	3,800	1,520.00
James Shields, Ill.....	3,354	1,341.60
Pierre Soulé, Lou.....	5,188	2,074.40
William Upham, Vt.....	1,300	520.00
Isaac P. Walker, Wisc.....	5,960	2,384.00
James Whitcomb, Ind.....	2,032	812.80

Whigs, in *Italics*, three; Free Soil Independent (Hale), one. Total received by all these, \$2,493.60. The twenty-one remaining are called Democrats, though between R. Barnwell Rhett and Pierre Soulé on the one hand, and Hannibal Hamlin and Isaac P. Walker on the other, there can not be any very thorough coincidence of opinion. The aggregate amount received by these twenty-one is \$33,226.20.

Twenty-four Senators, who also held over, did not accept this Constructive Mileage at the time, and we trust have for ever rejected it. Their names and the amounts offered them are as follows:—

Senators.	Miles.	Mileage.
George E. Badger, N.C.....	610	\$244.00
John Bell, Tenn.....	2,244	897.60
John M. Berrien, Ga.....	1,520	608.00
James W. Bradburn, Ma.....	1,350	540.00
Jesse D. Bright, Ind.....	1,862	744.80
Andrew P. Butler, S.C.....	1,598	639.20
Lewis Cass, Mich.....	2,162	864.80
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.....	1,486	574.40
John H. Clarke, R.I.....	900	360.00
Henry Clay, Ky.....	1,120	448.00
John Davis, Mass.....	880	352.00
Jefferson Davis, Miss.....	3,976	1,590.40
William C. Dawson, Ga.....	1,550	620.00
Robert M. T. Hunter, Va.....	280	112.00
William R. King, Ala.....	2,200	880.00
Willie P. Mangum, N.C.....	686	274.40
James M. Mason, Va.....	296	118.40
Jacob W. Miller, N. J.....	564	225.60
James A. Pearce, Md.....	260	104.00
Thomas G. Pratt, Md.....	84	33.60
William H. Seward, N.Y.....	1,108	443.20
Truman Smith, Conn.....	720	288.00
Preasley Sprance, Del.....	300	120.00
Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.....	1,480	592.00

— This whole subject is eminently deserving of public attention, and we trust will receive it.

WHY I AM A WHIG.

REPLY TO AN INQUIRING FRIEND.

MY DEAR P—

You have been pleased to express your surprise that I, whom you consider in other respects Liberal and Progressive, should yet sympathize and act with the American Whig party, rather than its great antagonist. The time and place chosen for this expression precluded an immediate and circumstantial reply; you will excuse, therefore, the medium and method of my answer. I hope to be able to present to your mind, or at least to the minds of others less prejudiced against my conclusions, some considerations hitherto overlooked, or inadequately weighed and regarded. May I not fairly claim of you a patient and, if possible, a candid hearing?

—Two grand and fruitful ideas attract and divide the political world. On the one hand Liberty, on the other Order, is the watchword of a mighty host, impatient of resistance and eager for universal dominion. Each has had its reign—nay, its reigns—of terror; and the butcheries of Catiline and Marius, of Marat and Robespierre, have been fully paralleled by those of Alva and Claverhouse, of Suwarrow and Haynau. An infinity of cruelty and crime has been perpetrated in the abused name of Order, and hardly less in that equally abused of Liberty. But neither of these suffices without the other. Each is indispensable to general contentment, prosperity, and happiness. No good is secure in the absence of either. If without Liberty human existence is bitter and irksome, without Order it is precarious and beset with constant perils. Few men will clear, and plant, and build, without a reasonable assurance that they shall likewise reap, and inhabit, and enjoy. For Liberty, a nation wisely and nobly discards present tranquillity, thrift, and peace, just as it welcomes the tempest and the thunderbolt rather than endure eternal drouth and consequent sterility, but, having achieved Freedom, it finds itself compelled to rebuild the shattered hulwarks

of Order, and reaffirm the sacred majesty of Law. Anarchy or mob-rule is the worst of despotisms,—it is the rule of thousands of savage tyrants instead of one—it is the carnival of unbridled lust, brutality, and ruffianism. As an escape from this, the governments even of Egypt or Naples would be joyfully accepted by all who prefer to walk in the quiet paths of industry and virtue.

Now republics have their peculiar perils no less than monarchies, and they, though diverse, are not unrelated. What the sycophant, the courtier, is to the Sovereign Prince, the demagogue is to the Sovereign People. The maxim that 'The King can do no wrong' is as mischievous in a free state as in any other. Nations, as well as kings, have their weaknesses, their vices, their temptations; they, too, need to be frequently reminded of the Macedonian's admonition—'Remember, Philip, thou art mortal!' They, too, are subject to the illusion of false glory. They are often impelled to kill or to enslave their neighbors under the pretense of liberating them; they are in danger of mistaking the promptings of ambition or covetousness for those of philanthropy or destiny. Nowhere is there greater need of Conservatism than in a young, powerful, and martial Republic.

It was by no accident, or fortuitous concurrence of events, therefore, that Washington, Knox, Hamilton, and the great majority of those who had battled bravely and perseveringly for American Independence during the Revolution, became afterward the founders and champions of the more conservative and less popular party under the Federal Constitution. When the country needed defense against foreign tyranny, and again when it required guidance through the perils of domestic anarchy, they were found at the post of danger and of duty. That they committed errors in either case is quite probable, but the patriotic instinct which summoned them to the defense of enfeebled Order was identical

with that which had previously called them to battle under the flag of Liberty.

And while it is quite possible to err on the side of Order as well as that of Liberty, the tendency, the temptation, in a Democracy like ours, is almost wholly on the side of the latter. Where the king is 'the fountain of honor,' the self-seeker flatters and panders to the monarch; where the People are the source of power, the courtier becomes a demagogue, and labors to ingratiate himself with that active, daring, reckless minority, who habitually attend political gatherings, give tone to the public sentiment of bar-rooms, always vote and solicit votes at elections, direct the most efficient party machinery, and thus virtually stand for what they assume to be—the People. The danger of erring lies inevitably on the same side with the temptation.

Strictly speaking, there is but one organized, disciplined party in our country—that which assumes to be the champion and embodiment of Democracy. This party enjoys certain vast advantages in a contest over any which can be mustered against it. In the first place, it has the more popular name—one which the most ignorant comprehends, in which the most depressed finds promise of hope and sympathy, and which the humble and lowly immigrant, just landed from his Atlantic voyage, recognises as the watchword of liberty in the beloved land whence he is for liberty's sake, an exile. Of course he rallies under the flag so invitingly inscribed, and suffers his prejudices to be enlisted on behalf of one party before he knows wherein and why it differs from the other. Not one-fourth of our voters of European birth ever primarily considered the claims of the two parties respectively to their support, and gave an impartial judgment between them. They were never fairly in a position to do so. Here are half a million votes to begin with secured to the self-styled Democracy by their name, and there are at least as many natives of our soil who vote 'the regular ticket' because of its name, and would at least as heartily support Protection to Home Labor, River and Harbor Improvements, &c., as they now oppose them, if the democratic label were taken from the one side, and

affixed to the other. This vast dead-weight fastened in one scale naturally attracts thither a large class of young lawyers and other aspirants who are more anxious to be on the winning than on the right side, and whose gaze is fascinated and fixed by the prospect of judgeships, seats in the legislature, &c., &c. Thus the party termed Democratic commences a struggle for ascendancy with nearly or quite one-third of the votes attached to its standard, not by any enlightened, unprejudiced judgment that the Country will be benefited by its success, but by considerations quite foreign to this; whilst its antagonist obtains few or no votes but those of reading or thinking men, who, judging from experience, and the doctrines propounded and measures promoted on either side, earnestly believe the ascendancy of that self-styled Democratic party fraught with evil to the nation. And yet, in spite of its immense advantages aside from the merits of the case, in spite also of the *prestige* of former triumphs, almost unbroken, that Democratic party has been beaten in two of the three last Presidential elections, and barely succeeded in the other. Could such have been the fact, if its distinctive principles and practices had not been decidedly adverse to the plain requirements of the public weal?

Let me here briefly indicate, according to my understanding of the facts, what those distinctive characteristics are:—

1. The party styling itself Democratic is, as regards Foreign Powers, the more belligerent and aggressive party. It takes delight in shaking its fists in the face of mankind in general. It made all the foreign wars in which our country has been involved since her independence was acknowledged. In its secret councils the wresting of Texas from Mexico, and her annexation to this country, were plotted. There the Mexican war was precipitated by the absurd claim that Texas extended to the Rio Grande del Norte, and by sending General Taylor down to take post in the very heart of a Mexican department, under the guns of its capital. In those councils peace was refused to Mexico after she had been beaten into a concession of the Rio Grande boundary, unless she would

further consent to sell us for money vast areas of territory which it was not even pretended that she owed us, which, by offering her fifteen millions therefor, our rulers plainly confessed that we had no just claim to. In those councils were plotted the several invasions of Cuba, under the pretense that her inhabitants pined for deliverance from Spanish ascendancy—a pretense thoroughly exploded by the event. Thence originated the mob-gatherings in our cities, to raise men and money in aid of Lopez; thence also the shameful riots in New Orleans, wherein the property of peaceful and harmless Spanish residents was destroyed, their safety endangered, and their consul barely saved from a violent death by taking refuge in a prison. For these shameful outrages Democracy had never a word of regret, though it was eager enough to drive our government into hostile demonstrations against Spain, because her war-steamer had compelled our Falcon to heave to and satisfy them that she was not engaged in landing invaders on the Cuban coast. This harmless act of maritime police, which no captain of a war-steamer, under like circumstances, would have been justified in omitting, and which none who carried the American flag would ever have thought of omitting, had Spaniards been the invaders and our coast the scene of action, has been trumpeted through the land as a wanton and lawless aggression, for which the fullest reparation should be exacted, and which our Whig Cabinet evinced great pusillanimity in not promptly resenting. This is a fair sample of the spirit by which that party is animated. Nearly twenty years ago, it threatened France with war, in case the money she owed our merchants for spoiliations committed under her flag, since 1800, were not promptly paid; though an equal amount due our merchants for French spoiliations before 1800, and which our government for a valuable consideration, by it received, had promised a half century since to discharge, though often petitioned for, then remained unpaid, and still remains so, one bill providing for its payment having been vetoed by a Democratic President, and another defeated in the House by a 'Democratic' opposition. And so from first

to last partisan 'Democracy' has steadily evinced a disposition to bully other nations for the payment of doubtful debts, while refusing on frivolous pretexts to pay indisputable debts of our own.

No reproach has been more commonly applied to the Whig party by its enemies than that of being a 'peace party,' and of 'taking the side of the enemy,' and nothing could be said, which, rightly regarded, redounds more to its praise. It is easy and popular, in case of international disputes, to take extreme ground, to insist on all the points which favor our own country and slur over those which make for its antagonist—easy to rouse the dogs of war, and cry havoc amidst the shouts of excited and admiring multitudes. But to urge that there is another side to the picture, which also demands consideration—that men are not necessarily demons because they live across a river, or speak a different language from ourselves—that we have not only endured wrong but done wrong, and that the claims put forth on our behalf are beyond the measure of justice,—this is not the way to win buzzas nor elections, yet it is the course often dictated by duty and genuine patriotism. Honor, then, to that party which has repeatedly dared to stem the mad torrent of revenge and lust of conquest, and to receive into its own bosom the darts aimed at foreign Peoples, States, and Nations, and calculated to stir up revengeful passions in their breasts in turn! 'Blessed are the peacemakers,' and blessed also are they who for half a century have stood forth the unshrinking antagonists of Aggression and War! 'We are a land-stealing race!' was once exultingly propounded in Tammany Hall, by a chief actor in the theft of Texas, who is now a formidable aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. With our covetous, aggressive propensities thus broadly proclaimed, who shall say that credit is not due to that party which dares entrench itself across the path of national rapacity, and receive the first charge of the headlong host upon its own thinned ranks, rather than permit it to pour itself unchecked across the inviting possessions of our neighbors?

2. Opposed to the instinct of boundless

acquisition stands that of Internal Improvement. A nation can not simultaneously devote its energies to the absorption of others' territories and the improvement of its own. In a state of war, not law only is silent, but the pioneer's axe, the canal-digger's mattock, and the house-builder's trowel also. Vainly should we hope to clear, and drain, and fence, and fertilize, our useless millions of acres, at the same time that we are intent on bringing the whole vast continent under our exclusive dominion. It is by no accident, therefore, but by an instinct profounder than any process of reasoning that the Democratic party arrays itself against the prosecution of Internal Improvements. Individuals in that party may demur, and local or personal interests may obdurate party tenets and tendencies; but it is none the less true that 'the party' is essentially hostile to the Improvement policy. We see this evinced in its votes against and vetoes of river and harbor improvement bills, in its repudiations, its hostility to corporations, &c., &c. Individuals in the party will pretend to be in favor of the prosecution of such improvements, but not by the General government, nor by the State government, nor yet by a company of citizens, unless clogged with conditions which render such prosecution morally impossible. Thus, New-Hampshire, under 'Democratic' guidance, undertook to saddle all corporations with the individual liability of each stockholder for the full amount of every debt incurred by the Company, thus repelling men of large capital or caution, and effectually obstructing progress. To this succeeded a party attempt to make every railroad company buy every foot of land it was compelled to cross at the owner's valuation, in effect giving one rapacious or perverse landholder on the line of a projected railroad a power to prevent its construction. This ground was finally receded from, when the combination of local interest with Whig resistance threatened to revolutionize the State; but the spirit which dictated the effort still lives and reigns, though deterred by fear of consequences from that particular mode and measure of self-exhibition.

I watched with intense and painful interest the last hours of the late Congress. A bill

had passed the House, supported by a few 'Democratic' and nearly all the Whig votes, making appropriations for the further improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the country. That bill came up in course to be acted on in the Senate. Every question involved in its passage had been heretofore discussed in either House, so as to be perfectly understood from the outset, and nothing could be effected by its discussion but the consumption of time. But though a decided majority of the Senate was of the party termed 'Democratic,' yet that majority included a number who, if this bill were pressed to a final vote, would be impelled by local interest or personal conviction to support it, so that such a vote would insure its passage; while several 'Democratic' Senators, representing States deeply interested in the prosecution of these improvements, but themselves aspirants to the Presidency, and depending on anti-Improvement support, were unwilling to vote either for or against the bill. In this dilemma, an understanding was had, in caucus, that the bill should be talked to death, no matter at what cost. In pursuance of this plot, day after day was wasted in time-killing talk; amendment after amendment was moved, merely to hang speeches upon; and even old reports and veto-messages sent to the clerk, to be read through. Nearly all the important business of the session remained unperfected. At length, on the last morning of the session, Mr. Clay, on behalf of the friends of the bill, rose and said substantially: "Gentlemen opposite! We know you can talk this bill to death if you will; and it is understood that you have agreed to do so. If this be your determination, tell us so frankly, and I myself will move that this subject be laid on the table, and the Appropriation bills taken up instead." He paused, but no one responded. The men who had no scruple as to the deed were ashamed of its appearance, or afraid of its responsibility. So the debate went on, and the game of staving off was persisted in, until four o'clock of the morning after the session should have closed, when all hopes of its passage having died out, a majority voted to lay the Harbor bill on the table, and proceed with the ordinary appropriations

which were rushed through somehow by noon or a little after. Can a party which thus fights Internal Improvement and skulks from responsibility, have any just claim to be distinguished as Democratic?

3. So with the question of Protection to Home Industry. I am tolerably acquainted with all that has been urged on behalf of the policy known as Free Trade; but it has never shaken my conviction that a tariff of duties, wisely adjusted so as to afford both Revenue and Protection, is essential to the national growth and well-being. What do we mean by Protection? Simply the restriction of importations of foreign manufactures to such an extent that their younger and less hardy American rivals may take root and flourish. How far do we propose to prosecute this policy? Until our country's legitimate wants are supplied by her own labor, so far as Nature may have interposed no impediment. We never proposed nor intended to naturalize here any branch of industry for which Nature had indicated a different soil or climate than our own, such as the growing of coffee, or spices, or tropical fruits; but wherever Nature is as propitious to the production on our own soil as any other, we maintain that self-interest, and the interest of Labor universally, demand the encouragement and fostering of Home Production, up to that point where such production shall be found to equal the Home Consumption. In other words, we hold it the interest of Labor universally, that producer and consumer should everywhere be placed in as simple and direct relations as possible, so as to relieve them from the necessity of paying transportation and three or four profits upon the interchange of their mutual products in different hemispheres, when those products might with as little labor have been produced in the same neighborhood. We contend that in this great work of bringing consumer and producer nearer each other, and thus diminishing the cost of a factitious commerce, Government has an important and beneficent function assigned it, which it can not abjure without gross dereliction and serious detriment to the public weal.

Now that Protection, wisely directed, has

greatly benefited and enriched our own and other countries, I can no more doubt than I can my own existence. I defy any of its adversaries to point out an instance wherein a branch of industry, required for the supply of our own legitimate wants, has been naturalized among us by means of Protection, where such transfer has not decidedly conduced to the general welfare of our people. The reason of this is too plain to escape the discernment of any who with unprejudiced eyes will attempt to see. That our Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Beef, Pork, &c., come cheaper to their consumers in this country than they would if we imported them, is not more self-evident than that the Cloths, Silks, Wares, Crockery, &c., which we now import, *would* cost us less, if made on our own soil than they do while imported from Europe. For to make them, whether in Europe or America, requires substantially the same amount of labor, which, in either case, must be paid for by our farmers, &c., with the fruits of *their* labor; but, so long as they are made in and imported from Europe, another large amount of labor will be required from one class or both classes of producers, to pay the heavy cost of transportation from producer to consumer, and to carry back our heavy staples, in which the payment must mainly be made. It may easily be, that the nominal or money price of our wares and fabrics shall be lower, while they are mainly produced abroad, and yet their real cost be far higher. We say, the farmer pays so many dollars for his Cloths, his Wares, his Tea and Coffee; but practically he does not pay money, but grain or meat, even though he sell the latter for cash, and hands that over for his goods. The vital question with him is, 'Under which policy, can I buy what I need, not for the least money, but for the least aggregate of my own labor, as applied to the improving and tilling of my land?' and this question the money-test does not conclusively answer. Suppose an Illinois or Wisconsin farmer could supply his annual needs of Cloths, Wares, and Groceries, for eighty dollars while we buy them mainly abroad, while it would cost him one hundred to buy them if produced (under stringent Protection) at home—what then? 'Then he

saves twenty dollars by sticking to Free Trade,' says an advocate of that policy. Ah no, sir! You have answered quite too hastily. For the change from Free Trade to Protection inevitably brings markets for his own products nearer and nearer to his farm, increasing their cash value, and extending his range of profitable production. With Free Trade and 'our workshops in Europe,' he had no choice but to grow wheat and cattle for exportation, and to take such prices for them as the competition of all the world in the open markets of Great Britain would allow; less the cost of transportation from his farm to Liverpool; but let Protection supplant Free Trade, and now he begins to feel the stimulus of near and nearer markets urging him to produce other articles far more profitable than wheat growing for the English market. Should a manufactory of any kind be established within a few miles of him, he finds there a market for Wood, Vegetables, Poultry, Veal, Fresh Butter, Hay, &c., &c., at prices much better than he could have obtained while we were buying our goods in Europe; his labor produces more annual value; his farm is worth more than it was or could be while we were dependent on Europe for a market. Many things are now turned off from his farm at good prices, which had no money value while an ocean rolled between him and his market; he becomes thrifty, and buys more, far more, than formerly, because he is able to buy far more. Instead of one or two hundred dollars' worth of Wheat or Pork to sell at one particular season, he is turning off a hundred dollars' worth of Milk, Fruit, Timber, Vegetables, &c., each month, keeping out of debt at the store and elsewhere, and laying up money. He improves his buildings, and thus gives a job to his neighbor, the carpenter; he fills up his house with furniture, to the satisfaction of his neighbor, the cabinet-maker; he sends his children to a seminary, and thus increases the income of the teacher. On every side, the farmer's prosperity overflows, and conduces to the prosperity of his townsmen. And the basis of all this is the fact that, by a benignant policy, adequate markets have been brought nearer his doors, whereby he receives eighty or

ninety instead of forty or fifty per cent. of what the consumer of his products pays for them, and is enabled advantageously to grow many articles which, with our workshops in Europe, must have rotted on his hands, had he grown them. Every dollar thus saved in the expense of needless transportation, by drawing the manufacturers nearer and nearer to the side of the farmer, is a new stimulus to production; and the hundred acres which gave scanty employment as herdsman and wheat-growers to two or three hands, afford ample employment for a dozen or twenty, when, by reason of the neighborhood of manufactories, wheat and grass have been in great part supplanted by gardens, fruit, and vegetables. There is no more mystery in the increase of Production and Prosperity under a judiciously-directed Protective Policy, than in the fact that a team immediately before a wagon will draw a heavier load than it would if fastened forty rods ahead of the load. *Protection diverts Labor from non-productive to productive employments*—that is the whole story. By diversifying industry, it calls into active exercise a wider range of capacities, and develops powers which would otherwise have lain dormant and unsuspected. Thousands who, in a community wholly agricultural or wholly manufacturing, would find nothing to do, are satisfactorily employed and remunerated where diverse pursuits are being prosecuted all around them. Protection and Internal Improvement work from opposite directions to one common end—namely, the diminution of expense in the transportation from producer to consumer. Protection aims to bring the consumer, wherever this may be practicable, to the side of the producer; Internal Improvement essays, where that is not practicable, to bring the product from the latter to the former at the least possible cost.

— Now there was a time when, out of the narrow circle of Importing influence, these truths were admitted and acted upon by the whole American People—at least, throughout the Free States. Nobody pretended that Protection was anti-Democratic fifty, forty, thirty, or even twenty-five years ago. On the contrary, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, then ranked among the most 'Democratic'

States, were the earliest and most decided champions of Protection, throughout the earlier decades of the struggle. Gen. Jackson, when a candidate for President, and even after he had been transformed from a 'Federal' into the 'Democratic' candidate, was vaunted by his friends a sturdy Protectionist. His letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, was repeatedly published to sustain the claim. The Tariff of 1828 (the highest and most Protective we have ever had) was framed by a Jackson Committee, passed by a Jackson Congress, and boasted of as a Jackson measure. Party exigencies, and the supposed necessity of retaining the good-will of the Cotton-growing interest, have since veered 'the Party' completely off the Protective track, but it is none the less essentially 'Democratic' on that account. Men are mutable, but Principles are eternal. Protection is just as Democratic to-day, as if it had been endorsed and commended by five regiments of ravenous office seekers, styling themselves Democratic National Conventions.

4. There underlies the practical politics of our time and country a radical diversity of sentiment respecting the appropriate sphere of Government. On the one hand, Republican Government is regarded as the natural friend and servant of the People, whose proper function it is to lighten their burdens, to increase their facilities of intercourse or intelligence, and to contribute in all practicable ways to their progress, comfort, and happiness. On the other, Government is regarded with jealousy and distrust, as an enemy to be watched, an evil to be restricted within the narrowest limits. The mottoes of this latter school are significant: 'The world is governed too much,'—'The best Government is that which governs least,'—'*Laissez faire*' ('Let us alone'), &c., &c. Now these maxims seem to me unwisely transferred from Governments directed by despots to Governments controlled by and existing for the People. They are nowhere recognized by the Democracy of Europe, which plainly contemplates the institution of Governments more pervasive and efficient than the world has yet known. Free Education, Insurance by the State, the Right to Labor,—these are but a part of the ideas of

like tendency, which the European Democracy stands ready to realize whenever it shall have the power. Its policy is constructive, creative, and beneficent, while that of our self-styled 'Democracy' is repulsive, chilling, nugatory,—a bundle of negations, restrictions, and abjurations. Can there be a rational doubt as to which of these is the true Democracy? Who does not see that the fundamental ideas of our party Democracy are as radically hostile to Common Schools, and to tax-sustained Common Roads, as to a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, or to the National Improvement of our Rivers and Harbors, if it dare but follow where its principles lead?

5. There is another point on which I must speak frankly; and I ask you not to take offense at, but earnestly ponder it. You and I prefer the society and counsel of those who walk, so far as we may judge, in the ways of Virtue, to that of the reckless, ostentatious servitors of Vice. You, I am confident, will not stigmatize this preference as Aristocratic, nor seek to confound Poverty with Vice, in the paltry hope of making capital out of the natural indignation of the former. The great city of my residence is, perhaps, a fair sample politically of the whole country—its parties almost equal in numbers, and each composed of rich and poor, native and foreign-born, informed and ignorant. Doubtless, the great mass, of whatever party, sincerely desire the public welfare; doubtless, rogues and libertines are to be found in the ranks of each of the great parties. But point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in great part to debauchery and vice—whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling houses, grub-shops and darker dens of infamy,—and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a large majority for that which styles itself the 'Democratic' party. Thus, the 'Five Points' is the most 'Democratic' district of our City; 'The Hook' follows not very far behind it, and so on. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same 'Democracy'

What is the instinct, the sympathetic chord, which attaches them so uniformly to this party? Will you consider?

—Democracy is, I know full well, a word of power. I know that it has a charm for the hopeful, the generous, the lowly, and the aspiring, as well as for many darker spirits. I know that he who aspires to influence, office, and honors, rather than to usefulness and an approving conscience, will naturally be led to enlist under its banner, often dragging his moral sense with the sophistry that he who would do good must put himself in a position where the power to do good will most probably attach to him. But I know also that names must lose their potency as intelligence shall be diffused more and more widely. I know that to be truly Democratic is of more importance than to win and wear the advantages connected with the name. Of that Democracy which labors to protect the feeble and uplift the fallen I will endeavor not to be wholly destitute, while of that which claims a monopoly of office and honors as the due reward of its devotion to equality, I am content to be adjudged lacking. Of that Democracy which robs the effeminate Mexican of half his broad domains, and regards with a covetous eye the last of declining Spain's valuable possessions—which plants its heel on the neck of the abject and powerless negro, and hurls its axe after the flying form of the plundered, homeless, and desolate Indian,—may it be written on my grave that I never was a follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor!

— My friend, I think you now understand what are my political convictions, and why I cherish them. If they differ widely from yours, I can but hope that time and reflection may bring us nearer together, and that in whatever your views are humaner, more conducive to general well-being, more truly Democratic than mine, I shall learn of you, and become filled with your wisdom and imbued with your spirit. That our common country may discern and follow that path which leads through Truth and Right to Prosperity and enduring Greatness, is ever the prayer of
Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

New York, October 1st, 1851.

PUBLIC DEBTS AND STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE.

States.	Debts.	Army.	Vols.	Guas
Great Britain.....	\$5,000,000,000	125,000	673	18,000
Spain.....	1,300,000,000	180,000	89	721
Austria.....	1,700,000,000	300,000	158	6,000
Russia and Poland.....	733,000,000	700,000	175*	7,000
The Netherlands.....	731,000,000	50,000	127	2,500
Prussia.....	180,000,000	121,000	47	114
France.....	1,330,000,000	205,463	328	8,000
Belgium.....	165,000,000	90,000	5	38
Portugal.....	180,000,000	58,000	36	700
Papal States.....	120,000,000	10,000	5	34
Sardinia.....	120,000,000	58,000	60	900
Naples.....	100,000,000	48,000	15	494
Bavaria.....	82,000,000	57,000		
Denmark.....	80,000,000	20,000	33	1120
Saxony.....	43,500,000	25,000		
Turkey.....	40,000,000	220,000	68	800
City of Hamburg.....	34,000,000	1,800		
Duchy of Baden.....	33,000,000	18,000		
Hanover.....	30,300,000	21,000		
Wurtemberg.....	28,000,000	19,000		
Greece.....	25,000,000	8,000	34	151
Meck'g Schwerin.....	10,000,000	4,700		
Tuscany.....	10,000,000	12,000	10	150
City of Frankfort.....	7,000,000	1,300		
Duchy of Brunswick.....	6,800,000	3,000		
Hesse Darmstadt.....	6,200,000	42,000		
Electoral Hesse.....	6,000,000	11,000		
City of Lubec.....	6,000,000	420		
Saxe-Weimar.....	4,000,000	2,000		
Schleswig & Holstein.....	4,000,000	no army		
Anhalt Dessau, kc.....	3,500,000	700		
City of Bremen.....	3,000,000	500		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	2,550,000	1,200		
Saxe-Meiningen.....	2,500,000	2,400		
Duchy of Nassau.....	2,000,000	3,500		
Duchy of Parma.....	1,800,000	5,000		
Anhalt-Bernburg.....	1,500,000	500		
Saxe-Altenburg.....	1,500,000	1,000		
Norway.....	1,500,000	25,000	100	800
Oldenburg.....	1,200,000	600		
Hesse Homburg.....	850,000	350		
Schwab'g Rudolstadt.....	250,000	540		
Schwab'g Sonderh'n.....	20,000	450		
Danubian Principalities.....	240,000	6,300		
Servia.....	160,000	3,000		
Sweden.....	no debt	34,000	340	2,400
Mudens.....	" "	3,500		
Lippe-Deimold.....	" "	520		
Mecklenburg Strelitz.....	" "	900		
Princip. of Reuss.....	" "	745		
" Lippe-Schaumb'g.....	" "	450		
" Waldeck.....	" "	520		
Lichtenstein.....	" "	60		
Switzerland.....	" "	69,500		
Rep. of San Marino.....	" "	no army.		

The total public debt of Europe amounts to \$11,897,000,000, of which Great Britain, without her colonies, owes nearly one half. The paper-money in actual circulation in Europe represents a value of \$1,331,423,520.

The above figures represent the military forces of the several countries in time of peace; but many of them are now on the war-footing, and consequently much larger than here represented. The Austrian force in actual service is probably nearer 500,000 than 300,000. That of France is also much larger than the table represents it.

The vessels referred to are of course government or war vessels. Of these Great Britain has about two-fifths in number, and nearly one half in force.

Of the standing armies of Europe that of Russia is nearly or quite one-third in numerical force.

* Also 440 gun-boats. † Annual tribute to Turkey.

UNITED STATES LAWS FOR 1851.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,

Passed at the 23 Session of the XXXIst Congress.

An Act to grant the Right of Preemption to certain Purchasers and Sellers on the "Malison Rouge Grant," in the event of the final Adjudication of the Title in favor of the United States.—This act authorizes certain purchasers under the Malison Rouge Grant, or their legal representatives, in case of the confirmation of the title of the United States to the tract, to enter the land so purchased, prior to the 1st of March, 1849, giving the claimants twelve months, after due notice, to enter and pay for the land at the minimum price of the Government lands.

To Settle and Adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon, in defending themselves against the Cayuse Indians, in 1847-8.—Appropriates one hundred thousand dollars, to carry the act into effect.

To Create Additional Collection Districts in Oregon, and for other Purposes.—Creates three Collection Districts in the Territory of Oregon, with a port of entry to each, viz.: Umpqua, embracing the territory lying between 43d and 44th degrees of North latitude, with Scottsville for the port of entry and delivery; the District of Oregon, embracing that portion of the territory lying between 44th and 45th degrees of North latitude, on the east side of the coast range of mountains, and extending to the 48th degree of North latitude on the west side of said mountains, with Astoria for the port of entry; and the District of Puget's Sound, extending north from the District of Oregon to the British Possessions, with Olympia as a port of entry and delivery. Nasqually and Portland are continued as ports of delivery, with Surveyors to reside thereat.

To amend an Act entitled 'An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon,' and 'An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota.'—Authorizes the Legislative Assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota to employ a clerk for each branch thereof.

To authorize the Legislative Assemblies of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the School Lands in said Territories and for other purposes.—Appropriates two townships of land in Minnesota for the support of a University in that Territory.

To prescribe the Mode of Obtaining Evidence in cases of Contested Elections.—Provides that any person intending to contest any Election for Member of the House of Representatives shall give notice to his opponent of such intention within thirty days after the election is declared, and that the member on whom such notice may be served shall answer within thirty days thereafter, admitting or denying the facts alleged, and stating specifically any other grounds upon which he rests the validity of his election, and shall serve a copy of his answer upon the contestant. Testimony may be taken before any Judge, Justice, Mayor, or Recorder, in the Congressional District, both

parties to the contest being present. The person before whom evidence may be taken has power to require the production of papers pertaining to the contest, and is required to transmit the evidence taken to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Rules of testimony are prescribed, and heavy penalties attached to the wilful neglect of witnesses to attend and testify.

An Act to supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.—This Act makes the following appropriations:
For Deficiencies in the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Post-office, and Interior \$670,144
For the Payment of Pensions 349,828
For Fulfilling Treaties with various Indian Tribes 1,238,709
For Miscellaneous Purposes 496,064

Total Deficiencies \$2,755,845

Making Appropriations for the Payment of Revolutionary and other Pensions of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1852.—Appropriates \$2,151,900, for carrying the act into effect.

Making Appropriations for the Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with the various Tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1852.—This Act provides for the following Appropriations, viz.:
Pay of Superintendents, Agents, &c. . . \$121,500
Payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi 70,800
Payments to the Ottowas and Chippewas 89,840
Payments to the Pottawotomies 85,180
Payments to the Snos and Foxes of Mississippi 73,680
Other tribes, &c., &c. 363,515

Total Indian Appropriations .. \$804,545

An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated, in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double those rates. For every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over twenty-five hundred miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles ten cents, (excepting, however,

all cases where such postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made; and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit:—All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published, and that the postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding fifty miles and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding one thousand miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding two thousand miles and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, shall be charged with one fourth the foregoing rates; and on all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; tri-weekly, treble those rates; and oftener than tri-weekly, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance, and in all such cases the postage shall be one half the foregoing rates. Bound books, and parcels of printed matter not weighing over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter under the provisions of this section. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the weight of newspapers for the purpose of determining the amount of postage

chargeable thereon, they shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this section to be prepaid, shall, through the inattention of postmasters or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable thereon if the postage had been prepaid; but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by any existing law. And the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon letters and all other mailable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with other governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign countries; and postmasters at the offices of delivery are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon. And all publishers of pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, and newspapers, which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally, free of postage: *Provided*, That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication: *And provided, also*, That said publishers may enclose in their publications the bills for subscriptions thereto, without any additional charge for postage: *And provided further*, That in all cases where newspapers shall not contain over three hundred square inches, they may be transmitted through the mails by the publishers to *bona fide* subscribers, at one fourth the rates fixed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps, of the denomination of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient, to facilitate the prepayment of postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on, or attached to, envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving, or postage stamp, or who shall make or print or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished by the Postmaster-General as aforesaid, without the special authority and direction of the post-office department, or who, after such postage stamps have been printed, shall with intent to defraud the revenues of the post-office department, deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the post-office department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expense of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and envelopes as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the auditor of the post-office department, on the

certificate of the Postmaster-General, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the post-office department.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct, all postage stamps attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any postmaster sending letters in the mail with postage stamps attached shall omit to deface the same, it shall be the duty of the postmaster, to whose office such letters shall be sent for delivery, to deface the stamps and report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster-General. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in prepayment of postage, any postage stamp which shall have been before used for a like purpose, such person shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any post-office, in any city, town, or village where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being issued weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of the said office to be decided by the postmaster at such office, at such times, and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, and at a charge of one cent for each letter advertised. And the postmaster at such office is hereby directed to post in a conspicuous place in his office, a copy of such list, on the day, or day after the publication thereof; and if the publisher of any such paper shall refuse to publish the list of letters as provided in this section, the postmaster may designate some other paper for such purpose. Such lists of letters shall be published once in every six weeks, and as much oftener, not exceeding once a week, as the Postmaster-General may specially direct; *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct the publication of German and other foreign letters in any newspaper printed in the German, or any other foreign language, which publication shall be either in lieu of or in addition to the publication of the list of such letters in the manner first in this section provided, as the Postmaster-General shall direct.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to any postmaster whose commissions may be reduced below the amount allowed at his office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and whose labors may be increased, the Postmaster-General shall be authorized, in his discretion, to allow such additional commissions as he may deem just and proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of commissions allowed such postmaster during any fiscal year shall not exceed by more than twenty per centum the amount of commissions at such office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no post-office now in existence shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service on any mail route in any of the States or Territories be discontinued or diminished, in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to establish new post-offices, and place the mail service on any new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the post-office department, in further payment and compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter, the sum of five

hundred thousand dollars per year, which shall be paid quarterly out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the moneys appropriated to the post-office department by the twelfth section of the act "to establish certain post routes and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and remaining undrawn in the treasury, shall continue subject to the requisition of the Postmaster-General for the service of the post-office department, notwithstanding the same may have so remained undrawn for more than two years after it became subject to such requisition.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the post-office department.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be in the power of the Postmaster-General, at all post-offices where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to establish post routes within the cities or towns, to provide for conveying letters to the post-office, by establishing suitable and convenient places of deposit, and by employing carriers to receive and deposit them in the post-office; and at all such offices it shall be in his power to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which not exceeding one or two cents shall be charged, to be paid by the person receiving or sending the same, and all sums so received shall be paid into the post-office department: *Provided*, The amount of compensation allowed by the Postmaster-General to carriers shall in no case exceed the amount paid into the treasury by each town or city, under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to coin at the mint of the United States and its branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three eighths of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under. And that no bits shall be used for the coinage of the three-cent pieces herein authorized, of which the quality differs more than five thousandths from the legal standard; and, that in adjusting the weight of the said coin, the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namely, one half of a grain in the single piece, and one pennyweight in a thousand pieces.

Making Appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, and for other purposes.—This act authorizes the appropriation of the following sums:

For transporting the mails at home	\$3,476,000
For transporting mails from New York to Bremen and Havre	467,000
For compensation to postmasters	1,875,000
For clerks in offices of postmasters	425,000
For advertising	80,000
For other items	457,000

Total Post-office appropriations . . . \$6,750,000
The act authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint letter-carriers for the delivery of letters and papers in California and Oregon, at a rate of compensation not exceeding five cents for letters, and two cents for papers.

An Act making Appropriations for the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1852—Appropriates \$130,528 for that purpose.

Making Appropriations for Naval Pensions for the year ending June 30, 1852—Forty thousand dollars appropriated.

To Divide the District of Arkansas into two Judicial Districts.

For the Settlement of certain classes of 'Private Land Claims,' within the limits of the 'Baron De Bastrop Grant,' and for allowing Preemptions to certain actual settlers, in the event of the final adjudication of the title of the said De Bastrop in favor of the United States.

Making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1852, and for other purposes.—This act provides for the following appropriations:

For Pay and mileage of Congressmen	\$835,040
Contingent expenses of Senate and House of Representatives.....	416,931
Compensation of the President.....	25,000
Expenses of State Department.....	83,394
Expenses of Treasury Department...	405,122
Expenses of the Home Department...	593,733
Expenses of the War Department...	126,940
Expenses of the Navy Department...	92,105
Expenses of the Post-office Department	227,550
Intercourse with Foreign Nations...	284,900
Relief of American seamen abroad....	125,000
Expenses of U. S. Mint and branches	187,600
Expenses of the U. S. Judiciary.....	744,547
Expenses of the Light-house Establishment.....	529,267
Appropriations for Marine Hospitals.	90,427
For building Custom-houses.....	889,556
Appropriations for Coast Surveys...	310,000
For Deficiency in fund for Relief of Sick Seamen.....	200,000
For Expenses of Loans, &c.....	25,000
For Salaries of Sub-Treasurers, &c....	45,100
Pay of Surveyors-General and Clerks	63,920
Territorial Expenses of Oregon, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Utah.....	140,000
For Surveying the Public Lands.....	300,100
For completing East Wing of Patent-office Building.....	200,000
For Repairs of Public Buildings and Improvement of Capitol Grounds.....	169,715
Expenses of Public Land Offices.....	172,200
For Running Mexican Boundary Line	100,000
For Expenses of Settling Land Claims in California.....	50,000
Miscellaneous Expenditures.....	206,237

Total Civil and Dep. Expenditures \$7,339,334

To found a Military Asylum for the Relief and Support of Invalid and Disabled Soldiers of the Army of the United States.—This bill provides for the purchase or erection of suitable buildings for a hospital for such soldiers of the United States army as shall have done or may do 20 years' service, or who shall have suffered by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the line of their duty. Pensioners are entitled to the privileges of the asylum, on transferring their pensions while availing themselves of it. The General-in-Chief of the army, the Generals of the eastern and western divisions, the Quartermaster-

General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Paymaster-General, the Surgeon-General, and the Adjutant-General, are to be, ex officio, a Board of Commissioners for the general government of the Asylum, which is to be under the immediate management of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Secretary; to be taken from the army, appointed and removed by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners. The funds set apart for the benefit of this institution are \$115,791, levied by the commanding general in Mexico during the late war; the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the benefit of discharged and disabled soldiers; all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers; forfeitures on account of desertion; unclaimed estates of deceased soldiers; 25 cents per month to be deducted from the pay of each non-commissioned officer and private; and some other unimportant items.

Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1852.—This act makes the following appropriations:

Pay of the Army,	\$2,096,670
Other Army Expenditures.....	5,360,898

Total Army Appropriations.... \$7,457,568

Making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the year ending June 30, 1852—Appropriates as follows:

Pay of Officers and Men.....	\$2,771,448
Other Naval Expenditures	5,133,366

Total Naval Expenditures..... \$7,904,814

Authorizing the Payment of Interest to the State of Georgia for Advances made for the Suppression of Indian Hostilities—Authorizes the Secretary of War to allow to the State of Georgia six per cent. per annum on advances made to the United States, for the suppression of difficulties with the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in 1836, '7, and '8. Interest to be paid from the date the money was advanced till the same was or shall be paid by the United States, on such sums only as Georgia either paid or lost interest.

Authorizing the Payment of Interest upon Advances made by the State of Maine, for the Use of the United States in the Protection of the North-Eastern Frontier—Provides for the payment to Maine of interest on the amount expended in the protection of the North-Eastern Frontier during the years 1839, '40, and '41.

Making Appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the Erection and Establishment of the same, and for Other Purposes—Appropriates the sum of \$345,235 for the purpose.

To amend the Act regulating the Appraisement of Imported Merchandise, and for Other Purposes.—This act provides that in assessing ad-valorem duties on imports, the wholesale market prices in the country from which the importation is made, with costs and charges; shall be the guide. The certificate of any of the appraisers of the United States, or any other revenue officers, to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties, of the dutiable value of imported merchandise shall be deemed and taken as the appraisement of such merchandise, and in case of appeal,

as provided for in the Tariff Act of 1842, the collector is required to select one discreet and experienced merchant, to be associated with one of the appraisers, who together shall appraise the goods in question; and in case of disagreement, the collector shall decide between them: the appraisement thus determined to be final. The act provides for the appointment of four appraisers of merchandise, with a salary of \$2,500 and travelling fees each, to be employed in visiting such ports of entry, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be deemed useful for the security of the revenue. The act took effect on the 1st of April, 1851.

To amend the Act to change the Time of Holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Ohio—Provides that the term of the Courts heretofore commencing on the third Tuesday of May, shall hereafter commence on the third Tuesday of April of each year.

To change the Terms of the Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania.

To ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California.—This act provides for a Commission composed of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President and Senate, and to continue for three years, whose duty it shall be to proceed to California, and there hear and decide all claims to land in that state. The commissioners are to receive each a salary of \$6,000 per annum, and attached to the Commission are to be a Secretary, learned in the English and Spanish languages, who is to act as interpreter and keep a record of the proceedings, at a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and five clerks, at a salary of 1,500 each. Provision is also made for the services of an agent, who shall attend all the meetings of the Board, and act as the attorney of the United States. The Board will hold sessions at such times and places as the President may direct, of which due notice will be given. All persons claiming lands in California, by virtue of title derived from the Spanish or Mexican governments, are required to present such claims, with the evidence of title, to the Board, who shall decide upon their validity, and certify the same, within thirty days after the decision, to the United States Attorney for the district in which the decision shall be rendered. Provision is made for appeal from the decisions of the Board to the United States District Court, and ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States. In their decisions the Board and the Court are to be governed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Law of Nations, the laws, usages, and customs of the government from which the claim is derived, the principles of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as these are applicable. All lands to which titles shall not be established, and to which claims shall not be presented within two years after the passage of this act, are to be deemed a part of the public domain of the United States. Each claimant who shall establish his title to land will receive a patent therefor. The Surveyor-General of California is required to survey all confirmed claims and furnish plots thereof. Special Provision is made in cases where more than one party claim the same land. In cases where lands have been

granted for the establishment of towns or cities by the Spanish or Mexican governments, the claims are to be presented by the corporate authorities of such towns or cities, instead of the individual owners of the lots. The decrees of the commissioners are to be conclusive only between the United States and the claimant, and will not affect the interests of third parties. The Commissioners are required to report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the Mission lands are held, also those lands held by Civilized Indians, also those occupied by Pueblos or Rancheros Indians.

To amend an Act entitled an Act allowing Compensation to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to Delegates of the Territories, and repealing all other Laws on the subject.—This act is designed to put an end to the constructive mileage swindle, in cases of called Sessions of the Senate on the 4th of every fourth March.

To limit the Liability of Shipowners and for other purposes.—This act provides that shipowners shall not be liable for damage by fire to freight, unless such fire shall be caused by the owners' design or neglect; but parties may vary their liability by special contract. Owners are not liable for the loss of certain valuables, such as platinum, gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, banknotes, diamonds, &c., unless the shipper give notice in writing of the true character and value thereof, and have the same entered on the bill of lading. In case of loss by embezzlement or destruction by the master, officers, mariners, &c., of a vessel, or any other loss incurred without the privity or knowledge of the owner, his liability shall not exceed his interest in such vessel and freight. In case of losses by several shippers, when the value of the vessel and freight are insufficient to make full compensation to each, they shall receive in proportion to their respective losses, to the extent of the value of such vessel and freight. The charterer of any vessel which he may navigate shall be liable for losses, the same as if he were the owner. The remedy of shippers against masters, mariners, &c. for misconduct, remains as before the passing of this act. Any person shipping oil of vitriol, unslaked lime, inflammable matches, or gunpowder, without giving due notice in writing of the true character of such merchandise, shall forfeit \$1,000 to the United States. This act does not apply to inland navigation.

Providing for an additional Term of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Chicago.

To establish certain Post-Roads in the United States and Territories thereof.—This act establishes new post-roads in nearly every State of the Union, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for transporting the mails thereon.

Among the Resolutions at the second Session of the XXXIst Congress, was one authorizing the President to place at the disposal of Kosuth, and his companions in captivity, a national vessel, in which to emigrate from the Turkish dominions to those of the United States. He embarked with his companions on board the U. S. steamer Mississippi, on the 7th of September, and arrived at New York, amid great demonstrations of joy, on the 6th of December.

CALIFORNIA IN 1851.

DURING the past year the development of industry, in connection with the mineral wealth of the State, has proceeded with rapid pace, fully confirming the golden promise by which California has attracted the attention of the world.

On the 14th of December, 1850, San Francisco was visited with another conflagration, which at first threatened to destroy a considerable portion of the city. The whole population rushed quickly to the spot where it broke out, and by dint of the most vigorous efforts succeeded in staying the flames. The value of property consumed did not exceed the amount of \$50,000.

A far more destructive conflagration occurred at San Francisco on the night of May 3d, 1851, consuming 1,500 houses, and other property, to the amount of \$12,000,000. The spectacle was one of terrible sublimity. With great difficulty, the shipping in the harbor was protected from the flames. The city recovered from the blow with incredible rapidity. Within ten days from the termination of the fire, no less than 357 buildings were commenced, the greater part of which were completed during that period.

The city of Stockton was ravaged by a fire on the 12th of May, which destroyed a large amount of property.

A third fire took place in San Francisco on the 29d of June, being the sixth within two years, destroying property to the amount of between two and three millions of dollars.

The prevalence of crime in San Francisco led to the formation of a voluntary association in the month of June, called the Vigilance Committee, which, assuming the authority and functions of the law, gave several terrible examples of the summary rigor of retribution which they deemed necessary to the support of society. The first instance of their sway was the execution of a robber, who was tried, condemned to death, and hung on the same night.

Quartz-mining has been attended in many places with encouraging success, and several companies have been formed for pursuing that enterprise on a large scale.

In addition to the Gold Placers, several mines of silver were discovered at about the close of the year 1850, which have since proved rich in that precious metal.

A railroad has been commenced between San Francisco and San José, with a capital of

\$1,500,000, of which \$150,000 has already been subscribed.

The amount of gold shipped in 1850 was \$29,441,583, which, added to \$12,000,000, which it is estimated went forward by private hands, and \$8,000,000 retained for circulation, gives an aggregate of \$48,000,000, a sum exceeding one-third the total of all the products of the United States exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, and nearly one-third the amount of imports. During the same period, 1,743 vessels entered the harbor of San Francisco from all foreign ports, and 1,461 vessels were cleared. The number of passengers arriving at San Francisco was 35,333 males, and 4,248 females. The number which left during the same time by sailing vessels and steamers was 26,593 males, and 8 females. The clearances for one year from San Francisco were nearly half those from New York, and the arrivals 368 more than half. As compared with New Orleans, the difference in favor of San Francisco is, in clearances, 330, and in arrivals, 645. Compared with Philadelphia, the difference is still greater in favor of San Francisco, being, in clearances, 922, and in arrivals, 1,137.

We have not yet received an authentic statement of the production of gold in the year 1851. From estimates based on the Customhouse statistics, it is supposed that the yield will exceed \$75,000,000. The actual exports from San Francisco for the months of July, August, September, and October, amounted to \$17,155,391, which, added to the estimates for passengers, \$8,000,000, make a total of over \$25,000,000.

Nor has the devotion to the pursuit of gold destroyed all interest in the more important occupations of agriculture. Many portions of California are remarkably adapted to agricultural industry; the soil is fertile and easy of cultivation; the climate is agreeable and salubrious; and the labors of the husbandman are rewarded with the richest harvests. On a single farm, consisting of 800 acres of land, in the Santa Clara Valley, the crops of the last year amounted to \$200,000, at a cost of about \$50,000. Among them were 120,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,000 bushels of onions, 30 tons of pumpkins, 5,000 bushels of barley, 108,000 solid-headed cabbages, 800 chickens, 1,200 dozen eggs, and over 1,000 pounds of garden-seeds.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850 AND OF 1840.

MAINE.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Aroostook	12,535	9,413
Cumberland	79,549	68,650
Franklin	20,027	20,800
Hancock	34,372	28,646
Kennebec	62,521	55,804
Lincoln	74,875	63,512
Oxford	39,663	38,339
Penobscot	65,089	45,705
Piscataquis	14,735	13,138
Somerset	35,561	39,912
Waldo	47,230	41,535
Washington	38,810	28,300
York	60,101	54,023
Total	583,088	501,796

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Belknap	17,721	17,968
Carroll	20,156	19,973
Cheeshire	30,144	29,429
Coccos	11,859	9,849
Grafton	42,343	42,311
Hillsborough	57,477	42,494
Merrimack	38,445	36,253
Rockingham	50,966	45,771
Strafford	29,384	33,166
Sullivan	19,375	20,340
Total	517,964	284,574

VERMONT.

Addison	28,549	23,563
Bennington	18,589	16,872
Caledonia	23,086	21,891
Chittenden	29,036	22,977
Essex	4,630	4,226
Franklin	28,586	24,531
Grand Isle	4,145	3,883
Lamoille	10,872	10,475
Orange	27,236	27,673
Orleans	15,707	15,634
Rutland	33,039	30,699
Washington	24,854	23,506
Windham	23,062	27,442
Windsor	38,320	40,356
Total	513,611	291,948

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable	35,276	32,548
Berkshire	40,592	41,745
Bristol	74,577	60,164
Dukes	4,540	3,958
Essex	131,300	94,987
Franklin	30,870	28,812
Hampden	51,281	37,366
Hampshire	35,732	30,897
Middlesex	161,383	106,611
Nantucket	8,452	9,012
Norfolk	78,892	53,140
Plymouth	55,697	47,373
Suffolk	144,507	95,773
Worcester	190,789	95,313
Total	992,888	737,609

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Bristol	8,514	6,476
Kent	15,068	13,063
Newport	20,017	16,674
Providence	37,625	58,073
Washington	16,430	14,324
Total	147,654	108,830

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield	59,775	49,917
Hartford	69,966	55,629
Litchfield	45,233	40,448
Middlesex	30,680	24,879
New Haven	62,120	48,619
New London	51,821	44,403
Tolland	20,091	17,960
Windham	31,079	23,080
Total	370,791	310,615

NEW YORK.

Albany	63,279	68,593
Allegany	57,308	40,975
Broome	30,660	22,538
Cattaraugus	33,950	26,672
Cayuga	55,458	50,338
Chautauque	50,493	47,976
Chemung	29,821	20,732
Chenango	40,311	40,785
Clinton	40,047	28,157
Columbia	43,073	43,252
Cortland	25,140	24,607
Delaware	39,834	35,396
Dutchess	58,982	52,308
Erie	100,993	62,465
Essex	31,148	23,634
Franklin	25,102	16,518
Fulton	20,171	18,409
Genesee	29,488	59,567
Greene	33,126	30,446
Hamilton	2,188	1,907
Herkimer	38,244	37,477
Jefferson	68,153	60,984
Kings	138,682	47,613
Lewis	24,564	17,830
Livingston	40,875	35,140
Madison	43,072	40,068
Monroe	87,650	64,902
Montgomery	31,992	35,818
New York	515,547	312,710
Niagara	42,276	31,132
Oneida	99,566	85,310
Ontonago	85,890	67,911
Ontario	43,929	43,501
Orange	57,145	50,739
Orleans	26,501	25,127
Oswego	62,198	43,619
Otsego	48,638	49,623
Putnam	14,138	12,825
Queens	36,833	30,324
Rensselaer	73,363	60,295
Richmond	15,061	10,965
Rockland	16,962	11,975
St. Lawrence	68,617	56,706
Saratoga	45,646	40,553

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Schenectady	20,054	17,587
Schoharie	33,548	32,558
Seneca	25,441	24,874
Suffolk	86,922	32,469
Steuben	63,771	46,138
Sullivan	25,068	15,629
Tioga	24,880	20,527
Tompkins	38,746	37,948
Ulster	39,384	45,822
Warren	17,959	13,422
Washington	44,750	41,466
Wayne	44,853	43,687
Westchester	88,263	48,886
Wyoming	31,981	new co
Yates	20,800	20,444
Total	3,097,994	2,432,937

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic	8,961	8,726
Bergen	14,725	13,223
Burlington	43,263	32,851
Camden	25,422	new co
Cape May	6,435	5,324
Cumberland	17,139	14,374
Essex	78,950	43,621
Hancock	14,655	25,438
Hudson	21,821	9,488
Hunterdon	26,969	24,789
Mercer	27,992	21,502
Middlesex	28,835	21,895
Monmouth	30,313	32,909
Morris	36,168	25,844
Ocean	10,032	25,844
Passaic	22,575	16,754
Salem	19,467	16,024
Somerset	19,693	17,455
Sussex	22,969	21,770
Warren	22,358	20,266
Total	489,553	373,308

MARYLAND.

Alleghany	22,769	15,690
Anne Arundel	32,368	20,529
Baltimore City	169,054	102,313
Baltimore County	41,592	32,068
Calvert	9,846	9,229
Caroline	9,692	7,306
Carroll	26,616	new co
Cecil	18,939	17,232
Charles	16,162	16,023
Dorchester	18,277	18,343
Frederick	40,987	36,405
Harford	19,356	17,126
Kent	11,386	10,242
Montgomery	15,860	14,023
Prince George's	21,550	19,533
Queen Anne's	14,484	12,633
Somerset	22,436	19,506
St. Mary's	13,036	13,224
Talbot	13,311	12,080
Washington	30,843	38,356
Worcester	18,259	18,577
Total	885,035	463,222

PENNSYLVANIA.

VIRGINIA.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adams	25,981	23,044
Allegheny	138,290	81,235
Armstrong	20,560	28,865
Beaver	26,829	29,368
Bedford	23,052	29,335
Berks	77,129	64,569
Blair	21,797	new co
Bradford	42,851	32,769
Bucks	56,091	48,107
Butler	50,346	22,378
Cambria	17,773	11,256
Carbon	15,686	new co
Centre	23,356	20,492
Chester	66,438	57,515
Clarion	23,565	new co
Clearfield	12,586	7,834
Columbia	11,367	8,392
Crawford	17,710	24,267
Cumberland	37,829	31,724
Dauphin	34,327	30,589
Delaware	35,794	30,118
Delaware	24,679	19,791
Elk	3,581	new co
Erie	38,742	31,344
Fayette	39,112	53,574
Forest	561	new co
Franklin	30,904	37,783
Fulton	7,567	new co
Greene	22,136	19,147
Huntingdon	24,786	35,494
Indiana	37,170	20,782
Jefferson	12,937	7,253
Juniata	13,029	11,089
Lancaster	98,544	84,283
Lawrence	21,079	new co
Lebanon	26,071	21,872
Lehigh	32,479	25,785
Luzerne	56,072	44,066
Lycoming	26,257	22,649
McKean	5,254	2,975
Mercer	33,172	32,873
Midlin	14,980	13,092
Monroe	13,270	9,879
Montgomery	58,291	47,241
Montour	13,239	new co
Northampton	40,235	40,996
Northumberland	23,272	20,927
Perry	20,088	17,996
Philadelphia	408,762	258,937
Pike	5,881	3,282
Potter	6,043	3,571
Schuylkill	60,713	29,053
Somerset	24,416	19,650
Susquehanna	23,688	21,185
Sullivan	3,694	new co
Tioga	23,967	15,498
Union	26,083	22,787
Vanango	8,310	17,990
Warren	13,671	9,278
Washington	44,969	41,279
Wayne	21,890	11,848
Wyoming	10,655	new co
Westmoreland	51,736	42,639
York	57,450	47,010
Total	2,311,786	1,724,031

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Accomac	17,690	17,063
Albemarle	25,900	22,924
Appomattox	9,193	new co
Armed	12,689	12,376
Arundel	9,770	10,320
Alexandria*	10,008	new co
Brunswick	13,894	14,346
Bedford	24,080	20,203
Buckingham	18,837	18,786
Culpeper	42,262	11,393
Charlottesville	8,751	10,399
Charlotte	13,855	11,595
Charlottesville	18,436	17,513
Chesterfield	17,489	17,148
Charles City	5,200	4,774
Campbell	23,245	21,030
Clarke	25,118	22,558
Essex	10,200	11,369
Elizabeth City	4,586	3,706
Fauquier	20,868	24,877
Franklin	17,430	15,832
Fairfax	10,682	9,970
Flovanna	9,487	8,812
Greene	4,400	4,232
Greenville	5,638	6,988
Goochland	10,352	9,780
Gloucester	10,527	10,715
Henrico	43,572	39,076
Hanover	15,153	14,958
Halifax	25,962	25,966
Henry	8,672	7,395
James City	4,020	3,679
Isle of Wight	3,833	3,972
King and Queen	10,819	10,882
King George	5,971	5,927
King William	8,719	9,258
Louisiana	16,681	15,433
Lunenburg	11,632	11,055
Lancaster	4,708	4,628
Loudoun	22,079	20,431
Madison	9,331	8,107
Mecklenburg	20,630	20,774
Mathews	6,714	7,442
Middlesex	4,304	4,392
Northumberland	7,346	7,974
Nansemond	12,283	10,795
Northampton	7,498	7,715
New Kent	6,064	6,230
Nottoway	9,437	9,719
Nelson	12,758	12,287
Norfolk	33,036	27,569
Orange	10,907	9,125
Patrick	9,609	8,032
Pittsylvania	28,736	20,336
Powhatan	8,178	7,924
Prince Edward	11,357	14,069
Prince George	7,590	7,125
Prince William	8,129	8,144
Princess Ann	7,669	7,285
Rappahannock	9,782	9,257
Richmond	6,448	5,969
Spottsylvania	14,911	15,161
Southampton	13,521	14,525
Stafford	8,044	8,454
Surry	5,679	6,480
Sussex	9,820	11,229
Warwick	1,546	1,456
Westmoreland	8,080	8,019
York	4,460	4,720
Total E. Virginia	856,698	806,942

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Alleghany	3,515	2,749
Augusta	24,610	19,628
Barbour	9,005	new co
Rath	3,426	4,300
Berkeley	11,771	10,972
Brooke	5,054	7,948
Braxton	4,212	2,375
Boone	3,327	new co
Botetourt	14,908	11,079
Cabell	6,299	8,163
Carroll	5,909	new co
Clarke	7,352	7,353
Doddridge	2,750	new co
Fayette	3,955	3,934
Floyd	6,458	4,453
Frederick	15,975	14,242
Giles	6,570	5,307
Glimmer	3,475	new co
Grayson	6,677	9,087
Greenbrier	10,022	8,695
Hampshire	14,036	12,295
Hancock	4,050	new co
Hardy	9,543	7,622
Harrison	11,728	17,669
Highland	4,227	new co
Jackson	6,544	4,890
Jefferson	15,357	14,082
Kanawha	15,353	13,567
Lee	10,367	8,441
Lewis	10,064	8,151
Logan	3,680	4,309
Marion	10,552	new co
Marshall	10,138	6,937
Mason	7,539	6,777
Mercer	4,222	2,233
Monongalia	12,387	17,268
Monroe	10,304	8,422
Montgomery	8,359	7,405
Morgan	3,557	4,263
Nicholas	3,963	2,515
Ohio	18,006	13,357
Page	7,600	6,194
Pendleton	5,795	6,940
Pocahontas	3,598	2,922
Preston	11,708	6,866
Pulaski	5,118	3,739
Putnam	5,335	new co
Raleigh	1,765	new co
Randolph	5,245	6,200
Ritchie	3,902	new co
Roanoke	8,477	5,499
Rockbridge	16,045	14,234
Rockingham	20,294	12,341
Russell	11,910	7,879
Scott	9,829	7,263
Shenandoah	13,788	11,618
Smyth	8,162	6,532
Taylor	5,867	new co
Tazewell	9,942	6,260
Tyler	5,498	6,954
Warren	6,807	5,827
Washington	14,612	13,901
Wayne	4,760	new co
Weitzel	4,261	new co
Wirt	3,353	new co
Wood	9,450	7,933
Wyoming	1,645	new co
Wythe	12,024	9,376
Total W. Virginia	564,963	432,855

DELAWARE.

Kent	22,816	19,872
New Castle	42,784	33,120
Sussex	25,935	25,039
Total	91,535	78,085

District of Columbia.

Washington city	40,001	23,364
Total pop. of district	51,687	33,745

Total E. Virginia 856,698 806,942
 Of the population of E. Virginia, 408,235 are slaves, while in W. Va. there are only 63,233 slaves.
 * This county formerly belonged to the District of Columbia.

Total population of Virginia: In 1850, 1,421,661; in 1840, 1,230,797.
 Of the present population of Virginia, 467,530 are white males; 443,752 white females; 25,848 free colored males; 27,986 do. females; and 472,528 slaves.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	1880.	1890.
Abbeville	32,318	29,351
Anderson	10,581	16,463
Barnwell	26,686	21,471
Beaufort	36,219	35,784
Charleston	83,644	82,861
Chester	18,008	17,747
Chesterfield	10,780	9,574
Colleton	28,466	25,548
Darlington	16,850	14,522
Edgefield	39,282	32,852
Fairfield	21,494	20,165
Georgetown	20,647	18,274
Greenville	20,156	17,538
Horry	7,646	5,785
Kershaw	14,473	12,261
Lancaster	10,993	9,807
Laurens	23,407	21,594
Lexington	12,930	12,111
Marion	17,407	15,832
Marlboro'	10,789	8,406
Newbury	20,143	18,550
Orangeburg	23,582	18,519
Pickens	16,904	14,358
Richland	20,245	16,397
Spartanburg	26,400	23,689
Sumter	33,220	27,892
Union	19,832	18,836
Williamsburg	12,447	10,327
York	19,483	18,363
Total	688,507	684,396

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance	11,444	new co
Alexander	5,220	new co
Anson	13,489	15,077
Ash	8,777	7,467
Beaufort	13,816	12,225
Bertie	12,851	12,178
Bladen	9,767	8,022
Brunswick	7,272	5,265
Buncombe	13,425	10,084
Burke	7,772	15,789
Cabarrus	9,747	9,259
Caldwell	6,317	new co
Camden	6,049	5,683
Carteret	6,806	6,591
Caswell	15,260	14,983
Catawba	8,922	new co
Chatham	18,449	16,342
Chowan	6,721	6,690
Cleveland	10,368	new co
Columbus	5,909	3,941
Craven	14,709	13,438
Cumberland	20,810	15,284
Currituck	7,298	6,703
Cherokee	8,828	8,427
Duplin	13,514	11,482
Davie	7,866	7,574
Davidson	15,320	14,606
Edgecomb	17,189	15,708
Franklin	11,713	10,880
Forsythe	11,168	new co
Gates	8,426	8,161
Granville	21,249	18,817
Greene	6,619	6,596
Guilford	19,764	19,176
Gaston	8,073	new co
Halifax	16,389	16,665
Haywood	7,474	4,970
Henderson	6,853	5,129
Hertford	8,142	7,484
Hyde	7,636	6,458
Iredell	14,719	15,886
Johnston	13,726	10,599
Jones	5,638	4,946
Lenoir	7,238	7,905
Lincoln	7,746	25,160

Counties.	1880.	1890.
Martin	8,397	7,697
McDowell	6,246	new co
Mecklenburg	13,914	18,273
Montgomery	6,872	10,780
Moore	9,342	7,988
Macon	6,389	4,989
Naah	10,657	9,047
New Hanover	17,688	18,312
Northampton	15,386	16,269
Onalaw	8,283	7,627
Orange	17,056	24,984
Pasquotank	8,950	8,14
Perquimans	7,531	7,346
Person	10,781	9,780
Pitt	13,397	11,806
Randolph	15,832	12,875
Richmond	9,818	8,909
Rowan	13,870	12,109
Robeson	12,826	10,570
Rockingham	14,495	13,442
Rutherford	13,550	19,202
Sampson	14,985	12,157
Stokes	9,206	16,285
Starry	18,443	16,079
Stanly	6,922	new co
Tyrrell	5,133	4,667
Union	10,051	new co
Wake	24,827	21,118
Warren	13,912	12,939
Washington	5,686	4,625
Wilkes	12,099	12,677
Watauga	3,400	new co
Wayne	13,486	10,891
Yancy	8,205	5,982
Total	888,903	753,419

GEORGIA.

Appling	2,949	2,052
Baker	8,130	4,226
Baldwin	8,148	7,250
Bibb	12,689	9,802
Bryan	3,424	3,182
Bullock	4,300	3,102
Burke	16,100	13,176
Butts	6,488	5,308
Camden	6,319	6,075
Campbell	7,232	5,370
Carrall	9,337	5,292
Cass	15,300	9,390
Chatham	29,901	18,801
Chattooga	6,815	5,638
Cherokee	12,800	8,886
Clarke	11,119	10,622
Cobb	13,843	7,509
Columbia	11,981	11,856
Coweta	13,636	10,384
Crawford	4,984	7,981
Dade	3,680	1,364
Decatur	8,282	5,572
De Kalb	14,328	10,497
Dooley	8,561	4,427
Early	7,246	5,444
Effingham	3,864	3,078
Elbert	12,969	11,126
Emanuel	4,977	3,129
Fayette	8,708	6,191
Floyd	8,205	4,441
Forsyth	8,560	5,819
Franklin	11,518	9,886
Gilmer	3,440	2,588
Glynn	4,933	5,902
Gordon	5,984	new co
Greene	12,093	11,660
Gwinnett	11,267	10,804
Habersham	8,265	7,951
Hall	8,718	7,875
Hancock	11,373	9,659
Harris	14,721	18,938

Counties.	1880.	1890.
Heard	6,523	5,329
Henry	14,720	11,758
Houston	16,450	9,711
Irwin	3,394	2,638
Jackson	9,768	8,222
Jasper	11,486	11,111
Jones	10,224	10,065
Jefferson	9,131	7,254
Laurens	6,442	5,565
Lee	6,659	4,520
Liberty	7,926	7,241
Lincoln	5,998	5,893
Lowndes	8,351	5,674
Lumpkin	8,954	5,671
Macon	7,052	5,045
Madison	5,803	4,510
Marion	10,280	4,812
McIntosh	6,028	5,369
Meriwether	16,476	14,132
Monroe	16,985	18,225
Montgomery	2,184	1,614
Morgan	10,744	9,121
Murray	14,453	4,895
Muscogee	18,578	11,889
Newton	13,296	11,620
Oglethorpe	12,259	10,988
Paulding	7,089	2,566
Pike	14,305	9,176
Pulaaki	6,627	5,360
Putnam	10,794	10,380
Rabun	2,448	1,612
Randolph	12,668	8,276
Richmond	16,246	11,932
Scriven	6,947	4,794
Stewart	16,027	12,983
Sumter	10,822	5,769
Talbot	16,594	15,637
Taliaferro	5,146	5,190
Tatnall	8,227	2,224
Telfair	3,026	2,003
Thomas	10,163	6,788
Troup	16,779	15,768
Twiggs	8,179	4,422
Union	7,394	5,182
Upson	9,424	6,668
Walker	13,109	6,872
Walton	10,821	10,380
Ware	3,388	2,338
Warren	12,425	8,769
Washington	11,766	10,885
Wayne	1,499	1,328
Wilkinson	8,212	6,842
Wilkes	12,107	10,149
Total	905,969	691,262

FLORIDA.

Alachua	2,594	2,282
Benton	826	new co
Calhoun	1,377	1,142
Columbia	4,806	2,102
Dade	4,159	444
Duval	4,659	4,158
Escambia	4,361	3,985
Franklin	1,981	1,030
Gadsden	8,783	5,982
Hamilton	2,489	1,494
Hillsborough	2,377	452
Holmes	1,644	new co
Jackson	6,699	4,881
Jefferson	7,718	5,713
Leon	11,442	10,793
Levy	465	new co
Madison	5,499	2,044
Marion	3,332	new co
Monroe	2,043	682
Musquito	dropped 76	
Nassau	2,164	1,382
Orange	465	new co

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Pataam	687	new co
St. John	2,525	26,94
St. Lucie	139	new co
Santa Rosa	2,883	new co
Wakulla	1,855	new co
Walton	1,379	1,461
Washington	1,950	859
Total	87,401	54,477

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Greene	17,824	16,076
Hamilton	10,075	8,175
Hancock	5,660	new co
Hawkins	13,370	15,035
Jefferson	13,264	12,076
Johnston	3,705	2,658
Knox	18,755	15,485
Marion	6,314	6,070
Melgs	4,879	4,794
Monroe	10,874	12,056
Morgan	3,430	2,690
McMinn	13,906	12,719
Polk	6,338	5,570
Rhea	4,415	3,985
Roane	12,185	10,948
Seott	1,905	new co
Sevier	6,920	6,442
Sullivan	11,742	10,736
Washington	13,861	11,751
Total	260,303	224,259

ALABAMA.

Autauga	15,023	14,542
Baldwin	4,414	2,951
Barbour	23,992	12,024
Benton	17,163	14,280
Bibb	9,969	8,284
Blount	7,967	5,570
Butler	10,636	8,685
Chambers	23,960	17,333
Cherokee	13,884	8,773
Choctaw	8,389	new co
Clarke	9,786	8,640
Coffee	5,940	new co
Conecuh	9,322	8,197
Coosa	14,543	6,995
Covington	3,645	2,435
Dale	6,346	7,397
Dallas	29,727	25,199
De Kalb	8,245	5,929
Fayette	9,681	6,942
Franklin	19,610	14,270
Greene	31,441	24,024
Hancock	1,542	new co
Henry	9,019	5,787
Jackson	14,088	15,715
Jefferson	8,989	7,131
Lauderdale	17,172	14,485
Lawrence	15,258	13,313
Limestone	16,483	14,574
Lowndes	21,915	19,539
Macon	26,893	11,247
Madison	26,427	25,706
Marengo	27,831	17,264
Marion	7,833	5,347
Marshall	8,846	7,563
Mobile	27,600	18,741
Monroe	12,013	10,630
Montgomery	29,795	24,574
Morgan	10,125	9,941
Perry	22,285	19,086
Pickens	21,512	17,118
Pike	15,920	10,108
Randolph	11,581	4,973
Russell	19,548	13,513
Shelby	9,586	6,112
St. Clair	6,829	5,638
Sumter	22,250	29,937
Talladega	18,624	12,587
Tallapoosa	15,584	6,444
Tuscaloosa	18,056	16,383
Walker	5,134	4,032
Washington	2,713	5,800
Wilcox	17,352	15,278
Total	771,671	590,756

TENNESSEE.

EASTERN TENNESSEE.		
Anderson	8,932	5,658
Bledsoe	5,959	5,676
Blount	12,382	11,745
Bradley	12,259	7,385
Campbell	6,063	6,149
Carter	6,296	5,372
Claiborne	9,309	9,474
Cocke	8,800	6,992
Granger	12,370	10,572

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.		
Bedford	21,512	20,546
Cannon	8,982	7,193
Coffee	8,351	8,184
Davidson	39,881	30,509
Dickson	8,404	7,074
De Kalb	8,016	5,668
Fentress	4,454	3,550
Franklin	13,768	12,083
Giles	28,349	21,494
Grundy	2,778	new co
Hickman	9,397	8,618
Humphreys	6,422	5,195
Jackson	15,673	12,872
Lawrence	9,280	7,121
Lewis	4,438	new co
Lincoln	23,492	21,493
Macon	6,948	new co
Marshall	15,618	14,555
Mauy	29,520	28,186
Montgomery	21,045	16,927
Overton	11,211	9,279
Robertson	16,145	13,801
Rutherford	23,122	24,282
Smith	18,412	21,179
Steward	3,719	5,887
Sumner	22,717	22,445
Van Buren	2,674	new co
Warren	10,179	10,803
Wayne	8,170	7,705
White	11,444	10,747
Williamson	27,201	27,006
Wilson	27,444	24,480
Total	477,359	411,710

WESTERN TENNESSEE.		
Benton	6,315	4,772
Carroll	15,967	12,362
Decatur	6,003	new co
Dyer	6,361	4,484
Fayette	26,719	21,501
Gibson	19,548	19,889
Haywood	17,259	13,870
Henderson	13,164	11,875
Hardeman	17,196	14,563
Hardin	10,328	8,245
Henry	18,233	14,906
Lauderdale	5,169	3,435
Madison	21,470	16,530
McNairy	21,864	9,385
Obion	7,633	4,814
Perry	5,822	7,419
Shelby	31,157	14,721
Tipton	6,887	6,800
Weakley	14,608	9,870
Total	264,963	186,241
State total	1,602,625	829,210

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Adair	9,898	8,466
Allen	3,742	7,329
Anderson	6,260	5,452
Ballard	5,496	new co
Barren	20,240	17,288
Bath	12,115	9,703
Boone	11,185	10,034
Bourbon	14,468	14,478
Boyle	9,116	new co
Breathitt	3,785	2,185
Breckinridge	8,903	7,063
Bullitt	10,593	8,944
Bullitt	6,774	6,834
Butler	5,755	3,898
Caldwell	13,048	10,365
Callaway	8,096	9,794
Campbell	13,127	5,214
Carroll	5,526	3,986
Carter	6,241	2,906
Casey	6,556	4,939
Christian	19,580	15,567
Clark	12,683	10,802
Clay	5,421	4,607
Clinton	4,889	3,863
Crittenden	6,351	new co
Cumberland	7,005	6,690
Davies	12,553	8,331
Edmondston	4,088	2,914
Estill	5,985	5,535
Fayette	22,735	22,194
Fleming	13,914	13,263
Floyd	5,714	6,302
Franklin	12,462	9,420
Fulton	4,446	new co
Gallatin	5,137	4,003
Garrard	10,237	10,480
Grant	6,631	4,192
Graves	11,397	7,465
Grayson	6,837	4,461
Green	9,060	14,212
Greenup	9,654	6,297
Hancock	3,853	2,581
Hardin	14,525	16,357
Harlan	4,268	3,015
Harrison	12,964	12,472
Hart	9,093	7,031
Henderson	12,171	9,548
Henry	11,442	10,015
Hickman	4,791	8,968
Hopkins	12,441	9,171
Jefferson	58,831	36,348
Jessamine	10,249	9,396
Johnson	3,873	new co
Kenton	17,038	7,816
Knox	7,650	6,722
Laurel	4,145	3,079
La Rue	5,859	new co
Lawrence	6,281	4,730
Letcher	2,512	new co
Lewis	7,202	6,306
Lincoln	10,993	10,187
Livingston	6,578	9,025
Logan	16,581	13,615
Madison	15,727	16,355
Marion	11,765	11,062
Mason	18,344	15,719
Marshall	5,269	new co
McCracken	6,067	4,745
Meade	7,393	5,780
Mercer	14,067	16,720
Monroe	7,756	6,526
Montgomery	9,903	8,332
Morgan	7,620	4,603
Muhlenburg	10,809	6,964
Nelson	14,789	13,637
Nicholar	10,261	8,745
Ohio	9,740	6,592
Oldham	7,629	7,380

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Marshall	338 new co	
Monroe	2,884 new co	
Muscataine	5,751	1,842
Page	551 new co	
Polk	4,515 new co	
Pottawatomie	7,828 new co	
Poweshick	615 new co	
Scott	5,986	2,140
Tama	8 new co	
Taylor	204 new co	
Van Buren	12,270	6,146
Wapello	8,271 new co	
Warren	961 new co	
Washington	4,957	1,594
Wayne	340 new co	
Winnebick	546 new co	
Total	192,214	43,111

INDIANA.

Adams	5,797	2,264
Allen	16,919	5,942
Bartholomew	12,428	10,046
Benton	1,144 new co	
Blackford	2,860	1,226
Boone	11,691	8,121
Browne	4,846	2,964
Carroll	11,015	7,819
Cass	11,021	5,480
Clark	15,523	15,995
Clay	7,844	5,587
Clinton	11,869	7,568
Crawford	6,584	5,282
Daviess	10,552	6,720
Dearborn	20,166	19,327
Decatur	15,107	12,171
De Kalb	8,251	1,908
Delaware	10,843	8,843
Dubois	6,321	3,632
Elkhart	12,690	6,660
Fayette	10,217	9,837
Floyd	14,875	9,454
Fountain	13,253	11,218
Franklin	17,968	13,449
Fulton	5,962	1,993
Gibson	10,771	8,977
Grant	11,092	4,875
Greene	12,513	3,321
Hamilton	12,684	9,535
Hancock	9,678	7,598
Harrison	15,286	12,459
Hendricks	14,083	11,304
Henry	17,605	15,126
Howard	6,657 new co	
Huntington	7,850	1,579
Jackson	11,047	8,961
Jasper	3,540	1,367
Jay	7,947	3,863
Jefferson	23,916	16,814
Jennings	12,696	8,829
Johnson	12,101	9,362
Knox	11,064	10,657
Kosciusko	10,243	4,170
La Grange	8,587	3,604
Leke	3,991	1,468
La Porte	12,145	8,184
Lawrence	12,097	11,782
Madison	12,575	8,674
Marion	24,013	16,800
Marshall	5,518	1,651
Martin	5,641	3,675
Miami	11,504	3,048
Monroe	11,286	10,143
Montgomery	18,064	14,438
Morgan	14,576	10,741
Noble	7,940	2,702
Ohio	5,808 new co	
Orange	10,809	9,602

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Owen	12,106	2,359
Parke	14,968	13,499
Perry	7,288	4,655
Pike	7,720	4,760
Porter	5,234	2,162
Posey	12,549	9,683
Pulaski	2,585	581
Putnam	18,615	16,843
Randolph	14,725	10,684
Ripley	14,820	10,392
Rush	16,445	16,456
Scott	5,885	4,242
Shelby	15,502	12,006
Spencer	8,616	6,305
Stark	587	149
Stenben	6,104	2,578
St. Joseph	10,954	6,425
Sullivan	10,141	8,315
Switzerland	12,932	9,920
Tippecanoe	19,377	13,724
Tipton	3,532 new co	
Union	6,944	8,017
Vanderburg	11,414	6,250
Vermillion	8,661	8,274
Vigo	12,289	12,076
Wabash	12,138	2,756
Warren	7,387	5,656
Warwick	8,811	6,321
Washington	17,040	15,365
Wayne	25,520	23,290
Wells	6,152	1,622
White	4,761	1,632
Whitely	5,190	1,337
Total	988,416	685,866

ILLINOIS.

Adams	26,508	14,476
Alexander	2,484	3,313
Bond	6,144	5,060
Boone	7,828	1,706
Brown	7,198	4,183
Bureau	8,841	3,067
Calhoun	3,261	1,741
Carroll	4,868	1,023
Cass	7,253	2,981
Champaign	2,640	1,475
Christian	3,302	4,778
Clark	9,332	7,453
Clay	4,289	3,228
Clinton	5,136	3,718
Coles	9,835	9,616
Cook	43,303	10,501
Crawford	7,135	4,422
Cumberland	3,720 new co	
De Kalb	7,540	1,697
De Witt	5,902	3,247
Du Page	9,850	3,533
Edgar	10,862	8,225
Edwards	3,524	3,070
Effingham	3,780	1,675
Fayette	8,975	6,328
Franklin	5,891	5,692
Fulton	22,508	15,142
Gallatin	5,448	10,760
Green	12,429	11,951
Grundy	3,623 new co	
Hamilton	6,362	3,945
Hancock	14,832	9,948
Hardin	2,487	1,378
Henderson	4,812 new co	
Henry	3,407	1,260
Iroquois	4,149	1,995
Jackson	5,362	5,206
Jasper	3,220	1,472
Jefferson	8,109	5,793
Jersey	7,354	4,536
Jo Daviess	18,304	6,180

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Johnson	4,115	3,626
Kane	16,703	6,971
Kendall	7,760 new co	
Knob	28,279	7,080
Lake	14,226	2,634
La Salle	27,815	9,348
Lawrence	6,121	7,092
Lee	5,362	2,085
Livingston	1,662	759
Logan	5,128	2,352
Macon	3,968	3,689
Macoupin	12,965	7,826
McLean	10,163	6,565
McDonough	7,816	5,308
McHenry	14,979	2,578
Madison	20,436	14,653
Marion	6,720	4,742
Marshall	5,180	1,849
Masson	5,921 new co	
Massac	4,062 new co	
Menard	6,649	4,431
Mercer	5,246	2,352
Montgomery	6,276	4,499
Monroe	7,679	4,481
Moultrie	3,364 new co	
Morgan	16,064	19,549
Ogle	10,020	3,479
Peoria	17,547	6,153
Perry	5,278	3,222
Platt	1,606 new co	
Pike	18,819	11,723
Popo	3,976	4,094
Pulaski	2,265 new co	
Putnam	3,824	2,131
Randolph	11,079	7,944
Richland	4,012 new co	
Rock Island	6,937	2,610
Saline	5,268 new co	
Sangamon	19,338	14,716
Scott	7,914	6,215
Schuyler	10,573	6,972
Shelby	7,807	6,679
Stark	3,710	1,573
St. Clair	20,181	13,631
Stevenson	11,466	2,809
Tazewell	12,652	7,221
Union	7,615	5,524
Vermillion	11,492	9,393
Wabash	4,690	4,210
Warren	8,176	6,739
Washington	6,053	4,810
Wayne	6,826	5,133
White	5,925	7,919
Whitesides	5,261	2,614
Will	16,706	10,167
Williamson	7,216	4,457
Winnebago	11,773	4,809
Woodford	4,416 new co	
Total	851,469	476,183

MISSOURI.

Adair	2,342	1,949
Andrew	9,433 new co	
Atchison	1,678 new co	
Audrain	3,506 new co	
Barry	3,467	4,793
Bates	3,660 new co	
Benton	5,015	4,206
Boone	14,979	13,561
Buchanan	12,975	6,237
Butler	1,816 new co	
Caldwell	2,216	1,458
Callaway	13,827	11,765
Cameron	2,338 new co	
Cape Girardeau	13,912	9,359
Carroll	5,441	2,438
Cass	6,090	4,693

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Counties.	1880	1840	Counties.	1880.	1840.	Counties.	1880.	1840.
Cedar.....	3,361	new co	Texas.....	2,312	new co	Franklin.....	5,904	4,775
Chariton.....	7,514	4,746	Warren.....	5,880	4,253	Green.....	2,018	1,638
Clarke.....	5,527	2,848	Washington.....	8,811	7,213	Hancock.....	3,672	3,267
Clay.....	10,332	6,282	Wayne.....	4,518	3,403	Harrison.....	4,875	new co
Clinton.....	3,786	2,724	Wright.....	3,387	new co	Hinds.....	25,540	19,098
Cole.....	6,636	9,286	Total.....	682,044	368,702	Holmes.....	13,928	9,452
Cooper.....	12,950	10,484				Issaquena.....	4,478	new co
Crawford.....	6,397	3,561				Itawamba.....	13,525	5,275
Dade.....	4,246	new co				Jackson.....	3,196	1,965
Dallas.....	3,643	new co				Jasper.....	6,184	3,958
Davless.....	5,298	2,736				Jefferson.....	13,193	11,650
De Kalb.....	2,075	new co				Jones.....	2,184	1,258
Dodge.....	353	new co				Kemper.....	12,517	7,663
Dunklin.....	1,229	new co				Lafayette.....	14,069	6,581
Franklin.....	11,021	7,515				Lauderdale.....	3,717	5,338
Gasconade.....	4,996	5,330				Lawrence.....	6,478	5,920
Gentry.....	4,248	new co				Lenke.....	5,533	2,162
Greene.....	13,785	5,372				Lowndes.....	19,544	14,513
Grundy.....	3,006	new co				Madison.....	3,173	15,530
Harrison.....	2,447	new co				Marion.....	4,410	5,630
Henry.....	4,052	4,726				Marshall.....	29,889	17,526
Hickory.....	2,329	new co				Monroe.....	21,172	9,250
Holt.....	3,957	new co				Neshoba.....	4,728	2,437
Howard.....	13,969	13,108				Newton.....	4,465	2,527
Jackson.....	14,000	7,612				Noxubee.....	10,299	9,975
Jasper.....	4,223	new co				Oktibbeha.....	9,171	4,276
Jefferson.....	6,928	4,296				Panola.....	11,444	4,657
Johnson.....	7,464	4,471				Perry.....	2,438	1,887
Knox.....	2,394	new co				Pike.....	7,360	6,151
Laclede.....	2,498	new co				Pontotoc.....	17,112	4,491
Lafayette.....	13,690	6,815				Rankin.....	7,227	4,631
Lawrence.....	4,359	new co				Scott.....	3,961	1,653
Lewis.....	6,578	6,440				Simpson.....	4,734	3,380
Lincoln.....	9,421	7,449				Smith.....	4,071	1,961
Linn.....	4,058	2,245				Sunflower.....	1,102	new co
Livingston.....	4,247	4,325				Tallahatchee.....	4,543	2,085
Macon.....	6,585	6,394				Tippah.....	20,741	9,444
Madison.....	6,003	3,935				Tishomingo.....	15,490	6,631
Marion.....	12,230	9,623				Tunica.....	1,314	821
Macdonald.....	2,236	new co				Warren.....	18,121	15,820
Mercer.....	2,691	new co				Washington.....	3,389	7,287
Miller.....	3,834	2,282				Wayne.....	2,892	2,120
Mississippi.....	3,120	new co				Wilkinson.....	16,314	14,183
Moniteau.....	6,004	new co				Winston.....	7,356	4,659
Monroe.....	10,541	9,505				Yallahusha.....	17,258	12,248
Montgomery.....	5,469	4,371				Yazoo.....	14,418	10,480
Morgan.....	4,650	4,407				Total.....	608,555	375,651
New Madrid.....	5,511	4,554						
Newton.....	4,263	3,790						
Nodaway.....	2,118	new co						
Oregon.....	1,432	new co						
Osage.....	6,704	new co						
Ozark.....	2,294	new co						
Perry.....	7,215	5,760						
Pettis.....	5,150	2,930						
Pike.....	13,609	10,816						
Platte.....	16,845	8,913						
Polk.....	6,186	8,449						
Pulaski.....	3,958	6,529						
Putnam.....	1,657	new co						
Rolls.....	6,151	5,670						
Randolph.....	9,499	7,198						
Ray.....	10,373	6,553						
Reynolds.....	1,849	new co						
Ripley.....	2,830	2,856						
Saline.....	8,843	5,253						
Schuyler.....	3,287	new co						
Scotland.....	3,782	new co						
Scott.....	3,182	5,974						
Shannon.....	1,199	new co						
Shelby.....	4,253	3,036						
St. Charles.....	11,454	7,911						
St. Clair.....	3,556	new co						
St. Genevieve.....	5,313	3,148						
St. Francois.....	4,964	3,211						
St. Louis.....	104,978	35,979						
Stoddard.....	4,277	3,153						
Sullivan.....	2,963	new co						
Taney.....	4,373	3,261						

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas.....	3,120	1,346
Ashley.....	2,058	new co
Benton.....	3,710	2,228
Bradley.....	3,829	new co
Conway.....	3,583	2,892
Crittenden.....	2,648	1,561
Chicot.....	5,115	3,806
Clark.....	4,011	2,309
Crawford.....	7,960	4,295
Carroll.....	4,614	2,344
Dallas.....	6,877	new co
Desha.....	2,120	1,593
Drew.....	3,273	new co
Fulton.....	1,819	new co
Franklin.....	3,500	2,685
Greene.....	2,593	1,588
Hempstead.....	7,672	4,921
Hot Springs.....	3,609	1,907
Independence.....	7,767	3,689
Izard.....	3,212	2,244
Jackson.....	3,096	1,540
Jefferson.....	5,834	2,566
Johnson.....	5,227	3,433
Lawrence.....	5,271	2,335
Lafayette.....	5,220	2,200
Madison.....	4,823	2,775
Marion.....	2,302	1,325
Mississippi.....	2,368	1,410
Monroe.....	1,654	998
Montgomery.....	1,948	new co
Newton.....	1,758	new co
Perry.....	978	new co
Phillips.....	6,935	3,547
Pike.....	1,861	969
Poinsett.....	2,308	1,320
Polk.....	1,283	new co
Pope.....	4,710	2,850
Pulaski.....	5,658	3,530
Prairie.....	2,037	new co
Randolph.....	3,275	2,196
Sabine.....	3,991	2,061
Scott.....	3,083	1,694
Searcy.....	1,979	936
Sevier.....	3,453	2,810
St. Francis.....	4,479	2,489
Union.....	10,298	2,889
Van Buren.....	2,864	1,518
Wachita.....	9,591	new co
Washington.....	9,970	7,148
White.....	2,460	929
Yell.....	3,341	new co
Total.....	207,890	97,674

MISSISSIPPI.

Adams.....	18,622	19,434
Amite.....	9,694	9,511
Attala.....	10,999	4,303
Bolivar.....	2,577	1,336
Carroll.....	13,491	10,481
Chickasaw.....	16,368	2,935
Choctaw.....	11,402	6,010
Claiborne.....	14,941	13,078
Clarke.....	5,477	2,986
Coahoma.....	2,780	1,290
Copiah.....	11,794	8,945
Covington.....	3,338	2,717
De Soto.....	19,042	7,002

LOUISIANA.

Ascension.....	10,752	8,951
Assumption.....	10,538	7,141
Avoyelles.....	8,326	6,618
Baton Rouge E.....	11,977	8,138
Baton Rouge W.....	6,270	4,688
Bionville.....	5,539	new co
Bossier.....	6,962	new co
Caddo.....	8,884	5,282
Calcasieu.....	3,914	2,067
Caldwell.....	2,815	2,017
Carroll.....	3,789	4,237
Catahoula.....	6,982	4,305
Claiborne.....	7,471	6,185
Concordia.....	7,758	9,414
De Soto.....	8,019	new co
Feliciana E.....	13,598	11,833
Feliciana W.....	13,245	10,910
Franklin.....	3,251	new co
Iberville.....	12,214	4,485
Jackson.....	5,566	new co
Jefferson.....	25,091	10,470
Lafayette.....	6,720	7,841
La Fourche.....	8,533	7,503
Livingston.....	3,385	2,315
Madison.....	3,773	5,142
Morehouse.....	3,913	new co
Natchitoches.....	14,201	14,336
Orleans.....	119,461	102,195

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Ouchita.....	5,098	4,540
Plaquemine.....	7,390	5,085
Point Coupee.....	11,339	7,866
Rapides.....	16,561	14,132
Sabine.....	4,515	new co
St. Bernard.....	3,904	3,337
St. Charles.....	5,130	4,700
St. Helena.....	4,561	3,545
St. James.....	11,098	8,576
St. John Baptist.....	7,317	5,776
St. Landry.....	32,333	16,333
St. Martin's.....	11,107	8,874
St. Mary's.....	8,308	8,530
St. Tammany.....	6,364	4,598
Texas.....	9,040	new co
Terre Bonne.....	7,734	4,410
Union.....	8,203	1,838
Vermilion.....	3,409	new co
Washington.....	3,408	2,649
Total.....	111,974	332,411

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Anderson.....	2,384	
Anglin.....	1,158	
Anson.....	2,841	
Beatty.....	3,069	
Bexar.....	6,082	
Bowie.....	2,912	
Brazoria.....	4,941	
Brazos.....	614	
Burleson.....	1,713	
Caldwell.....	1,223	
Calhoun.....	1,110	

Counties.	1850.	1840.
Cameron.....	1,946	
Star & Webb.....	2,841	
Cass.....	4,991	
Cherokee.....	6,873	
Collin.....	1,560	
Colorado.....	2,357	
Comal.....	1,733	
Cook.....	320	
Dallas.....	2,743	
Denton.....	641	
De Witt.....	1,716	
Fannin.....	3,788	
Fayette.....	3,756	
Fort Bend.....	2,533	
Galveston.....	4,539	
Gillespie.....	1,240	
Goliad.....	648	
Gonzales.....	1,492	
Grayson.....	2,008	
Guinn.....	4,008	
Hamilton.....	1,511	
Harris.....	4,698	
Harrison.....	11,822	
Hays.....	387	
Henderson.....	1,237	
Hopkins.....	2,623	
Houston.....	3,737	
Hunt.....	1,520	
Jackson.....	908	
Jasper.....	1,767	
Jefferson.....	1,836	
Kaufman.....	1,617	
Lamar.....	3,978	
Lavaca.....	1,571	

Counties.	1850.
Clark.....	643
Clatsop.....	492
Linn.....	294
Lewis.....	556
Marion.....	2,749
Polk.....	2,051
Washington.....	1,561
Yam Hill.....	1,512
Total.....	13,393

Counties.	1850.
Bernalillo.....	7,791
Rio Arriba.....	10,668
Santa Anna.....	4,646
Santa Fe.....	7,135
San Miguel.....	7,074
Taos.....	9,507
Valencia.....	14,147
Total.....	61,505

Counties.	1850.
Beuton.....	418
Dakotah.....	584
Itaska.....	97
Mankato.....	158
Pembina.....	1,134
Ramey.....	2,223
Wabasha.....	243
Wahkiakum.....	160
Washington.....	1,076
Total.....	6,977

CALIFORNIA.

Butte.....	1,946
Colvelera.....	2,693
Contra Costa.....	2,608
Colusa.....	2,124
El Dorado.....	909
Los Angeles.....	2,907
Marin.....	2,384
Mariposa.....	5,193
Menocino.....	3,843
Monterey.....	1,989
Napa.....	5,981
Sacramento.....	3,871
San Diego.....	2,349
San Francisco.....	3,906
San Joaquin.....	288
San Luis Obispo.....	934
Santa Barbara.....	8,148
Santa Clara.....	2,498
Santa Cruz.....	3,647
Shasta.....	300
Solano.....	4,339
Sonoma.....	4,332
Sutter.....	3,635
Tuolumne.....	3,138
Tyler.....	1,824
Yolo.....	3,204
Yuba.....	1,748
Total.....	212,004

Counties.	1850.
Beaton.....	814
Clackamas.....	1,804

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

STATES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total Free Population.	Slaves.	Deaths. in 1850.	Farms in Cultivation.	Manufacturing Establishments.*
Alabama.....	77,070	73,726	919,729	106,779	1,047	1,225	436,779	342,899	9,084	41,364	1,022
Arkansas.....	29,262	28,416	85,690	76,369	218	271	165,000	46,982	2,987	17,748	271
California.....											
Connecticut.....	63,913	73,448	180,001	183,304	3,240	3,797	370,791		5,781	22,445	3,913
Delaware.....	16,340	16,439	35,771	35,518	8,069	8,908	80,246	2,280	1,209	6,063	613
Florida.....	9,922	9,107	26,574	21,458	430	499	48,092	39,300	933	4,304	141
Georgia.....	91,811	91,471	266,046	305,342	1,368	1,688	504,318	381,681	9,240	61,759	1,407
Illinois.....	145,514	149,153	445,514	400,480	2,766	2,610	851,470		11,649	76,200	2,869
Indiana.....	170,178	171,561	606,498	471,349	5,474	5,316	968,416		12,738	94,896	4,366
Iowa.....	32,062	32,517	100,886	90,964	168	167	192,214		2,034	14,505	482
Kentucky.....	130,791	132,926	362,840	368,849	4,771	4,295	771,424	210,981	15,206	74,777	3,471
Louisiana.....	43,101	54,112	161,036	114,327	7,698	9,509	274,853	239,091	11,348	18,422	1,021
Maine.....	55,797	103,787	296,688	285,401	785	680	583,188		7,545	46,760	3,682
Maryland.....	81,708	87,382	211,436	202,865	34,914	29,163	492,657	90,368	9,994	21,800	2,023
Massachusetts.....	162,865	192,079	484,284	501,421	4,314	4,481	994,499		19,411	34,326	9,637
Michigan.....	71,516	73,611	208,471	186,630	1,412	1,445	397,574		4,539	34,069	1,979
Mississippi.....	51,681	52,107	156,249	133,498	473	426	296,637	389,898	8,711	33,960	660
Minnesota.....	96,849	100,840	312,186	279,091	1,638	1,206	594,021	87,422	12,211	64,458	3,030
New Hampshire.....	57,319	62,287	155,954	161,530	243	232	317,964		4,368	20,232	3,301
New Jersey.....	81,094	89,083	293,746	272,494	11,812	11,551	569,333	222	4,339	23,205	4,374
New York.....	473,830	566,996	1,545,952	1,584,466	22,978	24,969	3,130,394		41,310	170,631	26,239
North Carolina.....	103,543	108,032	372,789	290,506	13,236	11,973	680,491	288,419	10,307	66,946	2,263
Ohio.....	326,028	348,523	1,004,111	951,997	12,289	12,861	1,980,406		28,949	143,897	10,050
Pennsylvania.....	395,216	498,451	1,492,653	1,155,600	25,057	28,295	2,611,786		28,318	127,577	22,096
Rhode Island.....	92,379	98,216	70,417	73,583	1,690	1,884	147,544		9,241	5,385	1,144
South Carolina.....	81,450	81,749	289,927	136,600	4,054	4,768	283,446	385,000	7,642	27,868	1,489
Tennessee.....	129,420	130,003	382,270	374,623	3,072	3,193	763,164	239,491	11,759	72,710	2,289
Texas.....	27,288	28,377	84,261	69,327	171	160	164,411	68,161	3,046	12,198	307
Vermont.....	64,548	69,655	159,678	153,732	367	349	314,140		3,139	29,879	1,837
Virginia.....	168,815	167,336	461,562	413,752	26,843	27,296	949,131	472,528	19,033	77,013	4,433
Wisconsin.....	86,519	87,698	164,221	140,344	365	361	306,191		2,854	30,172	1,373
Ter. Minnesota.....	1,092	1,016	3,695	2,543	21	19	6,073		30	157	6
Ter. N. Mexico.....	13,453	13,469	31,239	24,849	14	3	69,547		1,157	3,750	90
Ter. Oregon.....	2,374	2,374	8,142	4,845	119	87	13,203		47	1,164	61
Ter. Utah.....							11,300				
Dist. Columbia.....							47,889	3,658			
Total.....	3,327,638	3,263,642	9,915,039	9,179,148	200,710	216,004	20,639,999	3,198,421	317,063	1,446,126	141,669

Total Population in 1790, 3,929,827—in 1800, 6,305,941—ratio of increase, 58.01 per ct. In 1810, 7,239,814—increase 36.46 In 1820, 9,638,191—increase, 32.12. In 1830, 12,366,920—increase, 33.49. In 1840, 17,068,453—increase, 37.67. 1800, 26,157,723—increase 36.78. Actual increase of total population in sixty years, 19,327,086—increase in 171,000, 14,086,274; Free Colored, 399,138; Slaves, 2,506,428. * Producing \$500 and upward per annum.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE WEBSTER AND HULSEMANN CORRESPONDENCE.

DURING the Hungarian struggle for independence in the memorable summer of 1849, the administration of the late General Taylor sent out Mr. A. Dudley Mann as American Agent to visit Hungary, and report upon the real state of things in that country, with a view to being among the first to acknowledge her existence as an Independent Nation in case her brave defenders should succeed in placing her in that position. These facts being made known in a special message from President Taylor to the Senate, the Austrian Government took umbrage at it, and the following correspondence ensued.

CHEVALIER J. G. HULSEMANN TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation.]

AUSTRIAN LEGATION. }
WASHINGTON, September, 30, 1850. }

The undersigned, *Chargé d'Affaires* of his majesty the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to make the following communications to the Secretary of State:—

As soon as the Imperial Government became aware of the fact that a United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna, with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognize the Hungarian Republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same, the undersigned was directed to address some confidential but pressing representations to the cabinet of Washington against that proceeding, which is so much at variance with those principles of international law, so scrupulously adhered to by Austria at all times and under all circumstances, toward the United States. In fact, how is it possible to reconcile such a mission with the principle of non-intervention, so formally announced by the United States as the basis of American policy, and which had just been sanctioned with so much solemnity by the President, in his inaugural address of March 5, 1849? Was it in return for the friendship and confidence which Austria had never ceased to manifest toward them, that the United States became so impatient for the downfall of the Austrian monarchy, and even sought to accelerate that event by the utterance of their wishes to that effect? Those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy. It is to be regretted that the American Government was not better informed as to the actual resources of Austria, and her historical perseverance in defending her just rights. A knowledge of those resources would have led to the conclusion that a contest of a few months' duration could neither have exhausted the energy of that Power nor turned aside its purpose to put down the insurrection. Austria has struggled against the French revolution for twenty-five years; the courage and perseverance which she exhibited in that memorable contest have been appreciated by the whole world.

To the urgent representations of the undersigned, Mr. Clayton answered that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation; this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists. Unfortunately, the language in which Mr. Mann's instructions were drawn gives us a very correct idea of their scope. This language was offensive to the Imperial Cabinet, for it designates the Austrian Government as an *iron rule*, and represents the rebel chief, Kossuth, as an illustrious man; while improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia, the intimate and faithful ally of Austria. Notwithstanding these hostile demonstrations, the Imperial Cabinet has deemed it proper to preserve a conciliatory department, making ample allowance for the ignorance of the cabinet of Washington on the subject of Hungarian affairs, and its disposition to give credence to the mendacious rumors which are propagated by the American press. This extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over without any written evidence being left, on our part, in the archives of the United States, had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action, and the means it has adopted.

In view of all these circumstances, the undersigned has been instructed to declare that the Imperial Government totally disapproves, and will always continue to disapprove, of those proceedings, so offensive to the laws of propriety; and that it protests against all interference in the internal affairs of its government. Having thus fulfilled his duty, the undersigned considers it a fortunate circumstance that he has it in his power to assure the secretary of state that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States, relations which may have been momentarily weakened, but which could not again be seriously disturbed without placing the cardinal interests of the two countries in jeopardy.

The instructions for addressing this communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington at the time of General Taylor's death. In compliance with the requisitions of propriety, the undersigned deemed it his duty to defer the task until the new administration had been completely organized; a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of his reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States, so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with the other powers. Even if the Government of the United States were to shrink it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to

acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences, which could not fail to affect the commerce and the industry of the two hemispheres. All countries are obliged, at some period or other, to struggle against internal difficulties; all forms of government are exposed to such disagreeable episodes; the United States have had some experience in this very recently. Civil war is a possible occurrence everywhere, and the encouragement which is given to the spirit of insurrection and of disorder most frequently falls back upon those who seek to aid it in its developments, in spite of justice and wise policy.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the secretary of state the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

HÜLSEMANN.

To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State of the United States.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO CHEVALIER
HÜLSEMANN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, December 21, 1850. }

The undersigned, secretary of state of the United States, had the honor to receive some time ago, the note of Mr. Hülsemann, Chargé d'Affaires of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, of the 30th September. Causes, not arising from any want of personal regard for Mr. Hülsemann, or of proper respect for his government, have delayed an answer until the present moment. Having submitted Mr. Hülsemann's letter to the President, the undersigned is now directed by him to return the following reply.

The objects of Mr. Hülsemann's note are, first, to protest, by order of his government, against the steps taken by the late President of the United States to ascertain the progress and probable result of the revolutionary movements in Hungary; and, secondly, to complain of some expressions in the instructions of the late secretary of state to Mr. A. Dudley Mann, a confidential agent of the United States, as communicated by President Taylor to the Senate on the 28th of March last.

The principal ground of protest is founded on the idea, or in the allegation, that the Government of the United States, by the mission of Mr. Mann, and his instructions, has interfered in the domestic affairs of Austria in a manner unjust or disrespectful toward that Power. The President's message was a communication made by him to the Senate, transmitting a correspondence between the Executive Government and a confidential agent of its own. This would seem to be itself a domestic transaction, a mere instance of intercourse between the President and the Senate, in the manner which is usual and indispensable in communications between the different branches of the government. It was not addressed either to Austria or Hungary; nor was it any public manifesto, to which any foreign State was called on to reply. It was an account of its transactions communicated by the Executive Government to the Senate, at the request of that body; made public, indeed, but made public only because such is the common and usual course of proceeding; and it may be regarded as somewhat strange, therefore, that the Austrian cabinet did not perceive that, by the instructions given to Mr. Hülsemann, it was itself interfering with the domestic concerns of a foreign State, the very thing which is the ground of its complaint against the United States.

This Department has, on former occasions, informed the Ministers of foreign Powers that a communication from the President to either house of Congress is regarded as a domestic communication, of which, ordinarily, no foreign State has cogni-

zance; and, in more recent instances, the great inconvenience of making such communications subjects of diplomatic correspondence and discussion has been fully shown. If it had been the pleasure of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, during the struggles in Hungary, to have admonished the Provisional Government or the people of that country against involving themselves in disaster, by following the evil and dangerous example of the United States of America in making efforts for the establishment of independent Governments, such an admonition from that Sovereign to his Hungarian subjects, would not have originated here a diplomatic correspondence. The President might, perhaps, on this ground, have declined to direct any particular reply to Mr. Hülsemann's note; but, out of proper respect for the Austrian government, it has been thought better to answer that note at length; and the more especially, as the occasion is not unfavorable for the expression of the general sentiments of the Government of the United States upon the topics which that note discusses.

A leading subject in Mr. Hülsemann's note, is that of the correspondence between Mr. Hülsemann and the predecessor of the undersigned, in which Mr. Clayton, by direction of the President, informed Mr. Hülsemann that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation. Mr. Hülsemann remarks, that "this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists." As this, however, is the only purpose which can, with any appearance of truth, be attributed to the agency; as nothing whatever is alleged by Mr. Hülsemann to have been either done or said by the agent inconsistent with such an object, the undersigned conceives that Mr. Clayton's explanation ought to be deemed not only admissible, but quite satisfactory. Mr. Hülsemann states, in the course of his note, that his instructions to address his present communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington about the time of the lamented death of the late President, and that he delayed from a sense of propriety the execution of his task until the new administration should be fully organized; "a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of the reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States, so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with other Powers." Mr. Hülsemann also observes that it is in his power to assure the undersigned "that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States." The President receives with assurance of the disposition of the Imperial Government with great satisfaction, and, in consideration of the friendly relations of the two Governments thus mutually recognised, and of the peculiar nature of the incidents by which their good understanding is supposed by Mr. Hülsemann to have been, for a moment, disturbed or endangered, the President regrets that Mr. Hülsemann did not feel himself at liberty wholly to forbear from the execution of instructions, which were of course transmitted from Vienna without any foresight of the state of things under which they would reach Washington. If Mr. Hülsemann saw in the address of the President to the diplomatic corps, satisfactory pledges of the sentiments and the policy of this Government, in regard to neutral rights and neutral duties, it might, perhaps, have been better not to bring on a discussion of past transactions. But the undersigned readily admits that this was a question fit only for the consideration and decision of Mr. Hülsemann himself; and although the Pres-

ident does not see that any good purpose can be answered by reopening the inquiry into the propriety of the steps taken by President Taylor, to ascertain the probable issue of the late civil war in Hungary, justice to his memory requires the undersigned briefly to restate the history of those steps, and to show their consistency with the neutral policy which has invariably guided the Government of the United States in its foreign relations, as well as with the established and well-settled principles of national intercourse, and the doctrines of public law.

The undersigned will first observe that the President is persuaded, his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, does not think that the Government of the United States ought to view, with unconcern, the extraordinary events which have occurred, not only in his dominions, but in many other parts of Europe, since February, 1848. The Government and people of the United States, like other intelligent governments and communities, take a lively interest in the movements and events of this remarkable age, in whatever part of the world they may be exhibited. But the interest taken by the United States in those events, has not proceeded from any disposition to depart from that neutrality toward foreign Powers, which is among the deepest principles and the most cherished traditions of the political history of the Union. It has been the necessary effect of the unexampled character of the events themselves, which could not fail to arrest the attention of the cotemporary world; as they will doubtless fill a memorable page in history. But the undersigned goes further, and freely admits that in proportion as these extraordinary events appeared to have their origin in those great ideas of responsible and popular governments, on which the American Constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could not but command the warm sympathy of the people of this country.

Well-known circumstances in their history, indeed their whole history, have made them the representatives of purely popular principles of government. In this light they now stand before the world. They could not, if they would, conceal their character, their condition, or their destiny. They could not, if they so desired, shut out from the view of mankind the causes which have placed them, in so short a national career, in the station which they now hold among the civilized States of the world. They could not, if they desired it, suppress either the thoughts or the hopes which arise in men's minds, in other countries, from contemplating their successful example of free government. That very intelligent and distinguished personage, the Emperor Joseph the Second, was among the first to discern this necessary consequence of the American Revolution on the sentiments and opinions of the people of Europe. In a letter to his Minister in the Netherlands, in 1787, he observes that "it is remarkable that France, by the assistance which she afforded to the Americans, gave birth to reflections on freedom." This fact, which the sagacity of that monarch perceived at so early a day, is now known and admitted by intelligent Powers all over the world. True, indeed, it is, that the prevalence on the other continent of sentiments favorable to republican liberty, is the result of the reaction of America upon Europe; and the source and centre of this reaction has doubtless been, and now is, in these United States. The position thus belonging to the United States is a fact as inseparable from their history, their constitutional organization, and their character, as the opposite position of the Powers composing the European alliance, is from the history and constitutional organization of the Government of those Powers. The sovereigns who form that alliance have not unfrequently felt in their right to interfere with the political movements of foreign States;

and have, in their manifestoes and declarations, denounced the popular ideas or the age in terms so comprehensive as of necessity to include the United States, and their forms of government. It is well known that one of the leading principles announced by the allied sovereigns, after the restoration of the Bourbons, is, that all popular or constitutional rights are hidden no otherwise than as grants and indulgences from crowned heads. "Useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration," says the Laybach Circular of May, 1821, "ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; all that derives from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils, far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy." And his late Austrian majesty, Francis I, is reported to have declared in an address to the Hungarian Diet, in 1826, that "the whole world had become foolish, and, leaving their ancient laws, was in search of imaginary constitutions." These declarations amount to nothing less than a denial of the lawfulness of the origin of the Government of the United States, since it is certain that that Government was established in consequence of a change which did not proceed from thrones, or the permission of crowned heads. But the Government of the United States heard these denunciations of its fundamental principles without remonstrance, or the disturbance of its equanimity. This was thirty years ago.

The power of this Republic, at the present moment, is spread over a region, one of the richest and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface. Its population, already twenty-five millions, will exceed that of the Austrian empire within the period during which it may be hoped that Mr. Hillenbrand may yet remain in the honorable discharge of his duties to his Government. Its navigation and commerce are hardly exceeded by the oldest and most commercial nations; its maritime means and its maritime power may be seen by Austria herself, in all seas where she has ports, as well as it may be seen, also, in all other quarters of the globe. Life, liberty, property, and all personal rights, are simply secured to all citizens, and protected by just and stable laws; and credit, public and private, is as well established as in any government of Continental Europe. And the country, in all its interests and concerns, partakes most largely in all the improvements and progress which distinguish the age. Certainly, the United States may be pardoned, even by those who profess adherence to the principles of absolute government, if they entertain an ardent affection for those popular forms of political organization which have so rapidly advanced their own prosperity and happiness, which enabled them, in so short a period, to bring their country and the hemisphere to which it belongs, to the notice and respectful regard, not to say the admiration, of the civilized world. Nevertheless, the United States have abstained, at all times, from acts of interference with the political changes of Europe. They can not, however, fail to cherish always a lively interest in the fortunes of nations struggling for institutions like their own. But this sympathy, so far from being necessarily a hostile feeling toward any of the parties to these great national struggles, is quite consistent with amicable relations with them all. The Hungarian people are three or four times as numerous as the inhabitants of these United States were when the American Revolution broke out. They possess, in a distinct language, and in other respects, important elements of a separate nationality, which the Anglo-Saxon race in this country did not possess; and if the United States wish success to

countries contending for popular constitutions and national independence, it is only because they regard such constitutions and such national independence, not as imaginary, but as real blessings. They claim no right, however, to take part in the struggles of foreign Powers in order to promote these ends. It is only in defense of his own Government, and its principles and character, that the undersigned has now expressed himself on this subject. But when the United States behold the people of foreign countries without any such interference, spontaneously moving toward the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely can not be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators.

In regard to the recent very important occurrences in the Austrian empire, the undersigned freely admits the difficulty which exists in this country, and is alluded to by Mr. Hülsemann, of obtaining accurate information. But this difficulty is by no means to be ascribed to what Mr. Hülsemann calls—with little justice, as it seems to the undersigned—"the mendacious rumors propagated by the American press." For information on this subject, and others of the same kind, the American press is, of necessity, almost wholly dependent upon that of Europe; and if "mendacious rumors" respecting Austrian and Hungarian affairs have been anywhere propagated, that propagation of falsehoods has been most prolific on the European continent, and in countries immediately bordering on the Austrian empire. But, wherever these errors may have originated, they certainly justified the late President in seeking true information through authentic channels. His attention was first particularly drawn to the state of things in Hungary, by the correspondence of Mr. Stiles, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Vienna. In the autumn of 1848, an application was made to this gentleman, on behalf of Mr. Kossuth, formerly minister of finance for the kingdom of Hungary by Imperial appointment, but at the time the application was made, chief of the Revolutionary Government. The object of this application was to obtain the good offices of Mr. Stiles with the Imperial Government, with a view to the suspension of hostilities. This application became the subject of a conference between Prince Schwarzenberg, the Imperial minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Stiles. The Prince commended the considerateness and propriety with which Mr. Stiles had acted; and, so far from disapproving his interference, advised him, in case he received a further communication from the Revolutionary Government in Hungary, to have an interview with Prince Windischgratz, who was charged by the Emperor with the proceedings determined on in relation to that kingdom. A week after these occurrences, Mr. Stiles received through a secret channel, a communication signed by L. Kossuth, president of the committee of defense, and countersigned by Francis Pulsky, secretary of state. On the receipt of this communication, Mr. Stiles had an interview with Prince Windischgratz, "who received him with the utmost kindness, and thanked him for his efforts toward reconciling the existing difficulties." Such were the incidents which first drew the attention of the Government of the United States particularly to the affairs of Hungary, and the conduct of Mr. Stiles, though acting without instructions in a matter of much delicacy, having been viewed with satisfaction by the Imperial Government, was approved by that of the United States.

In the course of the year 1848, and in the early part of 1849 a considerable number of Hungarians came to the United States. Among them were individuals representing themselves to be in the confidence of the Revolutionary Government, and by these persons the President was strongly urged to

recognise the existence of that Government. In these applications, and in the manner in which they were viewed by the President, there was nothing unusual; still less was there anything unauthorized by the law of nations. It is the right of every independent State to enter into friendly relations with every other independent State. Of course, questions of prudence naturally arise in reference to new States, brought by successful revolutions into the family of nations; but it is not to be required of neutral Powers that they should await the recognition of the new Government by the parent State. No principle of public law has been more frequently acted upon, within the last thirty years, by the great Powers of the world than this. Within that period eight or ten new States have established independent Governments within the limits of the colonial dominions of Spain, on this continent; and in Europe the same thing has been done by Belgium and Greece. The existence of all these Governments was recognised by some of the leading Powers of Europe, as well as by the United States, before it was acknowledged by the States from which they had separated themselves. If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formally to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, although, as the result has proved, it would have been a precipitate step, and one from which no benefit would have resulted to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria. But the United States did no such thing. Not only did they not yield to Hungary any actual countenance or support, not only did they not show their ships-of-war in the Adriatic with any menacing or hostile aspect, but they studiously abstained from everything which had not been done in other cases in times past, and contented themselves with instituting an inquiry into the truth and reality of alleged political occurrences. Mr. Hülsemann incorrectly states, unintentionally certainly, the nature of the mission of this agent, when he says that "a United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognise the Hungarian republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same." This, indeed, would have been a lawful object, but Mr. Mann's errand was, in the first instance, purely one of inquiry. He had no power to act, unless he had first come to the conviction that a firm and stable Hungarian Government existed. "The principal object the President has in view," according to his instructions, "is to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, the probable issue of the present revolutionary movements, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with that Power favorable to the United States." Again, in the same paper, it is said: "The object of the President is to obtain information in regard to Hungary, and her resources and prospects, with a view to an early recognition of her independence, and the formation of commercial relations with her." It was only in the event that the new Government should appear, in the opinion of the agent, to be firm and stable, that the President proposed to recommend its recognition.

Mr. Hülsemann, in qualifying these steps of President Taylor with the epithet of "hostile," seems to take for granted that the inquiry could, in the expectation of the President, have but one result, and that favorable to Hungary. If this were so, it would not chagrin the case. But the American government sought for nothing but truth; it desired to learn the facts through a reliable channel. It so happened, in the chances and vicissitudes of human affairs, that the result was adverse to the Hungarian revolution. The American agent, as was

stated in his instructions to be not unlikely, found the condition of Hungarian affairs less prosperous than it had been, or had been believed to be. He did not enter Hungary, nor hold any direct communication with her revolutionary leaders. He reported against the recognition of her independence, because he found she had been unable to set up a firm and stable government. He carefully forbore, as his instructions required, to give publicity to his mission, and the undersigned supposes that the Austrian Government first learned its existence from the communications of the President to the Senate.

Mr. Hülsenmann will observe from this statement that Mr. Mann's mission was wholly unobjectionable, and strictly within the rule of the law of nations, and the duty of the United States as a neutral Power. He will accordingly feel how little foundation there is for his remark, that "those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy." A spy is a person sent by one belligerent to gain secret information of the forces and defenses of the other, to be used for hostile purposes. According to practice, he may use deception, under the penalty of being lawfully hanged if detected. To give this odious name and character to a confidential agent of a neutral Power, bearing the commission of his country, and sent for a purpose fully warranted by the law of nations, is not only to abuse language, but also to confound all just ideas, and to announce the wildest and most extravagant notions, such as certainly were not to have been expected in a grave, diplomatic paper; and the President directs the undersigned to say to Mr. Hülsenmann, that the American Government would regard such an imputation upon it by the Cabinet of Austria, as that it employs spies, and that in a quarrel none of its own, as distinctly offensive, if it did not presume, as it is willing to presume, that the word used in the original German was not of equivalent meaning with "spy" in the English language, or that in some other way the employment of such an opprobrious term may be explained. Had the Imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy, it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect, in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic, military and naval.

Mr. Hülsenmann proceeds to remark that "this extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over, without any written evidence being left on our part in the archives of the United States had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject, by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th [24th] of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and the means it has adopted." The undersigned reassures to Mr. Hülsenmann, and to the Cabinet of Vienna, and in the presence of the world, that the steps taken by President Taylor, now protested against by the Austrian Government, were warranted by the law of nations and agreeable to the usages of

civilized States. With respect to the communication of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Senate, and the language in which they are couched, it has already been said, and Mr. Hülsenmann must feel the justice of the remark, that these are domestic affairs, in reference to which the Government of the United States can not admit the slightest responsibility to the Government of his Imperial Majesty. No State, deserving the appellation of independent, can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers in the discharge of their duties to itself to be called in question under any pretext by a foreign Power. But, even if this were not so, M. Hülsenmann is in an error in stating that the Austrian Government is called an "Iron Rule" in Mr. Mann's instructions. That phrase is not found in the paper; and in respect to the honorary epithet bestowed in Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, Mr. Hülsenmann will bear in mind that the Government of the United States can not justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its own agent to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction of which a great part of the world thinks him worthy, merely on the ground that his own Government regards him as a rebel. At an early stage of the American Revolution, while Washington was considered by the English Government as a rebel chief, he was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustrious hero. But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777, the war of the American Revolution was raging all over those United States; England was prosecuting that war with a most resolute determination, and by the exertion of all her military means to the fullest extent. Germany was at that time at peace with England; and yet an agent of that Congress, which was looked upon by England in no other light than that of a body in open rebellion, was not only received with great respect by the ambassador of the Empress Queen at Paris, and by the minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who afterward mounted the imperial throne, but resided in Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed, officiously acknowledged, but treated with courtesy and respect; and the Emperor suffered himself to be persuaded by that agent to exert himself to prevent the German Powers from furnishing troops to England to enable her to suppress the rebellion in America. Neither Mr. Hülsenmann, nor the Cabinet of Vienna, it is presumed, will undertake to say that anything said or done by this Government in regard to the recent war between Austria and Hungary is not borne out, and much more than borne out, by this example of the Imperial Court. It is believed that the Emperor Joseph the Second, habitually spoke in terms of respect and admiration of the character of Washington, as he is known to have done of that of Franklin; and he deemed it no infraction of neutrality to inform himself of the progress of the Revolutionary struggle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and the talents of those illustrious men who were then leading their country to independence and renown. The undersigned may add, that in 1791, the courts of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic Congress of the belligerent Powers, to which the commissioners of the United States should be admitted.

Mr. Hülsenmann thinks that in Mr. Mann's instructions, improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia; but the undersigned has no reason to suppose that Russia herself is of that opinion. The only observation made in those instructions about Russia is, that she "has chosen to assume an attitude of interference, and her immense preparations for invading and reducing the

Hungarians to the rule of Austria, from which they desire to be released, gave so serious a character to the contest as to awaken the most painful solicitude in the minds of Americans." The undersigned can not but consider the Austrian Cabinet as unnecessarily susceptible in looking upon language like this as a "hostile demonstration." If we remember that it was addressed by the Government to its own agent, and has received publicity only through a communication from one Department of the American Government to another, the language quoted must be deemed moderate and inoffensive. The comity of nations would hardly forbid its being addressed to the two Imperial Powers themselves. It is scarcely necessary for the undersigned to say, that the relations of the United States with Russia have always been of the most friendly kind, and have never been deemed by either party to require any compromise of their peculiar views upon subjects of domestic or foreign polity, or the true origin of Governments. At any rate, the fact that Austria, in her contest with Hungary, had an intimate and faithful ally in Russia, can not alter the real nature of the question between Austria and Hungary, nor in any way affect the neutral rights and duties of the Government of the United States, or the justifiable sympathies of the American people. It is, indeed, easy to conceive, that favor toward struggling Hungary would not be diminished, but increased, when it was seen that the arm of Austria was strengthened and upheld by a Power whose assistance threatened to be, and which in the end proved to be, overwhelmingly destructive of all her hopes.

Toward the conclusion of his note Mr. Hülsemann remarks that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences which

would not fail to affect the commerce and industry of the two hemispheres." As to this possible fortune, this hypothetical retaliation, the Government and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or intestine movements of Europe, they have no fear of events of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hülsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hülsemann those acts of retaliation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise; and Mr. Hülsemann and the Cabinet at Vienna may rest assured that, in the meantime, while performing with strict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising, at their own discretion, the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations of the earth. Their own institutions stand upon the broadest principles of civil liberty; and believing those principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States—to be, in fact, the only principles of government which meet the demands of the present enlightened age—the President has perceived, with great satisfaction, that, in the Constitution recently introduced into the Austrian Empire, many of these great principles are recognized and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may produce the same happy effects throughout his Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have done in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hülsemann the assurance of his high consideration.
DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE COST OF KINGS.

COUNTRIES.	Yearly expenditure per head.	COURT.		ARMY AND NAVY.		DEBT.
		Per head.	Proportion of Expenditure.	Per head.	Proportion of Expenditure.	Per head.
Great Britain and Ireland	\$6 27	17½ cents	2 $\frac{1}{10}$ per ct.	\$2 56	31 per cent.	\$126 00
France.....	7 20	1½ ..	$\frac{1}{5}$..	2 10	29 ..	32 80
Germany.....	5 53	23½ ..	$\frac{4}{11}$..	2 28	41½ ..	25 11
Belgium.....	4 67	13½ ..	2 $\frac{6}{7}$..	1 10	25 $\frac{3}{7}$..	22 40
United States (Federal and States together) .. }	3 60	$\frac{1}{9}$..	$\frac{1}{32}$..	67	18½ ..	2 60†
Switzerland (Federal and Cantons together) .. }	2 66½	$\frac{1}{5}$..	$\frac{1}{40}$..	34	12½ ..	67†
Norway.....	2 06½	7½ ..	3 $\frac{3}{5}$..	80	33½ ..	Nothing.

The aggregate of the average yearly expenditures of the German Governments, before the revolution of March, 1848, was \$174,097,908; since that revolution it has been \$246,862,849. These expenditures were rising before the revolution; and, taking the last three to five years, the increase amounts to 41 per cent.

The annual cost of the Court establishments alone before the revolution was \$10,919,974; since then this item has averaged \$10,526,165, showing a decrease of 3½ per cent. But still even the reduced sum the people have been obliged to furnish since the revolution, is equivalent to the interest on a capital of \$263,064,140 invested in agriculture.

The armies of Germany cost yearly before March, 1848, \$42,578,974; since then this item has been

\$102,572,973. The increase of expense in this single department for the past three to five years has been 142 per cent. The total amount of the national debts was, before the revolution, \$845,147,752; it now is \$1,174,938,984, and is increasing as fast as it can be filled up. The increase in the last three to five years has been 39 per cent. The debt of Prussia is now (1851) \$186,544,546; that of German Austria (1850) \$784,000,000.

It will be seen by the above table that England, France, and Germany, are much the deepest in debt and heaviest taxed of all countries.

* President's salary as now paid; the Constitutional rate would be one-third of a cent per head and 1-33 per cent of the entire expenditure.

† President's salary.

‡ Federal only.

EUROPE IN 1851.

THE chronicle of Europe in 1851 must be very brief or very tedious; brief as it records only the general tendencies and few salient points of the year's history, or tedious as it expands in a wilderness of details. We prefer the former.

In GREAT BRITAIN, though some reduction has been made in the burdens of taxation, the revenue has not fallen off. The decennial census has revealed facts of an alarming nature. The population of Ireland alone has fallen back to where it was twenty years ago, the decrease by famine and emigration being counted in millions. People still continue to emigrate in vast numbers, a conclusive commentary upon the system by which the kingdom is governed. During the year the ministry have once resigned, on occasion of a parliamentary defeat; but as no men could be found to take their places, they resumed office again. The World's Fair has been the great event of the year. This unexampled exhibition lasted six months, and was every way successful. The United States carried off a full share of the honors of this great industrial tournament, it being admitted that the most useful inventions with which the Fair made England acquainted came from America. At the same time the schooner America, a yacht built in New York, beat out of sight all the yachts of the Royal Club, and established the superiority of American ship-building. Shortly after the closing of the exhibition, in October, Kossuth arrived in England. He was received triumphantly by the working classes, and the more liberal part of the middle class. His speeches, made at public banquets and receptions, were admirable, and produced a profound sensation everywhere.

In FRANCE, the year has been mainly occupied with the intrigues of President Bonaparte to procure the abolition of that clause in the Constitution which forbade his election, and in the suppression of those liberties yet remaining to the people. The effort to obtain the revision of the Constitution having failed in the Assembly, the President, in his annual Message on Nov. 4, as a last resort, proposed the restoration of universal suffrage, in order thereby to bring the republican members to the support of his scheme for his own re-election. This proposition was voted down in the Assembly, and then seeing that his ambition could not be gratified with any sem-

blance of legality, Louis Napoleon deliberately executed one of the most atrocious schemes of usurpation ever recorded in history. On the morning of December 2, he violently dissolved the Assembly, arrested and imprisoned all the members who would not acquiesce in his crime, and, with a mockery of universal suffrage, called the whole people to vote Yes or No on the question whether he should be President for ten years with dictatorial powers. At the same time he suppressed all the newspapers except his own organs, and declared not only Paris, but a great number of departments, in a state of siege. There were attempts at opposition in the capital and the provinces, but a vast military force put them down with bloodshed. The end is not yet.

In GERMANY, the main fact is the complete restoration of the old Diet at Frankfort. This body is to be strengthened by the addition of a federal police to its other machinery and means of suppressing "anarchy and demagoguism." The course of tyranny has been continued in this country, while the people have generally fallen into a state of phlegmatic indifference. Hanover and other States, which have before practised free trade, have come into the Zollverein, and become protectionist. The question of the succession in Schleswig-Holstein, on which the late war mainly turned, still remains unsettled.

In AUSTRIA, the Constitution of March 4, 1849, has been abrogated by a decree of the Emperor, who rules henceforth by his own absolute pleasure, as he did before the revolution. This empire has had to make a new loan, on very bad terms, and it seems impossible that it should escape from open bankruptcy. It is already bankrupt in fact. Prince Metternich has returned to Vienna. Kossuth and his companions were hung in effigy by the government at Pesth at the time that they were set free by the Turkish authorities, and allowed to go to England and America.

In ITALY, the year has been marked by the direst tyranny. In Lombardy this has been exercised by Marshal Radetzky; at Rome by the Pontifical government; in Naples by the Bourbon who reigns there. The prisons have been crowded with victims, who have suffered abuse almost incredible; and thousands, especially in Lombardy, have been put to death on offences that, under a tolerable state of things, would not

be deemed worthy of notice. Never was all justice worse outraged than in the proceedings at Rome and Naples. As respects the latter, indignation has been excited throughout the civilized world by the exposure of the cruelties practised on men of venerable age and high character, whose sole offense was belief in constitutional freedom and attachment to the constitution which the monarch himself had granted, and sworn to observe. This exposure was made by Mr. Gladstone, an eminent member of the British parliament; the Neapolitan government attempted to confute it, but failed. The government of Sardinia has alone remained faithful to constitutional principles, and Sardinia has enjoyed through the year a degree of internal peace and prosperity unknown to the rest of Italy. The arrangements for the complete annexation of Tuscany to the Austrian dominions are said to have been completed.

In SPAIN, a concordat or treaty has been concluded with the See of Rome, by which all other religions than the Roman Catholic are interdicted in the kingdom. The affair of Cuba has produced a general fermentation. It is said, on good authority, that Bravo Murillo, the prime minister, is in favor of selling Cuba to England, or even to the United States. The queen is about to give an heir to the throne, wherest great expectations are excited.

In PORTUGAL, a revolution has occurred, whose only effect has been to send off Count Thomar, the head of the ministry, and to put the Duke of Saldanha in his place.

In SWEDEN, an attempt has been made to reform the national legislature, which now consists of four houses, the representatives of the knights, of the clergy, of the citizens, and of the peasants. The reform was defeated.

In RUSSIA, one or two conspiracies have been detected. The railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow has been opened, and another to Warsaw beg. n. The former occupied eight years in building, and the latter will require ten.

The revolutionary elements of Europe have been active, under the guidance chiefly of Mazzini and his associates at London. The influence of these exiled leaders of the people has been devoted to restraining all merely local demonstrations, till the time when the great upheaval of France, Italy, Hungary, and Germany, shall take place. It is impossible to say when this will be, as we can not calculate the period of Louis Napoleon's downfall. That event can not however, long be delayed, and it will be the signal for the whole continent to begin.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

<i>Name of Road.</i>	<i>Where from.</i>	<i>Where to.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
New York & Erie,	New York,	Dunkirk,	469
Cayuga & Susquehanna's,	Owego,	Ithaca,	33
Lackawanna & West'n	Great Bend,	Scranton, Pa.,	58
Corning & Blossburg's,	Corning,	Blossburg,	40
Buffalo & New York C.	Hornellville,	Buffalo, unfinished,	
Hudson River,	New York,	East Albany,	144
Albany & Schenectady,	Albany,	Schenectady,	17
Utica & Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Utica,	78
Utica & Syracuse,	Utica,	Syracuse,	83
Rochester & Syracuse,	Syracuse,	Rochester,	104
Buffalo & Rochester,	Rochester,	Buffalo,	76
Schenectady & Troy,	Troy,	Schenectady,	30
Troy & Greenbush,	East Albany,	Troy,	6
Hudson & Berkshire,	Hudson,	N. Y. Stockbr'ge,	34
Rensselaer & Saratoga,	Troy,	Saratoga,	73
Sara's & Washington,	Saratoga,	Castleton,	52
Sara's & Schenectady,	Schenectady,	Saratoga,	93
Northern,	Rouse's Point,	Ogdenburgh,	118
Long Island,	Brooklyn,	Greenport,	96
New York & Harlem,	New York,	Spencer's C'n'r,	98
Buffalo & Niag'a Falls,	Buffalo,	Niagara Falls,	22
Lewiston,	Niagara Falls,	Lewiston,	10
Oswego & Syracuse,	Syracuse,	Oswego,	36
Canandaigua & Elmira	Elmira,	Jefferson,	31
Newburgh Branch,	Chester,	Newburgh,	19
Rome and Watertown,	Rome,	Watertown,	73
Cleve. Col. & Cincinnati,	Cleveland,	Columbus,	138
Columbus & Xenia,	Columbus,	Xenia,	56
Little Miami,	Xenia,	Cincinnati,	66
Mad River & L. Erie,	Sandusky,	Dayton,	168
Findlay Branch,	Carey,	Findlay,	16
Cincin. Har. & Day'n,	Dayton,	Cincinnati,	60
Mansfield & Sandusky,	Sandusky,	Mansfield,	66
Columbus & L. Erie,	Mansfield,	Newark,	61
Michigan Central,	Detroit,	Michigan City,	224
Detroit & Water-town,	Detroit,	Flasc,	28
Michigan Southern,	Mount,	Laport,	18
Tecumseh Branch,	Junction,	Tecumseh,	8
Erie & Kalamazoo,	Toledo,	Adrian,	33
Galeua & Chicago,	Chicago,	Elgin,	43
Aurora Branch,	Junction,	Aurora,	13
St. Charles Branch,	Junction,	St. Charles,	7
Illinois Coal Company,	Casewille,	Brooklyn,	
Sangamon & Morgan,	Springfield,	Naples,	64
Milwaukee & Miss.,	Milwaukee,	Waukesha,	30
Louisville & Frankfort,	Louisville,	Frankfort,	66
Lexington & Frankf't,	Lexington,	Frankfort,	28
Shelbyville & Rushville's,	Shelbyville,	Rushville,	30
Madison & Indianapolis,	Madison,	Indianapolis,	88
Shelbyville Branch,	Edinburg,	Shelbyville,	16
Indianap's & Belton's,	Indianapolis,	Andersontown,	26
Shelbyville & Knight's,	Shelbyville,	Knightstown,	27
Peru & Indianapolis,	Indianapolis,	Nobleville,	30
New Albany & Salem,	New Albany,	Salem,	36
Jeffersonville,	Jeffersonville,	Vienna,	37
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh,	Cleveland,	Pittsburgh,	31
New Jersey Central,	New York,	N. Brunswick,	26
Camden & Amboy Er.	N. Brunswick,	Trenton,	28
Philadelph's & Trenton,	Trenton,	Philadelphia,	30
Camden & Amboy,	New York,	Philadelphia,	90
Morris & Essex,	Newark,	Dover,	26
Trenton Branch,	Trenton,	Bordentown,	6
New Jersey Central,	New York,	White House,	60
Belvidere & Delaware,	Trenton,	Lambertville,	15
S. Hill & M'ch Chautk,	Summit Hill,	Mauch Chunk,	9
William's Pt. & Elmira,	Rolston,	Williamsport,	25
Phil. Germant'n & Nor.	Philadelphia,	Korntown,	26
Germantown Branch,	Philadelphia,	Germantown,	6
Little Schuylkill,	Port Clinton,	Tamaqua,	30
Philadelphia & Read's,	Philadelphia,	Pottsville,	92
Mine Hill,	Schuyl'k Hav'n,	Trenton,	12
Philadel. & Columbia,	Philadel.	Lancaster,	70
Pennsylvania,	Lancaster,	Hollidaysburg,	178
Columbia Branch,	Lancaster,	Harrisburg,	40
Alleghany & Portage,	Hollidaysburg,	Johnstown,	36
Cumberland Valley,	Chambersburg,	York,	77
Franklin,	Chambersburg,	Hagerstown,	22
Philad. & W. Chester,	Philadelphia,	Pittsburgh,	33
Ohio & Pennsylvania,	Pittsburg,	New Brighton,	28
N. Castle & French'tn,	Philadelphia,	Baltimore,	116
Phil. Wilmin'n & Balt.,	Philadelphia,	Baltimore,	98
Winchester & Potomac's	Harper's Ferry,	Winchester,	32
Virginia Central,	Richmond,	Charlottesville,	98
Balt. & Susquehanna's,	Baltimore,	Columbia,	75
Westminster Branch,	Relay House,	Owing's Mills,	17
Baltimore & Ohio,	Baltimore,	Cumberland,	197
Frederick Branch,	Mocancy,	Frederick...	3

Name of Road.	Where from.	Where to.	Miles.	Name of Road.	Where from.	Where to.	Miles.
Washington Branch,	Baltimore,	Washington,	40	Stoughton Branch,	Boston,	Stoughton,	15
Annapolis & Kikridge,	Annapolis J'n,	Annapolis,	51	Fall River,	Fall River,	Boston,	24
Rich. Fred'k & Pot'm's	Washington,	Richmond,	120	New Bedford & Taun.	Mansfield,	New Bedford,	31
Richmond & Peter's	Richmond,	Petersburg,	28	Old Colony,	Boston,	Plymouth,	27
Petersburg,	Petersburg,	Weldon,	84	South Shore,	Braintree,	Cohasset,	17
Wilmington & Weldon,	Weldon,	Wilmington,	108	Bridgewater Branch,	S. Abington,	Bridgewater,	19
Richmond & Danville,	Richmond,	Appomattox R'r,	30	Dorchester & Milton Br.,	Boston,	Mil's L. Falls,	5
Greenville & Roanoke,	Richaford,	Greenville,	81	North Coast,	Blackstone,	Boston,	5
Gaston & Raleigh,	Gaston,	Raleigh,	21	Capo Cod Branch,	Middleboro',	Sandwich,	25
Appomattox,	Petersburg,	City Point,	10	Portsm'th & Concord,	Portsmouth,	Raymond,	23
Seaboard & Roanoke,	Portsmouth,	Garysburg,	78	Cocheco,	Dover,	Alton Bay,	28
South Western,	Macon,	Oglethorpe,	80	Boston & Maine,	Boston,	Portland,	111
South Carolina,	Charleston,	Augusta,	137	Great Falls Branch,	Rollingsford,	Great Falls,	7
Columbia Branch,	Branchville,	Columbia,	67	Medford Branch,	Boston,	Medford,	5 1/2
Gadsden Branch,	Junction,	Conden,	37	Eastern,	Boston,	Portsmouth,	54
Greenville & Columbia	Columbia,	Newbury,	54	Glocester Branch,	Beverly,	Glocester,	14
Charlotte & S. Carolina,	Columbia,	Black Stock,	50	Marblehead Branch,	Salem,	Marblehead,	14
Orange & Alexandria,	Augusta,	Union Hill,	49	Salisbury Branch,	Salisbury Mills,	Boston,	5
Georgia,	Augusta,	Chattanooga,	171	Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Georgetown,	24
Albany Branch,	Union Point,	Athens,	49	Salem & Lowell,	Salem,	Lowell,	34
Warrenton Branch,	Camak,	Warrenton,	4	Essex,	Salem,	Lawrence,	21
Western & Atlantic,	Atlanta,	Chattanooga,	140	South Reading,	Boston,	Salem,	21
Rome,	Kingston,	Rome,	48	Port Soco & Portsm'th,	Portland,	Portsmouth,	51
E. Tenn. & Georgia,	Dallas,	Charleston,	12	York & Cumberland,	Portland,	Gorham, Me.,	10
Central Georgia,	Savannah,	Macon,	79 1/2	Atlantic & St. Law'ce,	Portland,	Gorham, N. H.,	21
Macon & Western,	Macon,	Atlanta,	101	Androscog. & Ken'ec,	Portland,	Waterville,	21
Lagrange,	Atlanta,	West Point,	67	Bethfield Branch,	Mechanic Falls,	Ruckfield,	12
Monty & W'at Point,	West Point,	Montgomery,	68	Portland & Kennebec,	Portland,	Richmond,	45
Tusculum & Decatur,	Tusculum,	Decatur,	47	Both Branch,	Brunswick,	Bath,	6
Rampao & Peterson,	New York,	Sufferns,	23	Bangor & Piscataquis,	Bangor,	Old Town,	12
Vg. Jack's & Brand's,	Vicksburg,	Brandon,	20	Great Falls & Conway,	Great Falls,	Hilton,	13
Clinton & Port Hud'n's,	Clinton,	Port Hudson,	94	Franklin,	Machiasport,	Whitneyville,	6
West Feliciana,	Woodville,	Bayou Sara,	26	Calais & Baring,	Calais,	Calais,	6
Mexican Gulf,	New Orleans,	Proctorville,	37	Montreal & Lachine,	Montreal,	Lachine,	45
N. O. & Carrollton,	New Orleans,	Carrollton,	6	Champ's & St. Law'ce,	Rouse's Point,	Montreal,	48
Milb'g & L. Ponch't's,	New Orleans,	Lake Ponch't's,	6	St. Lawrence & Atlantic,	Montreal,	Hyacinthe,	23
New York & N. Haven,	New York,	New Haven,	75	St. Andrew's & Quebec	St. Andrew's,	St. Andrew's,	10
Hoosatic,	Bridgeport,	Pittsfield,	110				
Naugatuck,	Bridgeport,	Winsted,	42				
N. H. & Northampton,	New Haven,	Turkville,	45				
Collinsville Branch,	Plainville,	Collinsville,	11				
N. H. Hart & Spring'd,	New Haven,	Springfield,	62				
Middletown Branch,	Middletown,	Berlin,	10				
Pittsfield & N. Adams,	Pittsfield,	North Adams,	20				
Hart. Prov. & Fishkill,	Bristol,	Williamantic,	61				
Connecticut River,	Springfield,	Keene,	71				
Vern's & Massachusetts's,	Fitchburg,	Greenfield,	65				
Battleboro' Branch,	Grot's Corn's,	Battleboro',	31				
Vermont Valley,	Bellows Falls,	Battleboro',	34				
Cheshire,	S. Ashburnham,	Bellows Falls,	54				
Sullivan,	Bellows Falls,	Windsor,	25				
Rutland & Burlington,	Bellows Falls,	Burlington,	120				
Rutland & Washing'tn,	Cattletown,	Rutland,	120				
Vermont Central,	Windsor,	Burlington,	120				
Vermont & Canada,	Essex Junction,	Rouse's Point,	57				
Conn. & Passumpsic,	Wht. Riv. Jun.	St. Johnsbury,	61				
N. London & Will's ntc,	New London,	Palmer,	66				
Norwich & Worcester,	Allyn's Point,	Worcester,	25				
Western,	Worcester,	Boston,	42				
Worcester & Nashua,	Worcester,	Albany,	200				
Brookline Branch,	Boston,	Nashua,	45				
Newton Branch,	Boston,	Brookline,	14				
Saxonville Branch,	Boston,	Newton,	13				
Fitchburg & Worcester,	Worcester,	Saxonville,	18				
Lowell & Lawrence,	Lowell,	Fitchburg,	93				
Nashua & Lowell,	Lowell,	Lawrence,	16				
Wilton,	Nashville,	Nashville,	12				
Stony Brook,	Groton,	Milford,	17				
Concord,	Nashua,	Lowell,	17				
Northern,	Lawrence,	Concord,	25				
Bristol Branch,	Concord,	Manchester,	29				
Bot. Conc. & Mont'el,	Franklin,	Lebanon,	29				
Consoctocook Valley,	Consoctocook,	Bristol,	18				
Concord & Claremont,	Consoctocook's	Warren,	71				
New Hamp. Central,	Ceocord,	Hillsboro',	14				
Fitchburg,	Manchester	Bradford,	28				
Harvard Branch,	Boston,	Hemiker,	28				
Wetertown Branch,	Boston,	Fitchburg,	50				
Lex. & W. Camb'g Br.	Boston,	Cambridge,	3				
Lowell & Sterling Br.,	Boston,	Alexington,	11				
Peterboro' & Shirley,	Boston,	Fitchburg,	34				
Boston & Lowell,	Boston,	Eastonville,	23				
Provid'g & Worcester,	Providence,	Mason Village,	25				
Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Lowell,	25				
Boston & Providence,	Providence,	Worcester,	43				
Dedham Branch,	Boston,	Providence,	28				
		Boston,	42				
		Dedham,	24				

By the addition of the above figures it will be seen that there are now completed, and in operation, in the United States, ten thousand and eighty-seven miles of railroad. There are also several thousands of miles in process of construction. Of the roads completed, two thousand and seventy-four miles are located in New England, eighteen hundred and ninety-three in New York, and the remainder in the various other States. It is impossible to ascertain the exact cost of building and equipping these roads, but the outlay involved is not far from \$370,000,000, or about \$36,700 per mile.

HINTS TOWARD REFORMS,

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ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Table with columns for Co's, Saw'r, Din'r, At'd, Taylor, Cass, V.B., Clay, Polk. Lists candidates and vote counts for various counties like Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, etc.

TOTALS. Whig. Opp. Lists totals for 1851-52 and 1848-49.

CONGRESS, 1851. I. Tucker, W. & F. S. ... III. Perkins, W. & F. S. ... II. Peaslee, ... IV. Hibbard, ...

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Table with columns for Dis. Co's, Nama, field, son, lor, V.B., Cass, Clay, Polk. Lists candidates and vote counts for Addison, Bennington, Rutland, etc.

TOTALS. Lists totals for 1851-52 and 1848-49.

GRAND TOTALS. '51. Williams, W. ... Taylor, C. ... '48. Taylor, C. ... '44. Clay, S. ...

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR—1851. 1848—PRESIDENT—1844.

Table with columns for Co's, Chapin, Allen, Harris, Taylor, Cass, V.B., Clay, Polk. Lists candidates and vote counts for Bristol, Kent, Newport, etc.

TOTALS. Lists totals for 1851-52 and 1848-49.

LEGISLATURE: SENATE: Whigs, 14; Opp., including Lt. Gov., 18. HOUSE: Whigs, 37; Opp. & F. S., 35.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1851—GOVERNOR—1850. 1848—PRES.

Table with columns for Co's, W's, P's, B's, P's, B's, P's, Taylor, Cass, V.B. Lists candidates and vote counts for Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, etc.

TOTALS. Whig. Opp. Lists totals for 1851-52 and 1848-49.

SENATE: Whigs, 18; Coalition (Opp. & F. S.), 98. HOUSE: 196; (Opp. & Vacancies, 43.

MAINE.

There was no State Election in the year 1851. It are to be biennial hereafter.

CONNECTICUT.

1851—GOVERNOR—1850. 1844—PRES.

Table with columns for Co's, Whig, Opp, F.S., Whig, Opp, F.S. Lists candidates and vote counts for Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, etc.

TOTALS. Lists totals for 1851-52 and 1848-49.

Dis. & Co's. Chap. Wal. Chap. Wal. Tay. I. Hartford, ... Tolland, ...

II. Middlesex, ... New Haven, ... [Ingersoll], ... III. N. London, ... Windham, ...

IV. Fairfield, ... Litchfield, ... [J. S. Seymour], ...

GRAND TOTALS

Table with columns for 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1844. Lists totals for Whig, Opp, F.S., and other groups.

ELECTION RETURNS.

NEW YORK.

Cong. 1881. Tennessee. 1868. Passmore. 1844.

Dist. Co's. Cook, Wash. Tay. V. B. Cass Clay Polk Bir'y

1 Kings.....440 841.....860 50 543. (w'h Brook's)

Queens.....1470 1971.....2444 600 1810. 2647 5781

Richmond.....928 788.....1039 181 389. 1049 1093

Suffolk.....1445 1628.....2120 1690 1061. 2457 2575 14

Total.....4382 6114.....6908 2370 3703. 6083 7189 15

2 Brooklyn.....6220 6044.....6098 633 3004. 4107 4548 77

3 N.Y. Ward 1. 684 688.....7077 117 748. 1947 1087 3

" II. 913 828.....866 85 394. 944 610 4

" III. 1030 937.....1713 184 867. 1088 980 14

" V. 1129 708.....1698 390 948. 1063 1428 16

" VIII. 1648 1028.....2287 489 1388. 2444 2414 8

Total.....4531 3809.....7308 1155 3947. 7970 5443 26

4 N.Y. Ward IV. 888 818.....775 504 1180. 1026 1885 4

" VI. 248 1018.....1118 775 130 1816. 861 2588 3

" X. 1141 1280.....1035 360 1136. 1088 1933 8

" XIV. 3627 1106.....1036 325 1984. 1194 1731 5

Total.....5424 4780.....4148 1018 4787. 4679 7028 19

5 N.Y. Ward VII. 1631 1371.....2908 61 1387. 4111 2168 33

" XIII. 928 1102.....1401 236 1098. 1366 1828 9

Williamsh'g 1288 1241.....906 740. (w'h Brook's)

Total.....4092 3748.....5047 845 3188. 2467 4994 98

6 N.Y. Ward XI. 1087 1378.....1918 269 1626. 1108 2377 3

" XVII. 1246 1087.....3130 302 479. 2037 1021 14

" XVII. 1870 1870.....2806 401 1444. 1847 2115 6

Total.....4282 3728.....5516 979 3649. 5070 5308 28

7 N.Y. Ward IX. 1806 1693.....2843 678 1143. 2298 2823 5

XVI. 1346 1087.....3130 492 1194. 3059 2875 5

XX. 691 718.....

Total.....3883 3501.....4973 1064 3947. 4447 4686 7

8 N.Y. Ward XII. 873 440.....944 93 788. 888 988 1

XVIII. 1255 1146.....1436 266 948. (with 10th W.)

XIX. 239 237.....

Total.....3078 1823.....2450 347 1088. 888 303 1

9 Putnam.....600 1071.....818 413 984. 379 1731

Rockland.....618 1946.....1816 266 1084. 794 1679 1

Westchester 2817 3000.....4113 1813 2140. 4958 4419 19

Total.....4689 3977.....6048 1880 3205. 6331 7983 30

10 Orange.....381 8 8228 4173 1424 3178. 4698 5303 37

Sullivan.....1680 1726.....1674 894 1828. 1730 2042 30

Total.....2908 8571.....8544 1988 4833. 6923 7987 67

11 Greene.....84745 2928 3707 1425 1611. 2628 3488 30

Ulster.....4128 4288.....6589 3767 1970. 4084 4768 19

Total.....8602 7128.....7388 3700 3681. 7778 8971 45

12 Columbia.....2088 3066.....3043 3100 3121. 4923 4691 11

Dutchess.....4644 4191.....5877 1294 2297. 3737 5037 37

Total.....5470 8077.....8319 2894 8348. 10849 10318 48

13 Rensselaer.....4659 8930.....9341 2929 2628. 6281 5618 184

14 Albany.....6739 6706.....7008 3400 4003. 7109 6916 194

15 Hamilton.....128 387..... (with Fulton)..... 145 340

Saratoga.....4268 3094. 4438 1045 2615. 4650 4200 119

Warren.....1168 1677. 11970 618 1019. 1820 191 118

Washington 3767 2825. 4448 4023 1958. 6024 3670 398

Total.....9418 8478. 10104 4046 4790. 11049 9501 578

16 Clinton.....1486 2577.....1941 1531 1473. 1919 3218 410

Essex.....4298 4170.....3681 1119 1008. 2913 1998 143

Franklin.....1456 1743.....1303 911 974. 1894 1801 98

Total.....5226 8873.....8626 2261 3448. 6055 5717 646

17 Herkimer.....2429 3048.....3430 8924 689 2208 4346 688

St. Lawrence 3325 4145.....3657 6023 614. 4673 6006 498

Total.....8758 7087.....8007 9917 1313. 7540 10364 1079

18 Fulton.....3080 1837.....1976 1631 380. 1938 1962 100

Montgomery 3049 2829.....3794 1638 1938. 2849 2878 85

Schenectady 1091 1590.....1716 444 1089. 1914 1679 314

Schoharie.....3421 3403.....3784 642 2971. 2208 2653 111

Total.....9141 9397.....9340 4801 5405. 6911 10488 287

19 Delaware.....1265 3476.....2893 2908 790. 3071 4288 268

Oneida.....3513 4549.....3980 1941 3674. 4743 6060 413

Total.....5197 8455.....7781 4843 4644. 7814 10980 618

20 Onondaga.....7645 7144.....6928 4818 3886. 6083 7717 1164

Total.....3607 2508.....2480 717 1068. 2601 2568 100

21 Otsego.....3373 4086.....3687 1481 2618. 4218 2828 549

Cortland.....1795 1784.....1879 1898 946. 2979 2828 549

Total.....7926 8288.....7286 4081 5261. 2954 3081 582

22 Madison.....3078 2928.....2928 3740 1888.....2023 2640 1211

Orwaga.....4285 4287.....2828 4284 1124.....3771 4288 284

Total.....7894 7822.....6255 6294 2828. 7454 8230 2179

23 Jefferson.....4707 2616.....2814 1888 788.....1528 224 718

Lewis.....1620 1738.....1253 1288 788.....1640 2073 154

Total.....6327 4334.....4068 2004 4509 3234. 7316 2384 988

24 Oneida.....4298 4679.....2448 4243 2220. 6405 6873 728

25 Cayuga.....4404 2010.....4218 2808 1084. 4008 5628 79

Wayne.....4113 2688.....2687 2680 736. 2627 3020 797

Total.....8293 7688.....7285 7870 1881. 2478 2928 1179

26 Ontario.....2284 2286.....2286 2287 1973. 4548 2286 609

Seneca.....1281 2282.....1107 1282 1282.....2387 2260 194

Yates.....1748 1927.....1649 1828 261. 2026 3110 957

Total.....7343 7186.....7394 6283 3404. 5561 6328 768

27 Chemung.....1880 2813.....1943 2128 738. 1791 2288 101

Tioga.....1671 2282.....1788 738 1282.....1528 2242 91

Tompkins.....3102 2178.....2003 942 1870. 2545 4513 248

Total.....6287 7730.....6728 6000 3891.....7036 6128 618

28 Livingston.....2426 2126.....3739 2100 890. 3773 2709 310

Steuben.....3707 4590.....3267 3263 1970.....4288 2161 242

Total.....7103 7025.....7026 6723 2984. 6158 2821 453

29 Monroe.....5283 6908.....6908 5712 2824. 6158 2821 453

30 Allegany.....3016 3077.....3789 2040 1283. 2913 2640 328

Genesee.....2814 1828.....2908 1111 1180. 3204 2128 258

Wyoming.....2944 1681.....2381 1630 1287. 2754 2103 448

Total.....8076 6317.....8069 4781 2600. 10374 7847 1176

31 Niagara.....3028 2318.....2828 2080 1213. 2100 2628 240

Oriskany.....2607 1880.....2403 1728 912.....2900 4211 578

Total.....5635 4138.....5630 3263 2331.....5700 2898 586

32 Erie.....0848 4024.....7647 2387 3300.....6008 5024 487

33 Cattaraugus 2049 2028.....2028 1827 1677. 2748 2624 487

Chester 2872 2648.....4207 1823 1911. 5613 2407 314

Total.....6927 5310.....6111 2964 2628. 5255 6041 391

* New Appointment. H. Scott Brooks & Williamsh'g

& Kings 3 N.Y. Ag. TALLS.

31 Tr'y. Cong. 2000, 2000 / Welch, 2001, 078; Miller, 40, 000

32 Gov. Hunt.....21,614; Seymour, 21,4, 288; Chapin, 21, 216

I. G. Cornell, 21, 0, 0; Church, 21, 8, 200.

33 Pres. Taylor, 21, 5, 23; V. B.....120, 497; Cass, Opp. 11, 4219

34 Pres. Clay.....228, 483; Polk.....227, 288; Birney.....16, 212

Dist. N.Y. Ag. Vera non Sutoribus, 1861 Opp.

1 Gabriel F. Dineenay.....2775 James E. Cooley.....4243

2 Edwards W. Parks.....2803 John Vanderbit.....4669

3 Alex. H. Schuylk.....2803 John Mc Murray.....4243

4 Obadiah Brewster.....2803 Gilbert C. Deane.....4243

5 Jas. W. Beckman.....2803 Daniel E. Sickle.....4161

6 Edwin D. Morgan.....2803 Henry Shaw.....4243

7 Thos. H. Bennett.....4217 Abraham B. Conger.....4280

Benjamin Brandreth.....1844

8 Alexander J. Coffin.....2360 John H. Otis.....2186

9 Samuel J. Wilkin.....2647 Nathaniel Jones.....2628

10 Ambrose Baker.....2628 George T. Pierce.....2628

11 Asor Tabor.....2614 Albert Richards.....2186

12 W. H. Schoonhoven.....2628 Thomas E. Carroll.....4280

13 Dan S. Wright.....7000 Oliver Boncom.....2628

14 George Sherman.....4280 Eli W. Rogers.....2628

15 Ora F. Paddock.....4280 Henry B. Smith.....2628

16 Andrew B. Mitchell.....2627 Simon Snow.....2628

17 Levisus Hanson.....4707 Henry E. Bartlett.....4280

18 Levi Harris.....7302 Harmon Bennett.....2628

19 Ben. N. Huntington.....7717 Jesse Armstrong.....2628

20 James Platt.....7585 Benjamin K. Bowen.....7427

21 Patrick S. Stewart.....2813 Ashley Davenport.....2628

22 James Munroe.....2813 Deane's C. Le Roy.....2628

23 G. H. Baverly.....2813 Nathan Bristol.....2628

24 William Beach.....2813 James D. Button.....7423

25 Joseph B. Williams.....7160 M. H. Lawrence.....7688

26 William J. Gilbert.....4795 Francis R. E. Cornell.....4628

27 Byron Woodhull.....2765 Niagara W. Kirby.....2628

28 Alonzo S. Upham.....2814 William Seaver.....2628

29 Cyrus H. Clark.....2876 Oliver Phelps.....2628

30 John A. McKivain.....2670 Marshall C. Champlin.....2628

31 George R. Babcock.....2649 William Williams.....4280

32 Eliza Ward.....2627 Charles B. Green.....2628

Total Whig vote.....188, 540 Total Opp. vote.....188, 540

* Including 18 imperfect votes. † Including vote of one rejected district. ‡ No vote in one district; ballot cast destroyed. § Including 39 imperfect votes. ¶ Including 19 imperfect votes. †† Including 12 imperfect votes. ††† Official totals for Treasurer, including rejected and superfluous votes, see next page. †††† No including 84 imperfect votes. The counties and wards forming the Senatorial Districts

with vote for State Officers, 1851 and 1850, are shown in the following table:

Table with columns for County, Pat'n, Wm.L. Moore, U'n. Ch'n, H. Hunt, Sey'r, Ch'n, C'm'r, Ch'n. Rows list counties from 1. Queens to 44. Wells, including totals and various notes.

* Vote for Comptroller, Sec'y of State, & Atty Gen'l. ... Judge of Appeals. ... State Prison Inspr. ... The totals are official; those for 1851 do not include imperfect votes...

LEGISLATURE FOR 1852. SENATE: Whigs, 16; Opp., 14. See vote on page 81. ASSEMBLY: Whigs, 65; Opp., 33. ... Whigs, Albany, 3; Albany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 1, 3; Cayuga, 1, 2, 3; Chautauque, 1, 3; Chemung, 1; Cortland, 1; Dutchess, 3; Erie, 3, 4; Essex, 1; Fulton & Ham'n, 1; Genesee, 1, 2; Jefferson, 1, 3; Kings, 3; Livingston, 1, 1; Madison, 1, 2; Monroe, 1, 2, 3; Montgomery, 1, 2; New York, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13; Niagara, 1, 2; Oneida, 1, 2; Onondaga, 2, 3; Ontario, 1; Orange, 1; Orleans; Rensselaer, 1, 3; Rich'm'd, 1; Saratoga, 3; Schoharie, 1, 2; Schoenbr., 1, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga; Tompkins, 1, 2; Warren; Washington, 1, 2; Wayne, 1, 2; Wyoming.

NEW JERSEY. *Loc. 1851. Gov. 1850. Praes 1848. Counties, Whig, Opp. ... Burlington, 3048; 2846, 3327 3114, 3595 3014 30 Cape May, 409 355, 566 341, 657 326 Hudson, 8648 8176, 9190 3277, 3191 3320 9 Middlesex, 3101 3196, 3134 3171, 3469 1607 129 Passaic, 1065 1390, 1389 1639, 1749 1320 100 Sussex, 684 1524, 1057 3235, 1211 3443 46 Atlantic, 1078 1033, 339 599, 478 700 Bergen, 541 871, 329 539, 478 700 Cumberland, 134 1545, 1419 1339, 1034 1698 18 Camden, 1236 1160, 1344 1174, 1434 760 Hudson, 9173 9196, 9237 9278, 9531 9058 26 Mercer, 1711 2925, 3616 2700, 2869 3424 91 Ocean, 9094 740, 969 740, (With Mon't) Camden, 750 1212, 1480 1532, 1967 1336 93 Gloucester, 3250 3134, 4806 236, 5997 3894 137 Gloucester, 349, 362, 1919 1167, 1327 83 80 Monmouth, 1316 2425, 1893 3163, 3119 3490 4 Salem, 1625 1659, 1489 1808, 1706 1868 26 Somerset, 1186 1865, 1890 1568, 1928 1617 20 Warren, 4178 1956, 1411 2503, 1234 5689 13 Total, 26613 31270, 34064 39723 40015 35991 849

* In counties electing senators that vote is taken; in others the highest vote on each ticket. A Native and Temp's ticket, 807; 6 Temp., 411; clasp's candidate; if No Opp'ticket; vote for Gov 1850; if Native ticket, 1053; if Anti-Monopoly 3962; if Native 369; A Vote for Union ticket.

LEGISLATURE FOR 1852. SENATE: Whigs, 7; Opp. 1 each from other counties. ASSEMBLY: Whigs, Atlantic, 1; Burlington, 1; Cape May, 1; Essex, 6; Gloucester, 1; Hudson, 1; Middlesex, 1; Ocean, 1. Total, 15. Opp., Bergen, 2; Burlington, 3; Camden, 3; Cumberland, 3; Essex, 3; Glouce'r, 1; Hunt'n, 4; Hudson, 2; Mercer, 3; Mon'm't, 4; Morris, 4; Midd'l, 2; Passaic, 3; Salem, 2; Som't, 5; Sussex, 2; Warren, 3. Total, 45.

DELAWARE. *Cov. 1851. Gov. 1850. Praes. 1848. Counties, For. Ag't, Canney, Ross, Taylor, Cas. Kent, 732 821, 1549 1364, 1467 1337 New Castle, 1443 826, 2445 2580, 3501 2717 Sussex, 976 842, 1864 2067, 1292 1856 Total, 3150, 1121, 8978 9001, 6222 5910 *Vote on call of a Constitutional Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Table of Pennsylvania election results for 1851-1852. Columns include District (Dist.), Candidate (Co.), Name, and Vote count. Lists candidates like John Bigler, John N. Taylor, and various Whig and Democrat members.

(* Not in any District) TOTALS.

Summary table for Pennsylvania showing totals for Governor, Canal Com., Supreme Ct., Chambers, County, Meredit, Joseph, 1850 Canal Com., 1848 Gov., and Nov. Pres. Taylor.

LEGISLATURE: SENATE - 7 or districts see above table - Elected. Whigs. Opp.

1849. Dist. 6, 20, 21 3 Dist. 3, 5, 9, 10, 14, 18, 22, 8.

1850. Dist. 1, 11, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 13, 17, 14.

1851. Dist. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 24, 26, 8, 23, 10, 23, 27.

[Hereafter D. 22 in this seat.] [D. 27, two senators.] 16

House of Representatives: see in table; Whigs, 42; Opp., 58.

5 Sullivan elects with Surqueshans and Wyoming; 5 Cam-

bria with Bedford & Fulton; c Potter with Clinton & Lycoming; d Jefferson with Arms'g & Clarion.

MARYLAND.

Table of Maryland election results for 1851-1852. Columns include District (Dist.), Candidate (Co.), Name, and Vote count. Lists candidates like Wm. M. Thompson, Wm. M. Garrison, and various Whig and Democrat members.

Total... 30 43,3908 35063,54858 36350,37708 34028

1848-V. Bacon, 72 in Balt. City, 53 in rest of State, -152.

LEGISLATURE, 1851-'52.

SENATE: Whigs-Co. in italics, 10; Op. other Co. 10, Washington, 5 tie, no election; Balt. City co-tied.

H. of Delegates, Whigs, 30; Opp., 43; 1 vacancy.

CO. HIGHS, October, 1851.

Table of Maryland legislative results for 1851-1852, listing House and Senate members by district and party affiliation.

*Districts each of which elects a Judge of Court of Appeals and a Commissioner of Public Works.

5 Circuits which elect other Judges. At first election, Nov. 1851, the Whigs carried 4 of the 4 Districts, and 1st, 2d, 7th and 8th Circuits; and the Opposition the others.

VIRGINIA.

1851-Covs.-1849, 1848-Pras.-1844.

Table of Virginia election results for 1851-1852. Columns include District (Dist.), Candidate (Co.), Name, and Vote count. Lists candidates like Wm. M. Thompson, Wm. M. Garrison, and various Whig and Democrat members.

Table of Virginia legislative results for 1851-1852, listing House and Senate members by district and party affiliation.

Total... 1716 9081,1608 2506

III. Flourary, A. W. P. V. Verret.

Franklin... 25, 55, 52 590, 528 505, 522 494

Halifax... 287 813, 467 819, 256 823, 564 793

Flournoy Av't Fly. A. C.

Henny	265	526	305	932	315
Patrick	360	314	57m	387	271
Pittsylvania	192m	753	472	834	569
Total	1806	1450	9105	9113	9539

IV. Bolling Be'h Irving, Bocock.

Appomattox	48	351	149	378	190
Buckingham	m.38	388	376	344	361
Campbell	439	406	672	574	734
Charlotte	206	339	322	328	290
Comberland	m.15	267	195	235	162
Fluvanna	355	358	470	329	271
Lansburg	maj. 209	171	335	169	170
Prince Edward	65	222	24	394	211
Total	1014	1918	3388	3697	2604

V. Goggia, P'L G'gin, Powell.

Albemarle	716	539	756	533	833
Amherst	359	504	473	542	416
Bedford	519	515	916	599	885
Georg'ville	57	285	70	275	63
Madison	89	510	116	628	69
Nelson	397	279	403	293	394
Orange	578	522	286	391	936
Total	3636	3267	3939	3136	3967

VI. Botto, Gaskie, Botto, Seidon.

Chesterfield	243	681	170	598	396
Goochland	156	903	153	861	166
Hanover	447	885	444	463	410
Henrico	432	430	484	434	592
Louisa	306	384	198	450	307
Powhatan	196	210	159	248	154
Richmond City	873	473	548	380	1064
Total	3473	2960	2458	2944	3991

1849, Lee, W., 163 in Richmond City, 164 in 2667, 3050 2811

VII. Mallory, Bayly.

Accomac	.. 218	744	544	295	566
Charles City	.. 65	99	42	88	202
Elisabeth City	..	133	120	133	123
Gloster	..	185	197	233	230
James City	No opp.	49	37	99	103
Leicester	to H. A.	47	46	137	139
Mathews	Bayly	103	133	126	173
New Kent	Opp.	108	101	176	101
Northampton	..	160	186	176	240
Northumberland	..	133	265	151	234
Warwick	..	47	16	69	15
Williamsburg	..	15	42	34	65
York	..	118	88	113	109
Total	900	1655	2110	1668	2417

VIII. Forbes, Holladay.

Caroline	.. 423	468	367	425	475
Essex	.. 213	144	185	155	223
King & Queen	No opp.	176	272	324	358
King George	to H. A.	144	160	149	112
King William	Holladay	105	289	93	234
Middlesex	Opp.	137	141	116	126
Richmond	.. 189	172	183	148	269
Spotsylvania	.. 413	453	411	405	438
Westmoreland	.. 273	74	249	60	395
Total	2078	2163	1979	1902	2303

IX. Strother, M'lon, P'n, Morton, T.

Alexandria	573	100	177	339	225
Culpeper	395	262	343	477	334
Fairfax	331	197	594	298	489
Fauquier	383	392	468	624	683
Loudoun	435	525	457	628	453
Prince William	64	184	121	215	207
Rappahannock	348	108	265	411	304
Stafford	167	183	251	238	230
† Piedmont	2367	1898	3381	2798	4251

X. Faulkner, J.B'r, F'n'r, Parker.

Berkeley	605	290	100	426	638
Clarke	.. 73	m. 41	209	291	199
Frederick	739	458	756	958	795
Hampshire	373	473	675	623	675
Jefferson	605	374	544	800	751
Morgan	182m	.. 240	169	188	201
Page	60	418	62	605	69
Warren	.. m.118	41	188	192	286
† Bedinger	2883	3181	2737	3470	3510

XI.

Augusta	.. No opp.	1264	763	1388	655
Highland	to John	.. 281	to J'o	.. 101	988
Hardy	.. Letcher, M'Dowall	625	277	533	879
Pendleton	.. Opp.	.. 985	409	406	562

Rockingham .. 395 | 1655 | 200 | 1716 |

Rockbridge .. 666 | 801 | 697 | 643 |

Shenandoah .. 176 | 1404 | 170 | 1372 |

Total 3501 | 6161 | 3497 | 5139 |

XII. Anderson, E.D., Bacon.

Alleghany	.. 64	154	104	144	180
Bath	.. 183	269	152	131	195
Boone	.. 55	167	68	128	(New Co.)
Botetourt	.. m.133	462	683	394	696
Floyd	.. 278	277	271	225	194
Giles	No opp.	.. 293	336	474	342
Greenbrier	to H. A.	.. 476	217	658	303
Highland	Edmund (with Bath)	.. (See 11th District)	..	..	..
Logan	son	.. 206	338	99	117
Mercer	Opp.	.. 159	175	191	184
Monroe	.. 165	254	488	469	425
Montgomery	.. 267	368	342	336	345
Pocharontas	..	.. 106	212	81	927
Pulaski	.. 89	119	131	141	166
Roanoke	.. m.132	183	249	177	979
Total	2161	2904	3629	3633	3313

XIII. [George, M'Cl.]

Carroll	.. 78	414	179	267	121
Grayson	.. 113	560	193	200	160
Lee	No opp.	.. 300	598	324	651
Russell	to Fayette	.. 109	548	482	316
Scott	M'Mullen	.. 245	647	296	402
Smith	Opp.	.. 318	275	326	376
Tazewell	.. 635	247	216	448	160
Washington	.. 252	645	485	679	311
Wythe	.. 315	387	347	308	653
[Also Opposition]	9155	4421	2847	3628	2253

XIV. Smith, Beal, McC. Beale.

Barbour	23	120	58	242	287
Braxton	158	220	213	156	191
Cabell	192	223	204	208	287
Doddridge	12	140	(w'ha)	88	137
Fayette	166	150	288	180	257
Gilmer	33	996	68	133	77
Harrison	244	482	400	696	443
Jackson	237	120	247	206	239
Kanawha	348	228	575	265	331
Lewis	69	269	326	559	331
Mason	189	310	325	249	349
Nicholas	133	108	162	136	213
Pleasants	27	88	..	..	..
Futman	162	148	108	165	192
Raleigh	40	47	..	..	..
Ritchie	30	272	94	240	194
Taylor	99	74	173	188	266
Upshur	145	164	..	..	..
Wayne	106	115	162	77	105
Wood	78	205	173	245	120
Wirt	347	338	438	318	430
[McCormac]	2813	4010	4094	4213	4683

XV. Haymond, Th'n, R'L, Newman.

Barbour	158	206	..	..	..
Brooke	178	259	165	267	276
Doddridge	(with Tyler)	..	..	..	..
Hancock	159	213	maj. 94	101	916
Maries	599	473	240	598	329
Marshall	444	428	545	348	566
Monongalia	564	652	..	..	..
Preston	422	499	258	695	460
Randolph	190	200	48 m	..	..
Taylor	70	66	15	..	..
Tyler	296	392	362	224	294
Wetzel	84	410	73	330	89

* Russell] 2850 4251 2928 2925 3765 4393 3480 4069
 † Died before taking his seat; election for vacancy, Nov., 1849, result: Haymond, W'ig, 2873; Thompson, Opp, 2507.

TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT.
 1848, Taylor, 46,795; Cass, 45,798; maj. for Cass, 1,473.
 1844, Clay, 44,780; Polk, 50,653; maj. for Polk, 5,893.
 a Highland Co. is partly in 11th and partly in 12th district.
 b Barbour, Doddridge, and Taylor Co's are partly in 14th and partly in 15th district.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS.
 In October 1851, the people voted upon the adoption of a New Constitution. On the 17th of November the Governor announced that, by the returns then received, 57,563 votes were given for, and 9,283 against the Constitution, a few counties not heard from; and he therefore declared the Constitution ratified, and directed an election on the 8th Dec. 1851, to choose a Governor, Lt. Gov., Atty Gen'l, and members of the Senate and House of Delegates.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1851—Cons.—1849. Pass. 1848

Districts & Counties.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.	Taylor.	
	Gal. Cing. ther. man.	Cing. man.	Cing. man.	Cing. man.	ring. ling. Cas.	
Buncombe.....	305	1129	1134	133	906	634
Burke.....	235	461	541	94	1210	286
Caldwell.....	209	564	643	12	503	392
Cherokee.....	186	532	574	36	549	175
Cleveland.....	185	540	584	134	314	421
Haywood.....	197	513	599	64	518	912
Henderson.....	340	657	656	63	541	116
Macon.....	310	399	475	144	427	307
McDowell.....	195	493	724	32	(with Burke)	
Rutherford.....	247	981	903	339	1184	178
Yancey.....	416	457	730	111	(No returns)	

† Secessionist.] 2819 0000... 7931 1146... 6142 2126

II. Caldwell.Stokes.

Ashe.....	981	8	660	358	58
Catawba.....	No opp.	359	47	(w/ Lim's)	
Davis.....	Joseph P.	463	10	448	351
Iredell.....	Caldwell,	1553	969	1536	273
Rowan.....	Whig.	737	74	869	500
Surry.....		836	747	1132	862
Wilkes.....		1649	14	1061	121

Total..... 6381 1869... 5694 2504

III. Doconomy,†C'ld,Deberry,†Cald'W.

Anson.....	1107	498	1020	638	1094	359
Cabarrus.....	763	373	690	611	756	377
Lincoln.....	396	1181	422	1165	823	1530
Mecklenburg.....	676	1411	617	1139	775	945
Montgomery.....	563	156	418	176	583	89
Moore.....	426	423	635	637	638	405
Richmond.....	601	189	492	134	699	71
Stanly.....	774	44	695	99	725	14

[Green W. Caldwell.] 5332 4277... 4299 4299... 5098 3247

IV. Sheppard,Keene.

Davidson.....	No opp.	592	528	1087	520
Guilford.....	James T.	1226	323	1714	373
Randolph.....	Morehead,	1145	339	1196	325
Rockingham.....	Whig.	853	625	390	776
Stokes.....		949	1316	1014	912

Total..... 4050 3138... 4391 2795

V. †Graves,†V'ble,Nash,Venable.

Alamance.....	427	588		(With Orange.)	
Caswell.....	144	904	562	1016	235
Chatham.....	219m,	1900	894	1133	819
Granville.....	691	866	904	950	329
Orange.....	709	670	1835	1582	1657
Forsyth.....	427	538	314	833	346

†Union,"Op.] 2590 3616... 4215 6025... 4298 4540

VI. Scattering.Daniel.]Clarke,Daniel.

Edgecombe.....	98	759	467	792	143
Franklin.....		210	694	341	658
Halifax.....	89	305	48	512	682
Johnston.....	273	486	404	644	638
Nash.....			375	450	113
Wake.....	518	767	896	822	1028
Warren.....	79	690	30	568	156

[Also Opp.] 2430 4413... 2051 5898

1849.—Scat'g; Fran'n, 56; John, 169; Wake, 214.

VII. [Reid, Ashe.

Bladen.....	240	360	380	341
Brunswick.....	No opp.	13	185	319
Columbus.....	To Wm.	76	546	169
Cumberland.....	S. Ashe.	521	829	812
Duplin.....	Opp.	453	696	318
New Hanover.....		46	1029	494
Onslow.....		189	568	211
Robeson.....		501	486	635
Sampson.....		741	539	612

[Also Opp.] 2813 5128... 3218 6909

VIII. Stanly,Ruffin,St'ny,Lane.

Beaufort.....	1910	573	863	618	993
Carteret.....	462	401	454	405	474
Craven.....	694	648	673	686	696
Green.....	323	300	295	313	318
Hyde.....	549	996	476	333	485
Jones.....	210	202	918	182	242
Lenoir.....	272	445	370	427	329
Pitt.....	667	611	703	606	675
Tyrrell.....	367	106	361	89	300

Washington.....	404	210	358	188	373
Wayne.....	298	1125	391	1079	358
Total.....	2226	4926	4987	4940	4997

IX. Outlaw.Marin,Out'l,Person.

Bertie.....	411	913	517	545	694
Camden.....	426	68	530	101	493
Currituck.....	194	430	327	545	192
Chowan.....	162	62	359	308	285
Gates.....	375	231	417	398	379
Hertford.....	189	44	373	322	216
Martin.....	370	263	345	564	361
Northampton.....	309	147	460	531	493
Pasquotank.....	268	197	558	267	670
Perquimans.....	291	124	460	314	424
Total.....	2868	1750	4053	3477	4058

GEORGIA.

1851—Gov.—1849. 1851.—Cass.—1848. Pass. 1848

Dist. & Con.	Union.	S.R.	Whig.	Opp.	Whig.	Opp.
	M'Dou.	Hop-Jack.	Jack-Tay.	son.	King.	son.
1. CAYBARR.....	237	755	666	786	756	610
2. LIBERTY.....	306	160	153	146	192	175
3. TATNALL.....	363	84	307	96	358	109
4. CAMDEN.....	71	335	63	176	70	241
5. CLINCH.....	943	69	(New Co.)	237	76	(New County.)
6. APPLING.....	166	181	133	191	164	137
7. BUTLICK.....	64	329	25	408	30	391
8. BRYAN.....	109	85	117	78	107	109
9. EDINGHAM.....	177	156	302	134	179	156
10. TELFAIR.....	303	153	173	219	194	143
11. THOMAS.....	299	411	416	311	297	484
12. EMANUEL.....	254	292	176	307	211	269

*Southern R'ts.] 4947 3991 3799 4074 3011 4579 3549 2680 4318 2328

III. Chappel,Baily,Owen,Carr.

11. IRWIN.....	116	393	41	337	118	276
12. DECATUR.....	506	313	469	992	437	298
13. EARLY.....	384	378	144	447	383	298
14. MEOGOS.....	1160	939	1039	857	1026	990
15. BAKER.....	390	708	273	568	301	662
16. LEWIS.....	458	217	330	249	453	210
17. HEWSON.....	632	621	568	651	613	596
18. PULASKI.....	632	218	346	399	556	264
19. DOOLY.....	372	571	617	581	711	657
20. SUMTER.....	845	405	662	577	894	370

[Calhoun.] 8348 7195 6590 7250 8107 6985 6328 6695 7475 7394

IV. Murphy,Steil,W.Harless.

10. WILKINSON.....	471	543	281	512	457	534
20. JONES.....	381	405	396	434	374	404
21. TWIGG.....	294	388	330	392	220	376
22. JASPER.....	446	696	410	640	443	550
23. BISS.....	716	786	694	734	663	736
24. MONROE.....	737	680	732	620	703	667
25. CRANFORD.....	462	506	377	494	398	449
26. TALBOT.....	845	669	795	786	773	642
27. BUTTS.....	344	456	254	411	400	494
28. PIKE.....	904	856	719	855	808	831

Total..... 6115 6150 5649 6341 5853 6011 4734 6790 6098 6136

V. Chant'n,Stiles,Cal'P'n,El'lett.

16. HARRIS.....	714	328	748	441	656	210
17. THORNTON.....	1134	373	1095	405	1106	394
18. MERRIWEATHER.....	731	743	834	717	745	670
19. CARROLL.....	781	423	891	653	747	347
20. CAMPBELL.....	417	528	311	553	372	485
21. CONYERS.....	786	754	774	734	761	721
22. DE KALB.....	1426	639	1014	1265	627	8754
23. YAZETTE.....	646	524	449	607	526	527
24. WILLIAMSON.....	7985	6913	6647	7041	7750	5001

†Williamson.] 7985 6913 6647 7041 7750 5001 6341 6932 6961 6744

Chant'n,Stiles,Cal'P'n,El'lett.

25. FORSYTH.....	733	620	435	793	713	620
26. GWINNETT.....	591	620	730	639	803	611
27. CLAY.....	1252	740	306	461	1218	653

TOTAL.

President, 1848.	43,519
Taylor.....	34,619
Cass.....	34,969
Van Buren.....	85

New Congress. — Alexander's with Iredell, Cal'd & Wilkes; Gaston w/ Lincoln; Forsyth w/ Stokes; Folk with Rutherford; Union w/ Mecklen'g; Ashe, tauga w/ Ashe.

Table listing names and numbers, including Paulding, Chastain, Stiles, & C'n. Hackett, and various counties like Cherokee, Cobb, and Gwin.

Table listing names and numbers, including Calhoun, Newton, Franklin, Madison, and various counties like Wilkes, Wilkes, and Wilkes.

Table listing names and numbers, including Lewis, Bunker, Jefferson, Columbia, Richmond, Warren, Lincoln, Wilkes, and Elbert.

Text describing legislative districts and counties, mentioning 'Union, 29 districts, each one senator' and 'Haver, Union, 30 Counties in small capitals'.

Text describing legislative districts and counties, mentioning 'Senate, Union, 29 districts, each one senator' and 'Haver, Union, 30 Counties in small capitals'.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Table listing South Carolina districts and names, including I. Chester, II. Anderson, III. Fairfield, IV. Chesterfield, V. Abbeville, VI. Charleston, and VII. Barnwell.

Text describing legislative districts and counties, mentioning 'Total, 25098 17796 114 64' and 'Election for two delegates from each Congressional District'.

ALABAMA

Table listing Alabama districts and names, including Baldwin, Clarke, Washington, Butler, Coosa, Marengo, Wilkes, and Mobile.

Table listing Alabama districts and names, including Baldwin, Clarke, Washington, Butler, Coosa, Marengo, Wilkes, and Mobile.

Table listing Alabama districts and names, including Montgomery, Russell, Antigua, Coosa, Bobb, Shelby, Dallas, Jefferson, Lowndes, Perry, Hunter, Fayette, Greens, Pickens, Sumner, Tallapoosa, and Baldwin.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes candidates like LAWRENCE, WALKER, LISTER, etc.

Total. 4730 4268 3085 475 3027 4488 2327 5008

VI. Murphy, Cobb, & Co's Cobb. Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count.

Total. 1303 4908 3995 451 1388 5014 943 5464

VII. White, Rice, & B. Rowden. Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count.

Total. 1031 4908 3995 451 1388 5014 943 5464

Senators holding over. TOTALS. [] All Opposition.

'68. Taylor, 30,422; Cass, 31,263; A. Clay, 26,084; Polk, 37,740

LEGISLATURE: SENATE, Union, 22; Southern Rights, 11. House: Union, Chambers, 40; Frank'n, Laud'e, Mad'n, Mont'g'y, Tal'ga, Tuac's, 3 each, 18; 13 other co's, in small...

MISSISSIPPI

LEAST-GOV. 1851-Sec. of S. 1851-Con. 1849-Gov Senate-Footer. Davis, Horn, Bell, Un-Ser'n, Lee, Quit-

Large table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Lists candidates like Adams, Franklin, Wilkinson, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes candidates like Monroe, Noxubes, Winston, etc.

Total. 11,045 827,1078 804,1111 678,756 1224

Ter'r: F. 28,728; Horn, 30,083; Cov't, U. 21,849; Lea, 21,706

D. 27,739; Bell, 27,716; S. Riv', 31,841; Q'n, 30,979

Las.—1851—Cass's 1849, 1843—Farr.—1844.

Un'S. S.R. Un'S. S.K.

Dist. of Co's. House Na. Th'p. Brad-Th'p. Tay-

I. U. S. hors. sen. ford. sen. lor. Cass, Ch'ly. Polk

De Soto 3 1042 812 929 944 838 733 671 709

Itawamba 2 11090 944 676 1346 567 860 368 823

Lafayette 3 833 736 661 796 750 760 542 632

Marshall 3 21084 1364 1500 1480 1305 1344 1035 1184

Montgomery 1 615 429 580 557 578 344 429 408

Polk 2 12115 1026 863 186 787 569 384 729

Tippah 4 1626 1026 1053 188 581 1230 694 1170

Union 4 1846 610 763 1288 840 1190 450 1034

Tunica 1 38 36 36 30 21 28 36 34

Total. 9659 7155 6801 9108 6646 7801 4647 6668

II. Wilcox, F. N. Harris, Peatbush

Bolivar 1 74 39 89 49 55 61

Carroll 3 384 738 810 869 688 921 673 748

Chickasaw 3 2777 1180 826 1136 849 948 326 622

Choctaw 3 285 714 743 806 542 745 458 614

Coahoma 1 307 114 186 114 189 130 143 169

Lowndes 3 713 620 736 732 801 780 644 850

Monroe 2 1112 764 816 1174 921 1022 649 911

Noxubes 2 619 370 532 569 617 667 519 577

Oktibeha 1 1370 467 383 460 388 434 341 336

Sunflower 1 67 49 54 67 33 32 2 74

Tallahatchee 1 297 301 329 381 308 319 179 318

Yalobusha 1 2 224 341 789 362 343 846 719 822

Total. 9927 6201 6310 7190 6450 6811 4496 6020

III. Freeman, McW, Gray, McWilliam

Attala 2 634 771 673 742 460 653 376 308

Chickasaw 3 1160 714 1038 843 1206 821 1199 918

Holmes 2 669 478 591 677 643 828 578 496

Issaquena 1 86 42 102 68 102 68 102 68

Kemper 2 644 546 458 701 416 450 291 916

Lauderdale 1 633 655 414 732 474 667 256 621

Leake 1 385 389 318 364 328 290 190 325

Madison 2 575 559 554 498 614 497 612 486

Neshoba 1 93 514 346 310 324 254 156 326

Newton 1 288 307 306 314 254 197 143 270

Rankin 1 442 381 334 414 266 370 311 406

Scott 1 224 304 147 322 120 273 112 369

Warren 2 756 473 763 477 560 478 329 488

Washington 1 136 56 97 71 175 71 309 108

Winston 2 426 605 461 448 507 425 301 478

Yazoo 1 1 605 554 529 514 641 497 678 520

Total. 7741 7341 6929 7406 7196 6591 6034 6376

IV. Dawson, Br'n, Winns, Brown

Adams 2 559 249 473 419 643 525 755 457

Attala 1 324 329 244 386 420 209 429 321

Claborn 1 483 212 292 389 454 358 434 429

Clarke 1 229 280 137 435 311 322 116 323

Columbia 2 2 443 768 354 806 491 687 447 649

Covington 1 1 119 330 51 327 135 346 99 308

Franklin 1 1 184 200 211 320 220 849 172 320

Green 1 1 111 168 86 170 184 79 62 178

Hancock 1 1 149 245 93 389 157 116 67 187

Harrison 1 1 143 358 168 173 103 169 327

Jackson 1 1 66 315 23 247 32 126 11 216

Jasper 1 1 351 615 264 420 343 308 210 463

Jefferson 1 1 319 313 327 320 382 290 364 383

Jones 1 1 144 169 65 197 96 136 73 117

Lawrence 1 1 138 604 78 632 145 436 94 846

Madison 1 1 150 280 64 272 99 162 68 254

Marion 1 1 140 118 114 136 145 69 125 71

Perry 1 1 373 611 97 561 277 896 328 444

Simpson 1 1 197 228 176 292 236 394 178 300

Smith 1 1 145 447 117 420 210 387 94 698

Wayne 1 1 154 61 88 60 97 56 103 95

Wilkinson 1 1 324 323 375 308 455 251 441 369

Total. 63 35 444 7304 3920 7980 5615 6793 4699 6685

TOTALS FOR PRESENT

'48-Taylor, 25,922; Cass, 25,537; A. Clay, 19,206; Polk, 25,126

LEGISLATURE, (as above tables).

See: Union, 11; South's Rights, 21; House: U, 63; S. R. 28.

* Election in Sep. for Conven' to consider slavery question the other elections were in Nov. | Senators holding over.

LOUISIANA.

Dist. 4. Lucas.—1851—Avery—1849—1851—Cowan.—1849—1849—Pass.
Parishes. Houss.Sav. Whig. Opp. Whig. Opp. Whig. Opp. Whig. Opp.

*Orleans 1st M. 5 3 \$ 1.636 1710. 6114 6433 1736 1794. 1677 8011 1779 1401
3d M. 3 3 . . . 777 867. 771 976. 687 681. 886 761
Plaquemine. 1 . . . 189 367. 180 390. 186 379. 195 403. 187 350
St. Bernard. 1 . . . 78 166. 191. 119. 70 161. 10m . . . 194 89

eSt. Martin. & La Sore.] 3879 3100. 3763 3199. 3569 3636 3976 2001
Landry. e.V. d.C'd. Beatty.
Ascension. 1 . . . 316 398. 300 326. 329 285. 302 295. 338 366
St. James. 3 . . . 386 159. 309 159. 329 139. 316 143. 311 127
St. John Bapt. 1 . . . 386 159. 309 159. 329 139. 316 143. 311 127

IV.
Bieville. 1 . . . 138 380. 192 946. 190 337. 192 376. 114 189
Boeazer. 1 . . . 1. 963 173. 123 191. 247 905. 131 923. 17m
Claiborne. 1 . . . 443 307. 338 361. 466 338. 334 393. 291 323
Caddo. 1 . . . 366 449. 339 334. 333 336. 336 341. 281 300

Total. 66 41 1715. 6638 6068 5050 8071. 6862 8379 8057 6745 4934 4459
1851—Averton—1849. TOTALS. 1848—Pascaud—1844.
Bordelon W. 18,458. Bordelon W. 17,650. Taylor. 18,317. Clay. 13,063

FLORIDA.
Held no elections in 1851, except for local officers, or to fill vacancies.

TEXAS.

Dist. 1841—Cowan.—1849.—'48—Pass
& Cos. O'treeScy Scg'R'ty's Case
Anderson. 134 323. 1 . 320. 33 291
Angeline. 98 51. 1 71. 29 58
Bowling. 9 133.
Case. 21 373. 107 298
Cherokee. 406 545. 110 902
Collins. 178. 43 90
Cooks. 30.
Dallas. 66 400. 8 308. 57 309
Denton. 58. 7 46
Fennis. 130 251. 343. 88 348
Grayson. 47 124.
Harrison. 379 219. 154 606. 364 381
Harderson. 181. 42 68

II. McLeod H'd. W'n. Howard.

Austin. 34 191. 73 6. 45 176
Bastrop. 78 245. 135 30. 45 191
Bexar. 40 965. 70 691. 189 333
Brazoria. 114 49. 70 96. 88 178
Brazos. 40 9. 9 23
Burleson. 55 30 85 43 9 64
Caldwell. 95 98 81 86 37 29
Calhoun. 47 65. 4 13. 71 76
Cameron. 314 321. 725.
Colorado. 61 98. 46 23. 20 68
Comal. 164. 1 181. 14 105
De Witt. 8 79. 28 29. 16 81
El Paso. 968 327.
Fayette. 67 197. 196 105. 92 175
Fort Bend. 64 37. 97 99. 39 136
Galveston. 47 65. 4 18. 71 76
Gillespie. 146. 9 136. 3 10
Goliad. 7 30. 31 27 24
Gonzales. 98 90. 68 92
Grimes. 12 158. 178 94. 63 186
Guadalupe. 19 119. 67 69. 31 73
Harris. 140 209. 308 185. 289 443
Hays. 3 49. 10 43. 12 48
Jackson. 19 28. 61 70. 13 61
Lawson. 72 185. 6 2. 13 34
Leon. 37 39. 65 13. 26 143
Limestone. 10 127. 137 34. 40 184
Matagorda. 36 62. 3 36. 69 73
Medina. 3 89. 8 42. 45 45
Milam. 7 69. 149 37. 28 119
Montgomery. 33 138. 136 33. 69 163
Navarro. 126 133. 44 124
Naucoas. 276 8. 126 134. 66 66
Refugio. 4 36.
Robertson. 49. 41 46. 5 67
San Patricio. 83 123. 1 110. 5 36
Starr. 312 367. 177 97. 99 249
Tarrant. 55 29. 34 75. 87 86
Walker. 65 29. 65 119. 267 86
Washington. 50 189. 424 136. 123 373
Wharton. 3 17. 26 61
Williamson. 93 122. 16 41

TOTALS—Pass's 1848, Taylor, 3770;
Case, 2925, Cowan, 21 Dec 1851, Scurry,
Weg, Opp, 723; Ochiltree, Opp, 4299;
Wright, 383; Wright, 340 1849, Kaufman,
Opp, 282; 2, 263, 23 Dec 1851,
Howard, Op, 629; McLeod, 2927; Lew,
1851, 2693; Puttee, 1238; Merrifield, 309,
1849, Howard, 4120; Williamson, 2976;
Pillsbury, 2135; McLeod, 721.

CALIFORNIA.

1851—Cowan.
Committee. Kewen Moore. Mar' 17. McC.
Butte. 1146 1307. 1404 1481
Calaveras. 1334 1188. 1968 1909
Colusa. 110 220 220
Contra Costa. 130 114. 235 217
El Dorado. 1875 1747. 2156 2157
Klamath. 10100 917
Los Angeles. 206 7. 303 406
Marin. m7 n7.
Mariposa. 601 518. 816 776
Monterey. 67 23. 977 279
Napa. 92 66. 143 129
Nevada. 1449 1260. 1487 1428
Placer. 836 866. 111 181
Sacramento. 1098 1780. 3213 3188
San Diego. 43 34. 117 182
San Francisco. 3213 3096. 2380 2543
San Joaquin. 782 723. 844 813
San Luis Obispo (No returns).
Santa Barbara. 314 1. 6 208
Santa Clara. 643 481. 644 686
Santa Cruz. 94 67. 178 149
Shasta. 853 891. 1300 1376
Solano. 371 347. 574 250
Sonoma. 107 94. 249 246
Sutter. 118 127. 137 148
Tehama. 499 548. 614 600
Toulumne. 1366 1380. 1636 1676
Yolo. 170 170. 300 300
Yuba. 2370 2270. 2509 2496
Whig. TOTALS—1851.
Gov'g. Reading 21,851. Righter. 23,513
Cong. Kewen. 30,437. Marshall. 23,964
Moore. 19,071. McCorkle 23,426

TENNESSEE.

SENATE, '51. 1851. - Gov. - 1849. PASS. 1844.

Table listing election returns for Tennessee, including names of candidates and their respective vote counts across various counties.

Total. 15 9 63333 61673 60360 61740 60030 69917

See 1851. 1851. - Conness - 1849. PASS. 1848.

Table listing election returns for the House, including names of candidates and their respective vote counts.

† Campbell, Op., 406, 484 6983, 5080 9083 (* Also Op.

Table listing election returns for Washington County, including candidates like Anderson, Campbell, and Blount.

Table listing election returns for Madison County, including candidates like Anderson, Bradley, and Hamilton.

Table listing election returns for Coffee County, including candidates like Coffee, De Kalb, and Fantress.

Table listing election returns for Davidson County, including candidates like Davidson, Smith, and Sumner.

Table listing election returns for De Kalb County, including candidates like De Kalb, Fantress, and Jackson.

Table listing election returns for De Kalb County, including candidates like De Kalb, Fantress, and Jackson.

Table listing election returns for De Kalb County, including candidates like De Kalb, Fantress, and Jackson.

Table listing election returns for De Kalb County, including candidates like De Kalb, Fantress, and Jackson.

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Table listing election returns for De Kalb County, including candidates like De Kalb, Fantress, and Jackson.

Table listing election returns for De Kalb County, including candidates like De Kalb, Fantress, and Jackson.

Total. 29 96. 10083. 8044. 64708 66410

KENTUCKY.

Table with columns: Dist. of Co's, 1851, 1851-Corrections-1849, 1848, 1848-Pass-1844. Lists names like M'Cartney, Boyd, Taylor, Cass, Clay, Folk, Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Crittenden, Fulton, Fulton, Givens, Grickman, Hopkins, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, Trigg, Union.

Table with columns: 1851, McElroy, Opp, Call'y, 106; 1831, 94; E'ly, 73; Hopkins, 307; Marsh, 1, 09; Union, 607; other c's. Lists names like Jennings, Grey, Jo'n, Peyton, Breckner, G'ly, 787, 889, 697, 788.

Table with columns: 1851, Ewing, Clarke, McLean. Lists names like Allen, Barron, Hart, Logan, Monroe, Simpson, Todd, Warren.

Table with columns: 1851, Ward, Buckner, Caldwell. Lists names like Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, Lincoln, Pulaski, Russell, Taylor, Wayne.

Table with columns: 1851, Hill, Stone, Thompson. Lists names like Anderson, Bullard, Hardin, Laroe, Mercer, Nelson, Spencer, Washington.

Table with columns: 1851, White, Gar'd, Beck, Martin. Lists names like VI, White, Gar'd, Beck, Martin, East, Floyd, Garrard, Harlan, Johnson, Knox, Laurel, Lester, Madison, Orsley, Perry, Pike, Rockcastle, Whitley.

Table with columns: VII, Ma... M'w'r, M'll, Lana. Lists names like Carroll, Henry, Jefferson, Louisville, Oldham, Shelby, Trimble.

Table with columns: VIII, Combs, Bro'g, Mor'd, Trauba. Lists names like Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Jessamine, Owen, Scott, Woodford.

Table with columns: IX, Mont'g, Mason, Houet, Mason. Lists names like Bath, Brecht, Carter, Clarke, Fleming, Greenup, Lawrence, Lewis, Montgomery, Morgan.

Table with columns: X, Marshall, St'n, Gaines, Stanton. Lists names like Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Grant, Harrison, Kenton, Mason, Nicholas, Pendleton.

Table with columns: TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT. Lists names like 1848-Whig, 67,141; Case, 49,730; Maj, 17,421; 1844-Clay, 61,966; Polk, 61,968.

Table with columns: Lsa, Gov., 1851, -Lr, Gov., Ger, 1848. Lists names like 1. Ballard, Fulton, Grackman, Crittenden, Hopkins, Union, Christian, Todd, Butler, Logan, Simpson, D. Divines, Henderson, A. Allen, Edmonson, Warren, 7. Barren, Monroe, 8. Green, Hart, Taylor, Clinton, Cumberland, Russell, Wayne, 10. Adair, Boyle, Casey, Caldwell, Livingston, McCracken, 12. Breckner, Grayson, Hancock.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with columns: Dist. & Co's. W. Op. on. Dix-Pow. all. Clay. Thp. Wick-Crit-Pow. liffs. den. ell. Harrison... 1309 1480 1920 1047 1977 1077 1.1254 1144

Total... 55 45 53763 54613 3621 53699 47454 65466 58045 Maj-Whig, 10; Powell, 850; Th'pson, 6145; Crit'Den, 8492.

LEGISLATURE, 1861-'63. SENATE-Whig; Districts 7, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36.-Total, 90.

Opp.; Districts 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37, 38.-Total, 18. Some of the districts may not be numbered correctly.

House, as above-Whig, 65; Opposition, 45.

INDIANA.

Table with columns: 1851.-Cows.-1849. 1848.-Pans.-1844. Dist. & Crawf. D. 511 506. 600 497. 520 397. 462 397

Total... 5014 6076 6793 4000 [McGaughey, W. VIII. Brier. Maco. Lane. McDonald.

Boone... 819 873. 808 910. 773 916 66. 516 671 Carroll... 719 963. 719 961. 828 1008 76. 713 931

Total... 7894 7562 7098 7438 IX. Colfax F'ch Wright F'ch.

Table with columns: Benton... 86 97. 75 65. 60 78 2. 40 69 Casa... 841 975. 967 911. 821 829 55. 768 671

Table listing population statistics for various states including Colfax, P.h., Writ, Fitch, Tay'r, Cass, V.B., Clay, Polk, Delaware, etc.

1848. TOTALS FOR PRESIDENT. 1844. T. G. Sney, C. 74,745, V. B. 5,100, C. 61,367; P. 70,181; R. 2,106. LEGISLATURE: SENATE: White, 16; Opp; 39; F. S., 1. House: " 33; " 61; " 1.

OHIO.

1851. Gov'n. Wood's. Pass. 1848.

Table listing population statistics for Ohio counties, including Adams, Pike, Scioto, Jackson, etc.

Table listing population statistics for various states including Delaware, Erie, Huron, Sandusky, etc.

TOTALS. W'g. Opp. P. S. '81. Gov'r's. Vinton, 119,596; Wood, 145,804; Lewis, 10,914 '80. Gov'r's. John, 151,105; Wood, 133,093; Smith, 13,808 '82. Pres't. Taylor, 138,369; Cass, 154,773; V. B., 35,947 '41. Clay, 186,113; Polk, 149,061; Birney, 8,060

LEGISLATURE.—SENATE: White, 9; Opp, 26; F. S., 1. 'Frar Sotlers. House: " 90; " 68; " 3.

MICHIGAN.

1851.—Gov. 1849.—Sec. St. 1848.—Pass.

Table listing population statistics for Michigan counties, including Allegan, Barry, Berrien, etc.

TOTALS. W'g. Opp. P. S. 1851. Gidley, 16,301; McClelland, 30,267. 1850. Martin, 30,231; Taylor, 30,376; Chidsey, 10,388 1848. Taylor, 30,240; Cass, 30,267; V. B., 10,388 Congress Districts according to New Apportionment.

MISSOURI.

JANUARY 1861. CONGRESS-1860. PRES. 1848.

Table of Missouri election returns for 1861, listing candidates and their vote counts across various districts.

Continuation of Missouri election returns, listing candidates like Barry, Dade, Greener, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Stone, Taney, Crawford, Dent, Oregon, Osark, Pulaski, Reynolds, Ripley, Shannon, Texas, and Wright.

Text block containing notes about candidates and figures, including 'There was no Benton candidate in these counties' and 'The figures denote the several judicial districts'.

ARKANSAS.

1861.-CONGRESS-1848. 1848.-PRES.-1844.

Table of Arkansas election returns for 1861, listing candidates like Prenton, Coon's, Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Carroll, Chicot, Conway, Crawford, Crittenden, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Franklin, Fulton, Green, Hemphatt, Hot Spring, Independence, Isard, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, La Fayette, Madison, Marion, Mississippi, Monroe, Montgomery, Osachita, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Poinsett, Polk, Prairie, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Scott, Sebastian, Sevier, St. Francis, Union, Van Buren, Washington, White, and Yell.

ILLINOIS.

Table of Illinois candidates for Congress, 1851-1852. Lists names and party affiliations for various districts.

Table of Illinois candidates for Congress, 1851-1852. Lists names and party affiliations for various districts.

Total 37626 31931... 63215 59929 15804

* Vote on adopting law creating banks.

IOWA.

Table of Iowa candidates for Congress, 1851-1852. Lists names and party affiliations for various districts.

Table of Iowa candidates for Congress, 1851-1852. Lists names and party affiliations for various districts.

Total... 9002 10355... 11178 9215 12128

OREGON. MINNESOTA

Table of Oregon and Minnesota candidates for Congress, 1851-1852. Lists names and party affiliations.

UTAH.

Table of Utah candidates for Congress, 1851-1852. Lists names and party affiliations.

WISCONSIN.

Table of Wisconsin candidates for Congress, 1851-1852. Lists names and party affiliations for various districts.

NEW MEXICO.

Table of New Mexico candidates for Congress, 1851-1852. Lists names and party affiliations.

Election Returns

Table of election returns for various states, including Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

LEGISLATURE. SENATE: Whigs, 5; Opp., 13. F. S., 1. HOUSE: " 21; " 22; " 6; Vacant, 1.



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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

NEW YORK 1853

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp's.	Salary.	Leg're Meets.	Gen. Election.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Henry W. Collier.....	Dec. 1853	\$2,500	3 M. Nov.....	1 M. Aug
Arizona.....	Little Rock.....	Eliak N. Conway.....	Nov. 1853	1,800	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Aug
California.....	Sacramento.....	John Bigler.....	Dec. 1853	1,000	1 M. Jan.....	1 Tu. Jan.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N. Haven	Thomas H. Seymour.....	May 1853	1,100	1 W. May.....	1 M. April
Delaware.....	Dover.....	William H. Ross.....	Jan. 1854	1,333	1 Tu. June.....	3 Tu. Oct.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	Thomas S. Bruns.....	Oct. 1853	1,300	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	Howell Cobb.....	Nov. 1853	3,000	1 M. Nov.....	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Joel A. Matteson.....	Jan. 1857	1,500	2 M. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Joseph A. Wright.....	Jan. 1856	1,300	January.....	1 M. Aug
Iowa.....	Iowa City.....	Stephen Hempstead.....	Dec. 1854	1,000	1 M. Dec.....	1 M. Aug
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	Lazarus W. Powell.....	Aug. 1855	2,000	1 M. Dec.....	1 M. Aug
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Paul O. Hebert.....	Jan. 1856	—	3 M. Jan.....	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Wm. George Crosby.....	Jan. 1854	1,500	2 W. Jan.....	2 M. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Enoch Louis Lowe.....	Jan. 1854	3,000	1 W. Jan.....	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	John H. Clifford.....	Jan. 1854	2,500	1 W. Jan.....	2 M. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Robert M'Clelland.....	Jan. 1855	1,500	1 W. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Henry S. Foote.....	Jan. 1854	3,000	1 M. Jan.....	1 M. & Tu. N.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Sterling Price.....	Dec. 1846	9,000	Last M. Dec.....	1 M. Aug.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Noah Martin.....	June 1853	1,000	1 W. June.....	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	George F. Fort.....	Jan. 1854	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Horatio Seymour.....	Jan. 1855	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	David S. Reid.....	Jan. 1855	2,000	2 M. Nov.....	2 Tu. Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Reuben Wood.....	Jan. 1853	1,800	1 M. Jan.....	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	William Bigler.....	Jan. 1855	3,000	1 Tu. Jan.....	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.....	Philip Allen.....	May 1853	400	May & Oct.....	1 W. April.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	J. L. Manning.....	Dec. 1851	3,500	4 M. Nov.....	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	William B. Campbell.....	Oct. 1853	2,000	1 M. Oct.....	1 Tu. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Peter H. Bell.....	Dec. 1853	900	1 In Dec.....	1 M. Aug.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Erastus Fairbanks.....	Oct. 1853	750	2 Th. Oct.....	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Joseph Johnson.....	Jan. 1856	3,000	2 M. Jan.....	Not held.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Edward J. Forsyth.....	Dec. 1853	1,350	1 M. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz. — Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas. *Whigs in Italics.*

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE YEAR 1853.

The year of the Vulgar or Christian Era, 1853, corresponds with the 1857th from the Birth of Christ; with the latter part of the 77th, and beginning of the 78th of the Independence of the United States of America, which was declared Thursday, July 4, 1776; with the close of the 1332d of the Persian Era, which began Tuesday, June 19, N.S., 632, A.D. (the years of this era begin now on the 29th of August); with the latter part of the 1269th of the Hegira, or Mohammedan Era; with the 1301st of the Armenian Ecclesiastical year; with the 1639th of the Era of Diocletian, or Era of Martyrs; with the 1891st of the Era of the Cæsars, or Spanish Era; with the 1896th of the Julian Era, or since the reformation of the calendar of Numa Pompilius, by Julius Cæsar; with the 2165th of the Grecian Era of the Seleucides; with the 2602d of the Babylonish Era of Nabonassar, used by Hipparchus and Ptolemy (this Era dates from Wednesday, February 18th, N.S. 747 B.C., according to Chronologers, or 746 B.C., according to Astronomers. The years contained 365 days only, and have, consequently, now advanced upon the Gregorian year 628 days. The 2602d year begins May 30, 1853), with the 2606th (according to Varro) of the old Roman Era A. U. C.; with the 2639th of the Olympiads, or the latter part of the 4th year of the 657th, and beginning of the 1st of the 658th Olympiad of 4 years; with the 3868th of the Era of Abraham, used by Eusebius; with the 4201st from the Deluge, according to Usher and the English Bible; with the 4255th of the Call Yuga, or Hindoo and Indian Era, which dates from the Deluge; with the 4250th of the Chinese, or the 50th of their 71st cycle;

with the 5613th from the CREATION OF THE WORLD, according to the Minor Era of the Jews, or the 6213th, according to the Greater Rabbinical Era of the Jews; with the 6061st, according to Eusebius; with the 5797th, according to Scaliger; with the 5857th, according to Usher and the English Bible; with the 7345th, according to the Antiochian and Abyssinian Eras; with the 7356th, according to the Alexandrian Era; with the 7361st, according to the Era of Constantinople, used by the Byzantine Historians. The age of the world is involved in great obscurity. There are about 140 different eras respecting it, some claiming the world to be more than three millions of years old. Julius Africanus, following the Septuagint version of the Bible, which is the most reliable authority for chronology that is known, makes the Creation to have taken place on the 1st of the Jewish month Tisri, 5508 years B.C., or 7361 years ago.

OUT OF THE TAVERN.*

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;
Street! you are caught in a very bad plight;
Right hand and left hand are both out of place—
Street! you are drunk, 'tis a very clear case.

Moon! 'tis a very queer figure you cut,
One eye is staring while 't'her is shut. —
Topsy, I see, and you're greatly to blame;
Old as you are, 'tis a horrible shame!

Then the street lamps, what a scandalous sight!
None of them soberly standing upright;
Rocking and staggering—why, on my word,
Each of the lamps is as drunk as a lord.

All is confusion; now, isn't it odd,
I am the only thing sober abroad?
Sure it were rash with this crew to remain—
Better go into the tavern again.

* Translated from the German.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, *President of the United States*..Salary \$25,000

THE CABINET.

EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, <i>Secretary of State</i>	Salary \$6,000
THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i>	" 6,000
ALEXANDER H. STUART, of Virginia, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i>	" 6,000
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i>	" 6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, <i>Secretary of War</i>	" 6,000
SAMUEL D. HUBBA RD, of Connecticut, <i>Postmaster-General</i>	" 6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, <i>Attorney-General</i>	" 6,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, <i>Chief Justice</i>	Salary \$5,000.
JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, <i>Associate Justice</i>	
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " ".....	
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " ".....	
Vacancy " ".....	
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, <i>Associate Justice</i>	
SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, " ".....	
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, " ".....	
BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " ".....	

Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500.

XXXIId CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION assembled Monday, December 1st, 1851.....Terminated Aug. 30, 1852.
 SECOND SESSION assembled Monday, December 6, 1852.....Expires March 3, 1853.

SENATE—62 Members.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Mis-ouri, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*, 23; Opposition in Roman, 36; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS, 3;
 The figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.

ALABAMA.
 1853..Jerehiah Clemens,
 1835..Benj. Fitzpatrick†
 ARKANSAS.
 1850..William K. Sebastian,
 1856..Solon Borland.
 CALIFORNIA.
 1855..William M. Gwin,
 1857..*John B. Weller.
 CONNECTICUT.
 1855.. Truman Smith,
 1857.. Isaac Toucey.
 DELAWARE.
 1838..Preley Spruance,
 1857..*James A. Bayard.
 FLORIDA.
 1855..Jackson Morton,
 1857..*Stephen R. Mallory.
 GEORGIA.
 1853..†Robert M. Charlton,*
 1855..William C. Dawson.
 INDIANA.
 1855..*John Pettit,
 1857.. Jesse D. Bright.
 ILLINOIS.
 1853..Stephen A. Douglas,
 1855..James Shields.
 IOWA.
 1853..George W. Jones,
 1855..Augustus C. Dodge.
 KENTUCKY.
 1853..Joseph R. Underwood,
 1855..*Archibald Dixon.

LOUISIANA.
 1853..Solomon U. Downs,
 1855..Pierre Soule.
 MAINE.
 1853..James W. Bradbury,
 1857..Hannibal Hamlin.
 MASSACHUSETTS.
 1853..John Davis,
 1857..*CHARLES SUMNER.
 MARYLAND.
 1853..James A. Pearce,
 1857..Thomas G. Pratt.
 MICHIGAN.
 1853..Alpheus Felch,
 1857..Lewis Cass.
 MISSISSIPPI.
 1853..*Walker Brook,
 1857..*Stephen Adams.
 MISSOURI.
 1855..David R. Atchison,
 1857..*Henry S. Geyer.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.
 1853..JOHN P. HALE,
 1855..Moses Norris, Jr.
 NEW YORK.
 1853..William H. Seward,
 1857..*Hamilton Fish.
 NEW JERSEY.
 1853..Jacob W. Miller,
 1857..*Robert F. Stockton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
 1853..Willie P. Mangum,
 1855..George E. Badger.
 OHIO.
 1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
 1857..*Benjamin F. Wade.
 PENNSYLVANIA.
 1855..James Cooper,
 1857..*Richard Broadhead, †
 RHODE ISLAND.
 1853..John H. Clarke,
 1857..*Charles T. James.
 SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1853..*J. F. Desaussure, †
 1855..Andrew P. Butler.
 TENNESSEE.
 1853..John Bell,
 1857..*James C. Jones.
 TEXAS.
 1853..Samuel Houston,
 1857..Thomas J. Rusk.
 VERMONT.
 1855..*Samuel S. Phelps, †
 1857..*Solomon Foot.
 VIRGINIA.
 1853..Robert M. T. Hunter,
 1857..James M. Mason.
 WISCONSIN.
 1855..Isaac P. Walker,
 1857..†Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the XXXIst Congress. † Appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy.
 ‡ Father of Senator Dodge of Iowa.

MILEAGE OF THE XXXIII^d CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Names.	Miles.	Mileage†
Stephen Adams.....	3710	\$1496 00
David R. Atchison.....	4240	1696 00
George E. Badger.....	610	244 00
James A. Bayard.....	220	88 00
John Bell.....	2244	897 60
John M. Berrien.....	1520	608 00
Solon Borland.....	4520	1808 00
James W. Bradbury.....	1370	540 00
Jease D. Bright.....	1862	744 80
Richard Broadhead.....	398	158 40
Walter Brooke.....	5160	2064 00
Andrew P. Butler.....	1398	559 20
Lewis Cass.....	2162	864 80
Robert M. Charlton.....	1936	774 40
Simon P. Chase.....	1436	574 40
John H. Clarke.....	900	360 00
Henry Clay.....	1120	448 00
Jeremiah Clemons.....	2600	1040 00
James Cooper.....	460	184 00
John Davis.....	880	352 00
William C. Dawson.....	1550	620 00
W. F. Dessausure.....	1382	552 80
Henry Dodge.....	3660	1464 00
Augustus C. Dodge.....	3600	1440 00
Stephen A. Douglas.....	2710	1084 00
Solomon W. Downs.....	5600	2240 00
Alpheus Felch.....	2242	896 80
H. Hamilton Fish.....	450	180 00
Solomon Foot.....	1310	524 00
Henry S. Foote.....	5160	2064 00
Henry S. Geyer.....	3130	1252 00
William M. Gwin.....	1376	548 40
John P. Hale.....	1434	573 60
Hannibal Hamblin.....	1476	590 40
Samuel Houston.....	6240	2496 00
Robt. M. T. Hunter.....	230	92 00
Charles T. James.....	900	360 00
George W. Jones.....	4000	1600 00
James C. Jones.....	3214	1285 60
William R. King.....	2200	880 00
Stephen R. Mallory.....	3676	1470 40
Whitie P. Manum.....	260	104 00
James M. Mason.....	286	114 40
John J. M. Rye.....	4440	1776 00
David Meriwether.....	2130	852 00
Jacob W. Miller.....	564	225 60
Jackson Morton.....	3340	1336 00
Moses Norris, jr.....	1180	472 00
James A. Pearce.....	260	104 00
Thomas G. Pratt.....	84	33 60
R. Barnwell Rhett.....	1280	512 00
Thomas J. Rusk.....	5968	2387 20
Wm. K. Sebastian.....	3800	1520 00
William H. Seward.....	1108	443 20
James Shields.....	3354	1341 60
Truman Smith.....	720	288 00
Pierre Soule.....	5186	2074 40
Presley Spruance.....	300	120 00
Robert F. Stockton.....	554	221 60
Charles Sumner.....	924	369 60
Isaac Toucey.....	700	280 00
Jos. R. Underwood.....	1430	572 00
William Upham.....	1300	520 00
Benjamin F. Wade.....	1008	403 20
Isaac P. Walker.....	3960	1584 00
John B. Weller.....	13706	5482 40
James Whitcomb.....	2032	812 80
Total.....		\$66,431 20

HOUSE OF REPRESENTS.

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
James Abercrombie.....	987	378 60
William Aiken.....	558	223 20
Charles Allen.....	425	170 00
Willis Allen.....	1438	575 20
John Allison.....	425	170 00
Charles Andrews.....	670	268 00
John Appleton.....	600	240 00
William Appleton.....	462	184 80
William S. Ashe.....	373	149 20
Thomas H. Averett.....	252	100 80
Leander Babcock.....	760	304 00
David J. Bailey.....	948	379 20
Nelson Barrere.....	871	348 40
Thomas Bartlett, Jr.....	642	256 80
Thomas H. Bayly.....	327	130 80
Jas. M. H. Beale.....	600	240 00
Hiram Bell.....	914	365 60
Henry Bennett.....	531	212 40
Thos. M. Bibbighans.....	218	87 20
William H. Bissell.....	1544	617 60
Thomas S. Bocock.....	258	103 20
Richard J. Bowie.....	15	6 00
Obadiah Bowne.....	248	99 20
John H. Boyd.....	462	184 80
Linn Boyd.....	1382	552 80
John Bragg.....	1248	499 20
J. C. Breckinridge.....	887	354 80
Samuel Brenton.....	1063	425 20
George Briggs.....	232	92 80
James Brooks.....	232	92 80
Albert G. Brown.....	219	87 60
George H. Brown.....	208	83 20
Alex. H. Buell.....	461	184 40
Lorenzo Burrows.....	677	270 80
Armistead Burt.....	740	296 00
George H. Busby.....	689	275 60
E. C. Cabell.....	1250	500 00
Joseph Cable.....	505	202 00
Joseph P. Caldwell.....	482	192 80
Lewis D. Campbell.....	914	365 60
Thump. Campbell.....	2000	800 00
David K. Carter.....	508	203 20
John S. Caskie.....	152	60 80
Joseph R. Chandler.....	146	58 40
Charles Chapman.....	345	138 00
E. W. Chastain.....	1034	413 60
W. M. Churchwell.....	835	334 00
Lincoln Clark.....	2023	809 20
C. F. Cleveland.....	380	152 00
Thos. L. Clingman.....	567	226 80
W. R. W. Cobb.....	1156	462 40
Wm. F. Colcock.....	664	265 60
James L. Conger.....	1113	445 20
Joseph S. Cottman.....	213	85 20
William Culton.....	1171	468 40
Carlton B. Curtis.....	696	278 40
John R. J. Daniel.....	225	90 00
John F. Darby.....	1594	637 60
George T. Davis.....	448	179 20
John G. Davis.....	1146	458 40
John L. Dawson.....	276	110 40
Gilbert Dean.....	307	122 80
Milo M. Dimmick.....	311	124 40
David T. Disney.....	900	360 00
Alfred Dockery.....	460	184 00
James Duane Doty.....	1690	676 00
James H. Duncan.....	494	197 60
Cyrus L. Dunham.....	1082	432 80
Charles Durkee.....	1690	676 00
Ben. C. Eastman.....	2025	810 00
Alfred P. Edgerton.....	1043	417 20
H. A. Edmundson.....	339	135 60

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
Alexander Evans.....	91	36 40
Presley Ewing.....	1270	508 00
Chas. J. Faulkner.....	125	50 00
Orlando B. Ficklin.....	1303	521 20
Graham N. Fitch.....	1433	573 20
Thos. B. Florence.....	140	56 00
John G. Floyd.....	299	119 60
Om. Fowler.....	446	178 40
John D. Freeman.....	2100	840 00
Henry M. Fuller.....	274	109 60
Thos. J. D. Fuller.....	875	350 00
James Gamble.....	925	370 00
James M. Gaylord.....	620	248 00
Meredith P. Gentry.....	1142	456 80
Joseph R. Giddings.....	804	321 60
Alfred Gilmore.....	631	252 40
Robert Goodenow.....	682	272 80
John Z. Goodrich.....	585	234 00
Willis A. Gorman.....	1075	430 00
Fred. W. Green.....	984	393 60
Ben. Edwards Grey.....	1461	584 40
Galusha A. Grow.....	476	190 40
Willard P. Hall.....	2144	857 60
Wm. T. Hamilton.....	110	44 00
Edward Hammond.....	41	16 40
Alexander Harper.....	568	227 20
Isham G. Harris.....	1403	561 20
Samson W. Harris.....	1073	429 20
Emanuel B. Hart.....	232	92 80
Auz. P. Hascall.....	655	262 00
Solomon G. Haven.....	702	280 80
John H. H. Hawes.....	232	92 80
William Hebard.....	650	260 00
Thos. A. Hendricks.....	1086	434 40
Burhanu Henn.....	1894	757 60
Harry Hibbard.....	658	263 20
Junius Hillier.....	820	328 00
Alex. R. Holliday.....	160	64 00
Jeremiah Horsford.....	670	268 00
George S. Houston.....	1300	520 00
Volney E. Howard.....	3000	1200 00
Thomas Y. Howar.....	545	218 00
John W. Howe.....	467	186 80
Thomas M. Howe.....	400	160 00
William F. Hunter.....	542	216 80
Gullin M. Ingersoll.....	305	122 00
Willard Ives.....	560	224 00
Joseph W. Jackson.....	668	267 20
Timothy Jenkins.....	500	200 00
Andrew Johnson.....	892	356 80
James Johnson.....	984	393 60
John Johnson.....	616	246 40
Robt. W. Johnson.....	2000	800 00
Daniel T. Jones.....	538	215 20
George W. Jones.....	1213	484 80
J. Glancy Jones.....	198	79 20
George G. King.....	414	165 60
Preston King.....	610	244 00
Joseph H. Kuhns.....	337	134 80
William H. Kurtz.....	100	40 00
J. Arvidie Landry.....	2437	974 80
John Letcher.....	292	116 80
James Lockhart.....	1222	488 80
Daniel Mace.....	1181	472 40
Edward Mann.....	702	280 80
Horace C. Marshall.....	4753	1901 20
Humphrey Marshall.....	1094	437 60
Fred. S. Martin.....	639	255 60
John C. Mason.....	867	346 80
Jos. W. M'Corkle.....	7063	2824 40
Moses M'Donald.....	585	234 00
Jos. X. M'Lanham.....	183	73 20
Fayette M'Mullen.....	544	217 60

* Estimated distance to and from place of residence.
† Amount of Mileage received.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Names.	Miles.	Mileage.	Names.	Miles.	Mileage.	Names.	Miles.	Mileage.
John M'Nair.....	154	\$ 23	George R. Riddle..	110	\$88 00	Charles Sweetser...	646	\$216 00
John M'Queen.....	717	575 60	John Robbins, jr...	140	112 00	John L. Taylor....	319	255 30
James McCham....	554	443 20	Reuben Robie.....	546	436 80	Benj Thompson....	467	373 60
Richard R. Mead... 152	121 60		John L. Robinson..	1085	863 00	Geo. W. Thompson..	350	280 00
John G. Miller....	1300	1440 00	Thomas Ross.....	167	133 60	Benj B. Thurston..	385	318 00
John S. Millson... 237	189 60		Joseph Russell....	455	364 00	Robert Toombs....	765	612 00
Abimam L. Mower... 640	512 00		William A. Sackett.	567	453 60	N. S. Townsend....	677	541 60
Richard S. Munroe 1300	1440 00		John H. Savage... 1187	949 60		Amos Tuck.....	573	452 40
Henry D. Moore.... 140	112 00		A. M. Schermerhorn	642	513 60	Abra. W. Venable..	297	237 60
John Moore.....	2335	2108 00	John L. Schoolcraft.	876	300 00	H. S. Wallbridge..	510	418 00
Jas. T. Morehead... 350	237 60		M. Schoonmaker....	382	295 60	Daniel Wallace....	778	622 40
John A. Morrison... 192	153 60		Zeno Scudder.....	514	411 20	Thomas Y. Walsh..	40	32 00
Charles Murphy.... 656	684 80		Richardson Scarry..	2834	2347 20	William T. Ward... 1150	920 00	
William Murray... 390	240 00		David L. Seymour..	384	307 20	Israel Washburn Jr.	710	568 00
Benj. D. Nabers.... 1650	1320 00		Origan S. Seymour..	336	268 80	Albert G. Watkins..	606	490 40
Eben Newton..... 448	359 20		Charles Skelton....	172	137 60	John Welch.....	606	548 80
Edson B. Olds.... 692	472 60		Ephraim K. Smart..	701	560 80	John Wells.....	423	338 40
James L. Orr..... 817	673 60		William R. Smith... 1238	990 40	Adison White.....	911	728 80	
David Outlaw..... 462	321 60		William W. Snow... 471	376 80	Alexander White... 1121	895 80		
Andrew Parker.... 175	140 00		Edward Stanly.... 420	336 00	John A. Wilcox....	1072	1577 60	
Samuel W. Parker.. 964	771 20		Benjamin Stanton..	732	595 60	Isaac Wildrick....	313	250 40
Charles H. Poeslog.	540	432 00	Fred. E. Stanton... 1594	1275 20	Chris. H. Williams	1500	1200 00	
Alexander G. Penz.	2467	1973 60	Richard H. Stanton.	840	672 00	Jos. A. Woodward..	725	580 00
Eben J. Pennington	1113	890 40	Abra. P. Stephens..	267	213 60	Richard Yates....	1634	1317 20
Jared Perkins.... 528	422 40		Alex. H. Stephens..	755	604 00	Nathaniel Albertson	160	160 00
John P. Phelps.... 1531	1544 80		Thaddeus Stevens..	125	100 00	Isaac Reed.....	680	528 00
William H. Poik... 1162	929 60		James W. Stone.... 1100	880 00	John M. Berghisel..	3222	2577 60	
Gulchrist Porter... 1657	1324 80		Louis St. Martin... 2357	1885 60	Joseph Lane.....	740	5880 00	
Paulus Powell.... 280	208 00		Nathan T. Stratton.	160	128 00	Henry H. Sibley... 2250	1880 00	
Redman M. Price.. 231	184 80		James F. Strother..	75	60 00	R. H. Weightman... 2221	2986 80	
Robert Rantoul... 465	372 00		Charles E. Stuart... 1290	984 00				
Wm. A. Richardson.	1764	1413 20	Jos. Sutherland, JI.	380	288 00	Total.....		\$185,801 80

MEMBERS OF THE XXXIII CONGRESS—Incomplete.

SENATE.

John E. Thompson, Ky.	C. G. Atherton, N. H.
J. P. Benjamin, La.	Wm K Sebastian, Ark.
Josiah J. Evans, S. C.	B. N Kenyon, Miss.
Robert Toombs, Geo.	John M. Clayton, Del.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.		NEW YORK.	
1 Moses McDonald,	11 Theo. R. Westbrook,	1 James Maurice,	1 Nathan T. Stratton,
2 Samuel Mayall,	12 Gilbert Dean,	2 Thos. W. Cummings,	2 Charles Skelton,
3 E Wilder Parley,	13 Russell Sage,	3 Hiram Walbridge,	3 Samuel Lilly,
4 Samuel P. Benson,	14 Rufus W. Peckham,	4 Mike Walsh,	4 George Vail,
5 Levi Washburn, jr.,	15 Charles Hughes,	5 William M. Tweed,	5 A. C. M Pennington.
6 Thos. J. D. Fuller.	16 George A. Simmons,	6 John Wheeler,	
VERMONT.		7 Nath. P. Banks, jr.	
1 James McCham,	17 Bishop Perkins,	8 William A. Wether,	
2 Andrew Tracy,	18 Peter Rowe,	9 Francis B. Cutting,	
3 Alvah Sabin.	19 George W. Chase,	9 Jared V. Peck,	
MASSACHUSETTS.		20 Orasmus R. Matteson,	
1 Zeno Scudder,	21 Henry Bennett,	10 William Murray,	
2 Samuel L. Crocker,	22 HENRY SMITH,	Whigs, in <i>italic</i> , 20;	
3 Wiley Edmonds,	23 Caleb Lyon,*	Democrats, in Roman, 26;	
4 Samuel H. Walley,	24 Daniel T. Jones,	Free Soilers, in small caps, 4.	
5 William Appleton,	25 Edwin B. Morgan,		
6 Charles W. Upham,	26 Andrew Oliver,		
7 Nath. P. Banks, jr.	27 John J. Taylor,		
8 Toppan Wentworth,	28 George Hastings,		
9 ALEX. DE WITT,	29 Ananias Boudy,		
10 Edward Dickson,	30 Benjamin Pringle,		
11 John Z. Goodrich.	31 Thomas T. Flagler,		
	32 Solomon G. Haven,		
	33 Reuben E. Fenton.		

5 John M'Nair,	18 George Bliss,
6 William Deerhart,	19 EDWARD WADD.
7 Samuel A. Bridges,	20 JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.
8 Hen. A. Muhlenberg,	21 Andrew Stuart.
9 Isaac E. Heister,	INDIANA.
10 Nor Middleworth,	1 Smith Miller,
11 Christian M. Straub,	2 William H. Engess,
12 Hendrick B. Wright,	3 Cyrus L. Dunham,
13 Asa Packer,	4 James H. Lane,
14 Galusha A. Grow,	5 Samuel W. Parker,
15 James Gamble,	6 Thos. A. Hendricks,
16 William H. Kartz,	7 John G. Davis,
17 Samuel L. Russell,	8 Daniel Mace,
18 John M'Crloch,	9 Norman Eddy,
19 Augustus Druin,	10 E. M. Chumlerlin.
20 John L. Dawson,	11 Andrew J. Harlan.
21 David Ritchie,	ILLINOIS.
22 Thomas M. Howe,	1 E. B. Washburne,
23 Michael C. Trout,	2 John Wentworth.
24 Carlton B. Curtis,	3 Jesse O. Norton,
25 John Dick.	4 James Knax,
DELAWARE.	
George Read Riddle.	5 Wm. A. Richardson.
FLORIDA.	
A. E. Maxwell.	6 Richard Yates,
OHIO.	
1 David T. Disney,	7 James C. Allen,
2 John S. Harrison,	8 William H. Biswell,
3 Lewis D. Campbell,	9 Willis Allen.
4 Matthias H. Nichols.	4433 A.
5 Alfred P. Edgerton,	1 Barnhart Kern.
6 Andrew Ellison,	2 John P. Cash.
7 Aaron Harlan,	WISCONSIN.
8 Moses B. Corwin,	1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
9 Frederick W. Green,	2 Ben. C. Eastman,
10 John L. Taylor,	3 John B. Macy,
11 Thomas Richey,	4 Hector L. Stevens.
12 Edson B. Gris,	MISSOURI.
13 William D. Lindsey.	1 Thomas H. Benton,
14 Harvey H. Johnson,	2 Alfred W. Lamb,
15 William R. Sapp,	3 John G. Miller,
16 Edward Bell,	4 Mordcai Oliver,
17 Wilson Shannon,	5 John S. Phelps.

* Contested by G. Foster. Independent Land Reformer.

CANADIAN STATISTICS.

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1852.

LOWER CANADA.	
Countries.	Population.
Belgium	40,113
Belleschasse	17,992
Berthier	34,850
Bonaventure	10,844
Chamby	20,576
Champlain	13,898
Dorchester	43,115
Drummond	16,562
Gaspé	10,494
Huntington	40,545
Kamouraska	20,748
Lanster	25,830
L'Islet	19,641
Lotbinière	18,567
Mégantic	13,855
Missisquoi	13,444
Montmorency	9,558
Montreal	77,381
Nivole	19,657
Ottawa	32,393
Portneuf	19,799
St-Anne	51,528
Richelieu	25,659
Rouville	27,031
Rimouski	36,869
Saguenay	20,773
St Maurice	27,562
St Hyacinthe	30,621
Sherbrooke	20,014
Shefford	14,493
Stamford	13,666
Trois-Rivières	30,711
Two Mountains	30,470
Verdun	21,429
Vaudreuil	14,333
Yamaska	14,748
Total.	890,261

Waterloo	26,537
Wellington	28,786
Wendland	20,141
Westworth	42,619
York	79,719
Total.	962,004
Lower Canada.	890,261
Total Canada.	1,842,265

NATIVITIES.	
Lower Canada.	
England & Wales	11,250
Scotland	14,665
Ireland	61,469
Canada, French origin	694,528
Not of French origin	128,590
United States	12,482
Other Countries	5,377
Total.	890,261

Upper Canada.	
England & Wales	
England & Wales	82,029
Scotland	75,811
Ireland	176,569
Canada, French origin	26,417
Not of French origin	526,093
United States	43,732
Other Countries	20,986
Total.	962,004

RELIGIONS.	
Lower Canada.	
Church of England	46,402
Do. Scotland	4,047
Do. Rome	746,896
Free Presbyterians	267
Other Presbyterians	89,221
Wesleyans	8,799
Episcopal Methodists	15,777
Other Methodists	4,493
Baptists	18
Lutherans	3,927
Congregationalists	10,475
Protestants	3,470
Universalists	16,491
Other Denominations	4,621
No creed	890,261
Total.	962,004

Upper Canada.	
Church of England	
Church of England	223,190
Do. Scotland	67,642
Do. Rome	167,650
Free Presbyterians	65,007
Other Presbyterians	87,069
Wesleyans	96,640
Episcopal Methodists	41,964
Other Methodists	67,132
Baptists	45,353
Lutherans	12,069
Congregationalists	7,747
Protestants	1,733
Universalists	2,694
Other Denominations	43,969
No creed	28,740
Total.	962,004

CANADA.	
LAND AND PRODUCTS.	
L. Canada. U. Can.	
Lands.	Persons.
Occupants	94,149
10 acres.	13,961
10 to 20.	3,701
20 to 80.	17,469
80 to 100.	37,886
100 to 200.	18,441
Over 200.	3,580
Quantity.	Acres.
In cult n	3,806,517
In crops.	2,072,953
Pasture.	1,502,365
Gardens	30,309
Orch'ds	66,499
Wild.	4,508,268
Wheat	427,111
Barley	42,927
Rye	46,907
Peas	165,192
Oats	599,422
Buckwh't	61,721
Maize	92,669
Potatoes	73,244
Turneps	13,897
Other crops & idle	649,703
Produce.	Bushels.
Wheat	3,075,968
Barley	628,410
Rye	241,443
Peas	1,182,190
Beans	23,692
Oats	8,267,598
Buckwh't	350,417
Maize	410,287
Potatoes	456,111
Turneps	319,969
Gr. Seeds	18,921
Carrots	82,344
Mangel	109,999
Worrel	706
Hay	966,853
Flax & Hemp	Pounds.
Flax	111,158
Hemp	1,867,016
Tobacco.	Pounds.
Wool	488,685
Map	1,436,478
Butter	5,191,094
Cheese	511,044

Gallons.	
Cider	Gallons.
Cider	53,327
Field Cloth	78,891
Linen	889,823
Flannel	860,860
Live Stock	1,199,301
Bulls	No.
Oxen & Steers	111,819
M'h Cows	294,614
Cal's & Heifers	180,317
Horses	236,677
Pigs	629,227
Provisions	256,319
Beef	68,747
Pork	223,870
Fish	45,283

NOVA SCOTIA, 1851.	
Countries.	Population.
Halifax	29,112
Lunenburg	16,328
Queens	7,276
Shelburne	10,632
Yarmouth	13,142
Digby	12,252
Annapolis	4,226
King's	14,139
Hants	14,230
Cumberland	14,339
Colchester	15,499
Pictou	25,763
Sydney	13,627
Guysboro'	10,829
Iverness	16,697
Richmond	16,991
Cape Breton, Victoria	27,690
Total.	276,117

Total Population of	
Do. New Brunswick	Do. Newfoundland
New Brunswick	91,193,000
Do. Newfoundland	45,930,000
Do. Prince Edward's	10,829,000
Do. Island, 1848	62,678

EXTRA MILEAGE—Senate.

The Senate held a called or Executive Session of ten days, at the close of the regular Session in March, 1851, and it was decided by President Wm. R. King, that the Senators were entitled to Mileage for that Extra Session, as if they had journeyed from home to Washington and back again, because of their attendance thereon. Twenty-five of the Senators, whose names will be found in the Almanac of 1852 took the Extra Mileage on sight, others, who declined it then, returned to the charge at the succeeding Session, and took it as follows:

Names.	Miles.	Mileage
J. M. Berrien, Ga.	1520	\$108 00
J. D. Bright, Ind.	1862	744 80
A. P. Butler, S. C.	1398	559 20
J. H. Clarke, R. I.	900	360 00
Jefferson Davis, Miss.	3970	1588 00
W. C. Dawson, Ga.	1550	620 00
Wm. M. Gwin, Cal.	3636	1474 40
Do. 2d Session 31st Congress.	5686	1474 40
W. P. Mangum, N. C.	680	264 00
J. W. Miller, N. J.	564	225 60
P. Spruance, Del.	300	120 00
J. W. Bradbury, Maine	1350	540 00
Total.		\$3,578 40

HENRY CLAY.

HENRY CLAY, born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 12th of April, 1777, died at Washington, D. C., on the 28th of June, 1852, aged 75 years. He was the son of a poor Baptist clergyman, John Clay, who died when Henry was but five years old, leaving seven children to the care of a most excellent mother, who married again ten years afterward, and removed to Kentucky. Henry remained some years in Virginia, and at fourteen years of age, was employed in a small store in Richmond, whence he was soon transferred to a law-office, where he attracted the notice of Chancellor Wythe. He left Richmond in 1797, with a license to practice law, and emigrated to Lexington, Ky., where he opened an office as a lawyer, and, though poor and friendless, rapidly acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He was very soon attracted to the political arena, by the agitation preceding the exchange of a Territorial for a State Government, in which he bore an active part, distinguishing himself by his public efforts in favor of affixing a constitutional limit to the existence of Slavery in the embryo State. Defeated on this point, he embarked most heartily in the cause of the party then mustering under the banner of Thomas Jefferson, in opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts of John Adams's Administration. Here he had the popular current on his side, Kentucky being almost unanimous in its adhesion to Mr. Jefferson and the Republican party.

His first public station was that of representative in the State Legislature, to which he was nominated and elected while absent from the county. He served two years in the Assembly, and was, in 1806, chosen by the two Houses to fill a short vacancy in the Senate of the United States, where he took his seat on the 29th of December, 1806, serving but a single term, in which he proposed a resolve looking to a comprehensive system of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, which passed the Senate with only three dissenting votes.

The next summer he was chosen again to the State Legislature, where he served two years more, submitting a series of resolves approving the Embargo and the general course of President Jefferson, which were adopted in the House by a vote of 64 to 1. He also introduced a resolve proposing that each member should clothe himself entirely in American fabrics, which likewise prevailed, but was so acrimoniously denounced as to involve him in a duel with its chief an-

tagonist, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, in which both combatants were slightly wounded.

Mr Clay returned to the United States Senate in December, 1809, having been again elected to fill a vacancy, and again distinguished himself by his efforts in favor of the encouragement of Home Manufactures. He spoke and voted in favor of assuming the River Perdido as the true line between Louisiana and Florida, in opposition to the pretensions of Spain, and at the following session, earnestly opposed the recharter of the first United States Bank. He remained in the Senate but two sessions, but left it with a reputation as a debater and legislator, which few have attained so early in life.

In 1811, he was for the first time elected to the House of Representatives, whereof he was, on its assembling, chosen Speaker by a large majority. He was one of the master-spirits of the majority by which War with Great Britain was urged upon President Madison, and finally carried. He remained in the House as a leading advocate of War measures, having been re-chosen Speaker on the assembling of a new Congress, in May, 1813, until January 19, 1814, when he resigned, in order to proceed to Europe, as one of five commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, meeting the British Commissioners first at Göttingen and afterward at Ghent, where a peace was signed on the 18th of December, 1814, though the battle of New Orleans, which practically closed the war, was fought three weeks afterward Mr. Clay remained some months in Europe, returning in September, 1815, to learn that he had been unanimously re-elected to Congress some weeks before. When Congress assembled in December, he was re-chosen Speaker by a nearly unanimous vote.

The labors of that Congress were necessarily arduous. The war had disordered the finances and deranged the industry of the country, leaving everything in chaos. Congress proceeded to re-adjust the tariff with avowed regard to the encouragement of Home Manufactures, and to charter a new National Bank, both with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Clay, who frankly confessed that the experience of the war had convinced him that such an institution was desirable, and even necessary, and to this opinion he evermore adhered. The same Congress passed a bill increasing the compensation of members of both Houses, which excited great dissatisfaction, and defeated most of those who stood for re-election. Mr. Clay was, therefore, warmly opposed, for the first time in several years, but defeated his opponent (John Pope), after a severe and animated struggle.

Mr. Clay remained a member of the House, and its Speaker, up to the 4th of March, 1825, serv- a

short period when pecuniary embarrassments caused by the failure of a friend for whom he was a heavy endorser, constrained him to resign, and devote his attention to his private affairs. Returning to the next Congress, he was forthwith chosen Speaker, by a large majority, over Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Va., who had been elected in his absence. He signalized himself, throughout these ten years, by his earnest and persistent advocacy of Protection to Home Industry, National Internal Improvement, the recognition of South American and Greek Independence, &c. &c. The fierce excitement which overspread the country upon the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a slave State, with a Constitution peculiarly offensive to the Free North, was finally calmed by his exertions, the Constitution modified, and the State admitted, though by a very small majority. He succeeded in carrying through the House a more Protective Tariff bill, in 1820, but it was lost in the Senate; and in 1824, a similar bill was piloted by him through the House (107 to 102), which was concurred in by the Senate, and thus became a law.

In 1824, five candidates for President were presented—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun. The latter soon withdrew, and became a candidate for Vice-President, throwing his own strength into the Jackson scale. Mr. Crawford had been nominated by a meagre Congressional caucus, and was thereupon commended as the regular "Republican" candidate. The anti-caucus votes in the Northern States, were mainly concentrated on Mr. Adams; in the South and West on Gen. Jackson. Mr. Clay was much the youngest of the candidates remaining in nomination, and received only the votes of Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and four from New York—thirty-seven in all. Six more would have carried him into the House, over which he presided, and where his popularity was unbounded. As it was, the constitutional candidates were Messrs. Adams, Jackson, and Crawford, the latter prostrate by a disease which soon after closed his mortal career. Mr. Clay and his friends were obliged to choose between Messrs. Adams and Jackson, neither of them personally acceptable to Mr. C., and the latter at bitter feud with him, on account of Mr. C.'s unsparring denunciation of his course in invading Florida and capturing its chief posts without authority. Mr. Clay decided in favor of Mr. Adams, as he had months before informed Lafayette that he should do, if compelled to choose between him and Jackson. So Lafayette testified in a letter to Mr. Clay, written in 1832.

Mr. Clay's choice, and the consequent election of Adams, were deeply resented by the partisans of the disappointed candidates, and the acceptance of the office of Secretary of State by the Speaker (who bade adieu to the House, on the 3d of March, 1825, never to return as a member), was made the pretext for a concerted outcry of "Bargain and Corruption" against him and the new President. The supporters of Jackson, Crawford, and Calhoun, coalesced to form an Opposition which embarrassed Mr. Adams's Administration throughout, controlled the action of Congress, and elected Gen. Jackson President, in 1828, by a large majority. Mr. Calhoun was re-chosen Vice-President, and Mr. Clay retired to private life.

Mr. Clay was returned to the United States Senate in December, 1831, after an absence of more than twenty years, having been elected over Col. Richard M. Johnson. He there advocated internal improvement, the Re-charter of the United States Bank, and a Distribution among the States of the Proceeds of Sales of Public Land, for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement—a proposition he originated at this time. He was presented as a candidate for President against Gen. Jackson, but the Opposition was distracted by Anti-Masonry and other questions, and Mr. Clay received only the votes of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, and part of Maryland, in all 49. Vermont voted for William Wirt, the Anti-Masonic candidate, South Carolina for John Floyd of Virginia, and all the rest for Gen. Jackson, who had an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Clay remained in the Senate, where he proposed and carried the Tariff Compromise of 1834, and put forth his utmost exertions in opposition to the Removal of the Deposits, Specie Circular, and other arbitrary measures of Gen. Jackson, but without success. In 1836, he was re-chosen to the Senate, but was not a candidate for President. Gen. Harrison received most of the Anti-Jackson votes, but Mr. Webster took that of Massachusetts, and those of Georgia and Tennessee were thrown for Judge White of Tennessee. Mr. Van Buren was elected by a majority over all, but the commercial disasters which speedily ensued rendered his Administration a stormy one, with a dubious ascendancy in Congress. Mr. Clay's name, in connection with the Presidency, was presented to the Whig National Convention, which met at Harrisburg, in December, 1839, and a very large plurality of the Delegates favored his nomination, but a majority finally united on Gen. Harrison, who was elected over Mr. Van Buren in November ensuing, by a very great majority.

Mr. Clay still kept his seat in the Senate, and was its master-spirit during the greater part of the memorable XXVth Congress. The two successive Bills chartering a new National Bank, the Bankrupt Law, Land Distribution, &c., received his ardent support, and he was among the first to denounce the duplicity and treachery of the calamity whom the death of Gen. Harrison had elevated to the Presidency. On the 31st of March, 1842, believing that there was no farther need of his remaining in the public service, he took a formal and affecting farewell of the Senate, and returned to his home in Kentucky. He spent the two following winters in the South, mainly at New Orleans, returning, in the spring of 1844, to the Southern Atlantic States, and writing from Raleigh, N. C., a letter, in which he took ground strongly against the Annexation of Texas—a measure then pending before the Senate on a Treaty negotiated under the auspices of President Tyler and his Foreign Secretary, John C. Calhoun. Mr. Clay was unanimously nominated for President by the Whig National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore in May, and the nomination was received with enthusiasm by the Whigs of the Union. It was not destined, however, to be successful. The Democratic National Convention met at the same place four weeks later, and proceeded to throw over Mr. Van Buren, whom a majority of its members were

pledged to support, and finally, after a stormy sitting or two, nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee, formerly Speaker of the House, a man of very moderate ability, but a fair stump-speaker, of good personal character, and an unhesitating champion of Annexation and every kindred measure. Mr. Van Buren had sealed his own doom by taking ground against Annexation. Mr. Polk carried most of the Southern States, on the assumption that the acquisition of Texas would strengthen the power of Slavery and improve the market for slaves, while New York and other States hostile to that policy were lost to Mr. Clay by the Anti-Texas votes thrown away on James G. Birney. Mr. Polk received 170 electoral votes, Mr. Clay 105. New York alone would have changed the result, and her Electors were secured to Polk by a plurality of 5,106, while more than 15,000 votes were squandered on the Birney Abolition ticket.

The Annexation of Texas was the first result of Mr. Polk's election, accomplished even before he had nominally assumed the reins of Government. The marching of troops down to the Rio Grande, in the heart of a Mexican province, and the consequent breaking out of hostilities, speedily and naturally followed. The Protective Tariff of 1816, under which the Country had steadily and rapidly increased in Industry, Prosperity, and Wealth, was overthrown, and the present Ad Valorem Revenue Tariff enacted in its stead—a Tariff under which we are this day running in debt to Europe at least fifty millions per annum for Iron and Fabrics, which we should have made for ourselves had the Tariff of '42 been left undisturbed. For whatever of disaster and demoralization has resulted or shall result from the career of aggression and lust of dominion on which the United States have now entered, the initial cause may be found in the defeat of Henry Clay in the Presidential contest of 1844.

Mr. Clay deprecated and condemned the war on Mexico throughout, and on the 13th of November, 1847, made a speech at Lexington, urging the abandonment of all projects of conquest, and the withdrawal of our Armies from Mexico, as an earnest of our desire for peace. His recommendations were warmly responded to by the great mass of the Whigs, and doubtless did much to hasten the negotiation of a Treaty the following autumn. Meantime, his own most promising and beloved son, Henry Clay, jr., had been killed at the battle of Buena Vista, as Lieut. Colonel of the Kentucky regiment, February 22, 1847.

Four months thereafter, Mr. Clay, who had always been a believer in the Christian Religion, and had often borne impressive testimony to its Divine origin, united with the Protestant Episcopal Church in Lexington, and received the rite of Baptism.

During the winter and spring of 1848, Mr. Clay's name was again presented in connection with the Whig nomination for the Presidency, and was very warmly hailed by the great mass of the People, but the leading politicians, believing that the prejudice against him in the minds of a majority of the voters, however unjust, was rooted and invincible, were generally in favor of nominating Gen. Taylor, who was accordingly selected as the Whig standard-bearer by the National Convention, which met at Philadelphia. General Taylor received 111 votes on the first ballot to 97

for Mr. Clay, and some 80 for Gen. Scott, Mr. Webster, and others. Gen. Taylor gained on every ballot till the fourth, when he was nominated by a decisive majority. Mr. Clay, considering that Gen. T. had given no clear assurance of his devotion to Whig principles, and had never consented to abide the choice of the Convention, could not feel justified in rendering him an active support, but he peremptorily refused to allow his own name to be used in opposition.

Kentucky revised her State Constitution in 1849, and Mr. Clay made another effort to engrift on it a gradual emancipation of slaves, but was again baffled.

Mr. Clay was re-elected to the Senate, in December, 1848, by the Legislature of Kentucky, by a vote nearly or quite unanimous. He did not take his seat at the March Session, called to act on Gen. Taylor's appointments, but the opening of the regular session found him, despite his advanced age, erect, buoyant, and active, to an extent which few young men could exceed. His labors, through that long and memorable session, were unsurpassed, and his attempts to effect a Compromise or Adjustment of the perilous questions respecting Slavery in the Territories, the Admission of California, &c., though baffled at the outset, were ultimately crowned with success. On the merits of these measures, taken as a whole, we here express no opinion; but that Mr. Clay believed in the existence of an imperative necessity for some such Adjustment, and urged it under the impulse of an ardent patriotism, we can not consider doubtful.

Mr. Clay served through the following Session (closing the XXXIst Congress), urging upon Congress the duty of farther Protection to Home Industry, and making a gallant but unsuccessful struggle for the passage of a River and Harbor Improvement bill. He was defeated in this, not by votes, but by Parliamentary strategy—by talking against time, until the Session had been talked to death. He went home to Kentucky in the spring, remained at Ashland in feeble health through the warm season, and in December returned to Washington to die! His health was so broken and evidently failing that he scarcely took his seat in the Senate at all, and was soon obliged to keep his room, and ultimately his bed. Finally, after a protracted struggle between the native vigor of his constitution and the relentless progress of disease, his mortal career was closed by death, a little before noon on the 28th of June, 1852.

Congress was just meeting as the news of his decease sped over Washington. The fact was simply announced on either floor, and an adjournment, therefor, moved and carried. The next day was devoted to eulogies and appointments for the funeral. The ashes of the Great Commoner were committed to the charge of a strong committee of members of each House, and so conveyed through Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c., &c., to Lexington, and there deposited in the tomb at Ashland which Mr. Clay had previously provided. There let them rest forever, and thither let reverent steps be turned from every quarter of our Union to gaze on the earth enfolding the dust which once enshrined the wise Legislator, the fearless Orator, the fervent Patriot, and the unpretending champion of Justice, Truth, and Humanity.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

DANIEL WEBSTER was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, on the 18th of January, 1782. His great-grandfather, Thomas Webster, migrated from Norfolk, England, and settled in Hampton, N. H., in 1636, nearly two centuries ago. Ebenezer Webster, father of Daniel, born in 1739, was a pioneer in Salisbury, served with credit in the Ranzers during the Old French War, and in our Revolutionary struggle fought at White Plains, and led a company gallantly in the Battle of Bennington. After our Independence was secured, he was chosen Representative, Schator, and finally a Judge of Common Pleas, which office he held from 1791 to 1805. He died in 1806, aged 67.

Daniel Webster was cradled in poverty and early inured to labor, walking two miles and a half to common school in winter, and working on his father's farm in summer. When fourteen, he was sent to the famous "Phillips Academy," in Exeter, N. H., and the next year to Dartmouth College, where he graduated with honor, taught an Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, one year, and then betook himself to the study of Law, first in Salisbury, and then in Boston, in the office of Christopher Gore, afterward Governor of Massachusetts; was admitted to the Bar in 1805; practiced a short time in Boscawen, N. H.; removing thence, in 1807, to Portsmouth, was married next year to Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H., by whom he had four children, of whom but one (Fletcher) survives him. The mother died suddenly, while on her way with her husband to Washington, late in 1827.

Mr. Webster remained nine years in Portsmouth, and there acquired an extensive practice and an enviable reputation. In 1812, he was for the first time a candidate for office, being nominated for Congress by the Federalists of New Hampshire, and elected after a most vehement contest. (The State then chose its Members by General Ticket.) Though never before a member of a Legislative body, he rose at once to a high rank among Parliamentary debaters. He opposed the invasion of Canada, and all schemes of aggression and conquest, ardently advocated the enlargement of our Navy, and the prosecution of the war on the ocean, but condemned the policy which had involved the country in hostilities, and urged an early Peace. His house, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire during his absence at Washington, in January, 1814. He removed to Boston, in August, 1816. His fame as a Jurist was greatly increased by his defense of Dartmouth College against the assumptions of the Legislature of New Hampshire to alter and modify its charter at pleasure—a claim which was sustained by the Courts of New Hampshire, but overruled by the United States Supreme Court, on Mr. Webster's argument, in March, 1818.

He devoted himself assiduously to the Law in Boston, refusing invitations to embark in Politics, but serving as an Elector of President, and then as Member of the State Constitutional Convention, until, in 1822, he was persuaded to stand for Congress, and elected by a large majority. He took his seat in December, 1823, and immediately signalized himself by a proposition and speech looking to the recognition of Greece as an independent nation. He made, at the same Session, the ablest Free Trade argument ever presented to Congress. It was overborne, however, by the Speech of Mr. Clay in favor of Protection, and the Tariff bill of 1824 became a law. Mr. Webster was re-elected without opposition, in 1824, and would have been returned in 1826, but he was that year elected to the United States Senate, where he took his seat in January, 1823.

His speeches against Hayne, in 1823, on the right of a State to nullify an act of Congress, were the greatest intellectual achievements of his life. They may be said to have practically settled the question, so that, though Nullification has since been threatened, no danger remains that it will ever be in earnest attempted.

Mr. Webster remained in the Senate till March 4, 1841, and was a leading participator in the discussions growing out of the attempted Re-charter of the United States Bank, Tariff Compromise of 1834, the Removal of the Deposites, the Specie Circular, the Expunging Resolution, &c. From an original Free-Trader, he became a warm and impressive advocate of Protection to Home Industry, regarding the policy of the Country as settled by the acts of 1824 and '28, and the interests thereby called into existence justly entitled to Legislative support. He therefore opposed the Tariff Compromise of 1834, which nevertheless prevailed.

Upon Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency, Mr. Webster was called to the post of Secretary of State, which he continued to hold after Gen. Harrison's death and Mr. Tyler's accession, until late in 1842. During this time he negotiated with Lord Ashburton the Treaty of Washington, by which the North-Eastern Boundary of Maine was settled. After retiring from the Cabinet, he remained in private life till 1845, when he was again chosen to the Senate, on the retirement of Mr. Choate. He spoke, in 1846, in favor of the Oregon Boundary Treaty; in 1848, against the claim of the South to extend Slavery into the new Territories; and on the 7th of March, 1850, in favor of the adjustment of the Territorial and Slavery dispute by Compromise, wherein the Wilmot Proviso should be surrendered by the North as needless and irritating. He afterward signalized himself by a zealous advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Webster was first proposed for President in 1836, when Massachusetts gave him her Electoral Vote, but was seconded by no other State. In 1848, his name was submitted to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, but his vote never reached thirty. In 1852, his name was again submitted to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, but his highest vote on any ballot was 33. It is understood that 106 Southern votes were ready to be cast for him whenever they would secure his nomination, but the opportunity was never presented.

In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, Mr. Webster was called again to the first place in the Cabinet, which he continued to hold till his death. He left Washington in ill-health during the summer of 1852, and retired to his country residence at Marshfield, Mass., and soon after met with a severe injury by being thrown from a wagon. His health continued to decline until, on the 21st of October, his illness was felt to be dangerous, from which time he rapidly sunk until his death, which occurred on Sunday morning, October 24, at a little before 3 o'clock. His last hours were irradiated by penitence, prayer, and the consolations of Christian faith and hope.

Thus lived and died the greatest man, intellectually, that America has yet produced—her most chaste and cogent Orator, and one of her most accomplished and thoroughly qualified Statesmen. His Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill Orations, his Replies to Hayne, and Letter to Hulesem, will live while our language is spoken, and, long after his faults and his frailties shall have been forgotten, the American People will do honor to his Genius, his Understanding, and his Patriotism.

NATIONAL PLATFORMS.

THE 'Democratic' National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore, June 1, 1852, and, after a vehement struggle between the partisans of Gen. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Senator DOUGLASS, Gov. MARCY, &c., finally united on Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, for President, with Hon. WM. RUFUS KING, of Alabama; for Vice-President, unanimously adopted the following Declaration of Principles:—

I. *Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

II. *Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of Government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to raise the will of the constituent, and which conveys no impulsion to monuments for the public credulity.

III. *Resolved, therefore*, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:—

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the limits of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws

and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated a sound and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which sweeps the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists and others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

IV. *Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and, therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, can not, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

V. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. *Resolved*, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

VII. *Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits can not secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

VIII. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Vir-

gling Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

X. *Resolved*, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

X. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

XI. *Resolved*, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The 'Whig' National Convention met likewise at Baltimore, on the 17th of June, and after four days' obstinate contest between the supporters of President FILLMORE, Secretary WESTER, and Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, finally nominated the last named for President, with Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, for Vice-President. The following Declaration of Principles had been previously adopted—the Resolves respecting Slavery and Foreign Policy being distasteful to a large minority of the Convention, but generally acquiesced in for the sake of harmony. Sixty-six Delegates voted against the Slavery Resolve, and it was repudiated in the subsequent canvass by a portion of the party. Its adoption undoubtedly repelled some votes from the support of Gen. SCOTT.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:—

I. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

II. The State Governments should be held secure

in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, evokes the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States, such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

VII. The Federal and State Governments parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and individual welfare.

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included), are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

The 'Free Democracy' National Convention assembled at Pittsburgh, in August, and nominated JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, for President, with GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, for Vice-President. It adopted a very long Declaration of Principles, in favor of Free Soil, Free Land, No Extension of Slavery, Internal Improvements, &c., &c.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1852.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS.

Passed at the 1st Session of the XXXIId Congress.

An Act making Appropriations to meet the Expense incurred in consequence of the late Fire at the Capitol—Appropriates five thousand dollars for temporary repairs of the congressional library-room, and ten thousand for the purchase of new books, to replace those destroyed by fire.

An Act to provide a Room for the Congressional Library—Appropriates twelve hundred dollars for fitting up the Document-Room as a temporary place of deposit for the library.

An Act authorizing the Payment of Interest to New Hampshire for advances made in repelling Invasion, and suppressing Insurrection at Indian Stream—Provides for payment of interest (not exceeding six thousand dollars), to New Hampshire, on expenses incurred for the protection of the Northeastern frontier, in Coos county, New Hampshire, in the years 1845-6-7.

An Act to carry into execution the twelfth article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—Appropriates three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to meet installment due Mexico per treaty on the 30th of May, 1852.

An Act for the Relief of American Citizens lately Imprisoned and Pardoned by the Queen of Spain—Appropriates six thousand dollars for the relief of certain Cuban Filibusters released from Ceuta by pardon of the Spanish Queen.

An Act to Provide for the Appointment of a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California—Authorizes the President, by advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of California, with a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and a clerk with a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

An Act to extend the time for selling the lands granted to the Kentucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb—Extends the time five years.

An Act to Provide for the Repair of the Congressional Library-Room, lately destroyed by fire—Appropriates \$72,500 to be expended in repairing the Congressional Library-Room, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States.

An Act to make Land Warrants Assignable, and for other Purposes—This act makes all warrants for military or bounty-land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same, assignable by deed or instrument of writing, executed according to such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It also provides, that any person holding land by right of pre-emption, may use land-warrants in payment for such lands. When warrants shall be located on lands which are sub-

ject to entry at a greater minimum than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the locator shall pay the difference in cash. Holders or assignees of land warrants, on entering lands, are required to pay to the Register the same compensation or percentage to which he is entitled when selling lands for cash. The act also provides, that in all cases where the militia, or volunteers, or State-troops of any State or Territory, were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the 18th of June, 1812, the officers and soldiers of such militia, &c., shall be entitled to all the benefits of the Act, entitled "An Act granting bounty-land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September 23, 1850, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act upon proof of length of service as therein required.

An Act amendatory of th. Act, entitled "An Act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts," approved July 29, 1850—Provides that the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, hereby amended, may be exercised by the Circuit Judge or by the Chief Justice of the United States, as in the said act directed, whenever, on the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit or District Court, under the seal of the court, it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of such Judge or Chief Justice, that the public interests, from the accumulation or urgency of judicial business in any district, shall require it to be done; and the District Judge so designated and appointed, shall have and exercise the same powers within such district, as if the District Judge resident therein were prevented by sickness or other disability from performing his judicial duties; and it shall be lawful, in case of such appointment, for each of the said District Judges separately to hold the District or Circuit Court at the same time in such district, and discharge all the judicial duties of a District Judge therein; but no such District Judge shall hear appeals from the District Court.

An Act to extend the time for selecting lands granted to Wisconsin for saline purposes—Extends the time to the 1st of January, 1854.

An Act to change the time of holding the United States District Court in Alabama, and for other purposes—Provides that the United States District Courts shall hereafter be held at Mobile, on the fourth Monday in April and the second Monday after the fourth Monday in November; at Huntsville on the second Monday in May and the second Monday in November; and at Montgomery on the fourth Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November.

An Act Concerning the Sessions of the Courts of the United States in the District of Delaware—Provides that the courts be held at New Castle—that there shall be two regular terms of the Circuit Court for said district, which shall commence on the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in October; and four regular terms of the District Court, which shall commence on the second Tuesday in April, the second Tuesday in June, the second Tuesday in September, and the second Tuesday in January hereafter.

An Act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State, and to ratify and approve the sales already made—Authorizes the Legislature to sell or lease the school lands, with the consent of the inhabitants of the towns or districts for whose benefit the lands were given, and appropriate the proceeds for the use of the schools.

An Act to Regulate the Mileage of the Delegate from Oregon—It repeals the law which limited the mileage of the Delegate from Oregon to \$2,500, and consequently allows said Delegate eight dollars for each twenty miles of travel.

An Act to legalize certain entries of Public Land made in the State of Florida—Provides that the several entries of land (embracing tracts once reserved to satisfy claims under the armed occupation act, but which claims were forfeited prior to the allowance of said entries) permitted at the land-office at Newnansville, in the State of Florida, be and the same are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases: *Provided*, that the land so entered shall have been upon the faith of the Register's certificate improved by the party in interest under said certificate, and that the said land is not claimed by adverse parties.

An Act to relinquish to the State of Iowa, the lands reserved for Salt Springs therein—Provides that the twelve salt springs, and six sections of land adjoining, the use of which was granted to the State of Iowa, be now granted in fee simple to said State.

An Act to grant to certain Settlers on the Menomonee purchase, Wisconsin, the right of pre-emption—Provides for securing to settlers on the land ceded to the United States by the Menomonee tribe of Indians, the same right of pre-emption as provided in "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841.

An Act to provide for the holding of the District Court of the District of Columbia, in cases of sickness or other disability of the District Judge—Provides that in case of the illness or disability of the Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the senior Assistant Judge shall discharge the duty of District Judge.

An Act granting the right of way to the State of Missouri and a portion of the Public Lands, to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in said State—Grants the right of way through the public domain for railroads from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and from the city of St. Louis to such point on the western boundary of Missouri as may be designated by the authority of said State. Also

grants such materials of stone, timber, &c., from the public lands adjacent to the roads, as may be necessary for their construction. Also every alternate section of land for six sections, or miles, in width, on each side of the roads mentioned. The bill further provides, that 120 sections of land on each or either road, may be sold, and when twenty miles of such road is completed, another like quantity of land may be sold, and so on till the completion of the roads, provided the work can be accomplished in ten years; if not, no more lands will be sold, and such as may remain unsold, shall revert to the United States. It is further provided that these roads shall transport any property or troops of the United States free of charge, and shall transport the United States mail at such price as Congress may direct.

An Act giving the assent of Congress to the State of Missouri, to impose a tax upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States therein, from and after the date of such sale—Provides according to the title, with a proviso that non-residents shall not be taxed higher than residents.

An Act relating to the Salaries of Officers of the Territories of the United States—Provides that any officer who shall absent himself from the Territory and from the duties of his office, shall draw no pay for the year in which such absence may occur, unless cause for such absence can be shown which shall be satisfactory to the President of the United States. The officers of Utah who have withdrawn from that territory, are exempt from the operation of this act.

An Act making an appropriation for the payment of Navy Pensions for the year ending 30th June, 1853—Appropriates for invalid pensions \$45,000.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849," and approved March 29, 1850—Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury in discharging the awards made by the commissioner under the above act shall be governed by the provisions of the 8th section of the act for payment of Mexican Claims, approved March 3, 1849, as far as said provisions may be applicable.

An Act to establish a Branch Mint of the United States in California—Provides for the establishment of a branch mint at such point in California as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the appointment of a Superintendent and Treasurer, each with a salary of \$4,500; also an assayer, minter and refiner, and coiner, with each a salary of \$3,000. The general direction and business of this branch, is to be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. The law further provides, that the Mint shall be the place of deposit for the public moneys collected in the Custom-Houses of California, to be in the custody of the Treasurer of the Mint, who shall perform the duties of Assistant Treasurer of the United States. It is also provided that when required by the holder, gold in grain or lump shall be refined, assayed, and cast into bars or ingots, at this or any other mint in the United States, and stamped in such manner as to indicate its value and fineness, at

the expense of the owner. When this Branch Mint is established, the law of 1841, providing for the appointment of an assayer, &c., in California, shall cease to operate. Three hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the erection of necessary buildings, and procuring of necessary tools, &c., for the operations of the mint.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia"—Provides more efficiently for the punishment of incendiaries.

An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1853—Appropriates for—

Invalid pensions under various acts...	\$400,000
Widows' pensions, under acts of 1836 and 1848.....	377,000
Widows' pensions, under various other acts.....	589,000
Total.....	\$1,366,000

An Act to supply a deficiency to the State of Indiana in a township of land granted to said State for the use of a State University in April 1816—Grants 4,166 acres of land to supply a deficiency in the former grants.

An Act to release from reservation, and restore to the mass of Public Lands, certain lands in the State of Arkansas—Relieves from reservation the several tracts of land in Arkansas, heretofore reserved for the satisfaction of military bounties under the war of 1812, and which now remain undisposed of.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act providing for the sale of certain lands in Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandott Indians, and for other purposes"—Provides that the improved lands ceded by the Wyandotts, under treaty of 1842, shall be sold to the highest bidder, subject to the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

An Act to enable the Legislature of Indiana to dispose of the unsold Saline Lands in said State—Repeals the act providing that the saline lands shall not be sold at a less price than that at which the lands of the United States are now sold.

An Act in relation to a certain lot of land in the town of Guadenkuten, Ohio—Provides that the tract of land reserved as a public square, may be used for any other public purpose, according to terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Act to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago to excavate a portion of the Public Reservation at that place, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of Chicago River—Provides according to title.

An Act to authorize the President to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the Collector at Astoria, in said Territory—Authorizes the President to designate the port, and fixes the salary of the Astoria collector at \$3,000, including fees.

An Act to supply deficiencies in the Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1852—This act appropriates as follows—

For labor, materials, &c., on Brooklyn Dry-Dock.....	\$65,377
Completing Floating Dry-Dock at San Francisco.....	360,000
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.....	795,000
For transportation, &c., &c.....	890,000
Constructing, enlarging, and repairing barracks, &c.....	219,000
Clothing, camp, garrison equipage, &c	75,000
For subsistence in kind.....	279,517
Pay of Texas Volunteers.....	80,741
Running Mexican boundary line.....	80,000
Miscellaneous items.....	152,109
Surveying certain public lands.....	77,780
To satisfy Choctaw claims.....	873,000
Payments to various Indian tribes, &c.	296,996
Contingent expenses of Senate and House of Representatives.....	212,000
Extra allowance to Collins' steamers.	236,500
Expenses of Supreme and other United States Courts.....	90,000
Completion of Custom-House at Mobile.....	160,000
Completion of various Custom-Houses, &c., &c.....	390,344
For fulfilling various Indian treaties, &c	131,917

Total deficiencies..... \$5,434,111

An Act supplementary to "An Act providing for the taking of the 7th and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of Members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850—Directs the Secretary of the Interior to proceed forthwith to apportion 233 Representatives among the several States, in accordance with the provisions of the 25th section of the law of May, 1850, and according to the returns of population which have been completed and returned to the Census Office; and the returns of population for California being incomplete, the law further provides that that State shall have two members until another apportionment, which will increase the number of members in the House of Representatives to 234.

An Act to establish additional Land Districts in the State of Wisconsin—Creates two new land districts in Wisconsin, one to be called Stevens's Point Land District, with a Land Office at Stevens's Point, on the Wisconsin river, and the La Crosse Land District with a Land Office at La Crosse, on the Mississippi river. The bill also authorizes the appointment of a Register and a Receiver of the Public Lands for each of these districts.

An Act to create three additional Land Districts in the State of Iowa—Creates three new Land Districts, to be called the Chariton District, the Northern District, and the Missouri River District, and authorizes the President to designate a site for the Land Office in each district, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Register and Receiver of Public Monies for each district. The President is authorized to remove the land officer from one part of the district to

mother, whenever, in his judgment, the public interests require such removal.

An Act to protect actual Settlers upon the Public Lands on the line of the Central Railroad and branches, by granting pre-emption rights thereon— Provides for the granting of pre-emption rights under certain restrictions, to actual settlers on the alternate sections of public lands set apart for the benefit of the Chicago and Mobile railroad and branches, in the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington Gas-Light Company," approved July 8, 1848— Increases the privileges of the company so as to extend their operations to Georgetown, &c.

An Act to grant the right of way to all Rail and Plank Roads and Macadamized Turnpikes passing through the Public Lands belonging to the United States— Grants right of way (100 feet in width) through the public lands, under certain restrictions, to all plank and rail roads and Macadamized turnpikes which are now or may be chartered within ten years hereafter. The law also grants the privilege of taking from the public lands such materials of earth, wood, and stone, as may be necessary in the construction of roads; also grants sites for watering-places, depots, and workshops.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853, and for other purposes— Appropriates \$38,050 for the support of the Academy, and \$50,000 for mileage, &c., of Congressmen, omitted from the Deficiency Bill by an error in the enrollment.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to settle and adjust the Expenses of the People of Oregon in defending themselves from attacks and hostilities of Cayuse Indians, in the years 1847-48," approved February 14, 1851— Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain Oregonians for expenses incurred in defending the Territory, &c.

An Act to confirm to the State of Michigan certain lands selected for salina purposes— Confirms twelve sections of land, in lieu of twelve other sections, which were incorrectly noted as confirmations under the act admitting Michigan into the Union.

An Act to provide for Executing the Public Printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes— This act repeals the joint resolution which provided for contracting with the lowest responsible bidder for the public printing, and provides for the election of a printer for each House of Congress, who shall do the Congressional printing, and such printing for the Executive Departments as may be delivered to him. The printer is required to execute each job of Congressional printing intrusted to him, within thirty days of its delivery, except bills, reports, and joint resolutions, which he shall return as the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate may require. The act further provides for the election of a Superintendent of the Public Printing, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum. The Superintendent must be a practical printer, well-versed in the various branches of the arts of printing and book-binding; and he is required to

furnish paper for the printer or printers, by advertising annually for sealed proposals, and giving the contract to the lowest bidder, whose sample, accompanying his bid, shall most nearly approximate to the quality of paper advertised for. The Superintendent is also required to supervise the public printing, to inspect the work when executed, and to see that the same is done with neatness and dispatch, report all delinquencies on the part of the printers, &c. It is further provided, that when any document shall be ordered to be printed by both Houses of Congress, the entire printing of such document shall be done by the printer of that House which first ordered the same. And whenever the same person, or the same firm shall be printer for both Houses of Congress, and both Houses shall order the same document to be printed within three weeks of the same time, composition shall be charged but once for said document; and no sum shall be paid to said printer for altering the headings from the form in which he printed them first, to the form or forms in which such document shall afterward be printed. The following shall be the rates of compensation for printing ordered by Congress:—

FIRST. For bills and joint resolutions—

For composition per page, fifty cents.

For presswork, folding, and stitching, for five hundred and eighty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page; and at the same rate per page for any greater number not exceeding one thousand copies.

SECOND. For reports of committees and the journals of both Houses, with indexes, and the executive documents of each House, embracing messages from the President, reports from the Executive Departments, &c., for composition per page, octavo—

For small pica plain, one dollar.

For small pica, rule, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier, plain, one dollar and fifty cents.

For brevier, rule, two dollars.

For nonpareil, rule, three dollars and seventy-five cents. For the composition of tables larger than octavo size, per one thousand ems, seventy cents; but the page of octavo size shall contain not less than one thousand six hundred ems, when printed in small pica; and the body of all plain matter shall be so printed, except extracts, yens and nays, and addenda, which shall be printed with brevier type.

All rule and figure work shall be printed in royal octavo form, with small pica, each page containing not less than one thousand six hundred ems, if the matter to be printed can be brought into pages of that size with that kind of type, so as to be read with facility and convenience. If it can not, it shall be printed with brevier type, each page containing not less than two thousand eight hundred ems; and if it can not be brought into royal octavo page with brevier type, so as to be understood with facility, it shall be printed with nonpareil type, each page containing not less than four thousand two hundred ems; and when it can not be brought into a royal octavo page with nonpareil type, so as to be read with facility, it shall be printed with brevier type in broadside, showing the whole table at one view, and be so filled that it can be bound in a royal octavo volume. When matter is leaded, the composition shall be counted as if the matter were printed solid, and not leaded. For presswork, folding, and stitching, of royal octavo size—For twelve hundred and fifty copies, thirty-two and a half cents per page, and at the same rate for any greater number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies. For presswork, folding, and stitching, of each table larger than royal octavo size—For twelve

hundred and fifty copies, one dollar and twenty-five cents per page, and at the same rate for any number not exceeding fifteen hundred copies.

THIRD. For tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and miscellaneous printing ordered by Congress, not heretofore specified—For composition for plain work, per thousand ems, fifty cents. For rule and figure work, fifty cents per thousand ems. For presswork, folding, and stitching, one hundred copies, per page—

For royal octavo, or any smaller size, ten cents.

For quarto post, twenty cents.

For foolscap and any larger size, twenty cents.

But the following deductions shall be made from the presswork, folding, and stitching additional numbers to the number usually ordered by Congress, of matter included in the foregoing specifications, to wit:—

When the number ordered exceeds five thousand, and does not exceed ten thousand, two per centum.

When the number exceeds ten thousand, and does not exceed twenty thousand, five per centum.

When the number exceeds twenty thousand, forty per centum.

The presswork, folding, and stitching, of all printing not herein provided for, shall be done by the ream—the rates shall be two dollars per ream when printed on one side, and four dollars per ream when printed on both sides; when any amount less than one ream is ordered, it shall be counted and settled for as one ream.

The Act farther provides, that the same prices shall be paid for printing for the Executive Departments, that are paid for printing for Congress, except for printing post-bills, which shall be printed on paper not less than sixteen by twenty-six inches, and for printing on parchment. There shall be paid for printing the post-bills at the rate of one dollar per thousand sheets, and at the rate of ten dollars per thousand for printing parchment.

The heads of departments may employ printers out of Washington, to do such printing as may be required for use out of that city, provided it can be done at the rates specified above.

A joint printing committee, composed of three members of each House of Congress, shall have power to decide all questions of dispute or difference between the public printers and the Superintendent, and shall pass upon the Superintendent's accounts.

All motions to print extra copies of any bill, report, or other public document, shall be referred to the members of the Committee on Printing from the House in which the same may be made.

An Act granting to the State of Michigan the right of way and a donation of Public Land for the construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, in said State—Grants to Michigan the right of way through the military reservation at St. Mary's, 400 feet in width, for a ship-canal, which shall be 100 feet wide and twelve feet deep, with lock 250 feet long, and 60 feet wide. The Act farther grants to Michigan, to aid in the construction of said canal, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of public lands, to be selected in subdivisions, agreeably to the United States survey, by an agent or agents, to be appointed by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from any lands within said State subject to private entry. The canal shall remain a public highway for the use of the United States, free from toll or other charge on Government vessels. It is further provided,

that if the said canal shall not be commenced within three, and completed within ten years, Michigan shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; that the Legislature of said State shall cause to be kept an accurate account of the sales and net proceeds of the lands hereby granted, and of all expenditures in the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, and of the earnings thereof, and shall return a statement of the same annually to the Secretary of the Interior; and whenever said State shall be fully reimbursed for all advances made for the construction, repairs, and operating of said canal, with legal interest on all advances, until the reimbursement of the same, or upon payment by the United States of any balance of such advances over such receipts from said lands and canal, with such interest, the said State shall be allowed to tax for the use of said canal only such tolls as shall be sufficient to pay all necessary expenses for the care, charge, and repairs of the same. That before it shall be competent for said State to dispose of any of the lands to be selected as aforesaid, the route of said canal shall be established, and a plat or plats thereof shall be filed in the office of the War Department, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

An Act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at the Saint Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota—Provides as per title.

An Act authorizing imported goods, wares, and merchandise, entered and bonded for warehousing in pursuance of law, to be exported by certain routes to ports or places in Mexico—Provides that goods in bonded-warehouse, may be withdrawn at any time within two years from the original importation for immediate exportation, without payment of duties, to Chihuahua, San Fernando, and Paso del Norte, in Mexico, through the port of La Vaca, in Texas, and be transhipped inland thence to San Antonio, in Texas, and from the latter place to the destinations in Mexico aforesaid, either by way of Eagle Pass, the Presidio del Norte, or San Elizario, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The Act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint four Inspectors of the Customs, to reside at San Antonio, Eagle Pass, the Presidio del Norte, and San Elizario, who shall report semi-annually all the trade which passes under inspection. The act also contains a provision intended to guard against smuggling goods back into the United States, after passing the Mexican lines.

An Act to provide for a tri-monthly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, in steam vessels—Authorizes the Postmaster-General to enter into contract for a term of five years, and for a sum not exceeding \$100,000 per annum, with such person or persons as will engage to transport the U. S. mails from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, three times a month, in steam-vessels of not less than 800 tons burden, of the best form of construction, adapted to war purposes, and to the navigation of the Southern waters.

In Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one

He it enacted, &c. That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one half of said rates only shall be charged. News papers and periodicals, not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one half of the rates before mentioned: *Provided*, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only one half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent. shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter, chargeable by weight, shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals, may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rate of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:—

First. It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained herein may be determined without removing such wrapper. *Second.* There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. *Third.* There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper: and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent, may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the Postmaster at such office shall sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post-Office Department shall prescribe.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act entitled "An Act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage, or free circulation, or transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That when a list of uncalled-for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army, for the year ending June 30, 1853.—
This act appropriates as follows:—

Pay of the Army.....	\$1,353,206
Commutation of officers' subsistence.....	576,944
Do. of forage for officers' horses.....	105,504
For subsistence in kind.....	1,047,185
For clothing and equipments.....	203,181
For supplies of Quartermaster's Dept	1,160,000
Incidental expenses Quartermaster's	
Department.....	250,000
Constructing barracks, &c., &c.....	400,000
Milage and transportation of officers	180,000
Transportation of Army baggage, &c.	1,500,000
Purchase of horses, &c.....	170,000
Current expenses of ordnance service.	100,000
Manufacture of Arms.....	250,000
Extra-purty to Army in California and	
Oregon.....	300,000
Various other items.....	698,064
Total Army appropriations.....	\$8,224,064

An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, and for other purposes.—
This act appropriates as follows:—

For transportation of mails.....	\$4,100,000
Compensation of Postmasters.....	2,169,000
Compensation of Clerks in Post Offices	430,000
Advertising.....	70,000
Miscellaneous items.....	90,000
Postage stamps.....	20,000
Various other items.....	255,500
Total Post Office appropriations.....	\$7,134,500

The act authorizes the Postmaster-General, when he shall deem it discreet, to dispose with the route agents now sent with the mails from New York to California, and in lieu thereof to appoint not more than two resident agents, to take charge of the mail service across the Isthmus of Panama, at a salary of \$3,000 each. The Post-

master General is also authorized to contract with the Ocean Steam Navigation Co. for one additional trip on the Havre line, and one additional on the Bremen line, until the expiration of their existing contract, receiving and delivering mails at Southampton, Cowes, or Plymouth, as the Postmaster-General may direct, in order thereby to maintain through such line and the Collins' line, a regular weekly communication by American mail-boats between the United States and Great Britain. The compensation for such additional trips shall not exceed that allowed for each trip under the existing contract. The Postmaster-General is further authorized to negotiate with the contractors for changing the terminus of the Havre line from Havre to Antwerp, in Belgium, the compensation for such change to be limited to a *pro-rata* allowance for the increased distance. The bridges across the Ohio River at Wheeling and Bridgeport, are declared to be post-roads, and lawful structures in their present position and elevation. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, are authorized to have and maintain said bridges as they are; and the officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating the Ohio, are required to regulate the use of their vessels and boats, pipes and chimneys, so as not to interfere with the elevation and construction of said bridges.

PROTECTION TO STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c.: That no license, register, or enrolment under the provisions of this or the act to which this is an amendment shall be granted, or other papers issued by any collector to any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and carrying passengers, until he shall have satisfactory evidence that all the provisions of this act have been fully complied with; and if any such vessel shall be navigated, with passengers on board, without complying with the terms of this act, the owners thereof, and the vessel itself, shall be subject to the penalties contained in the second section of the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 2. Enacts that the Inspectors of the hulls of steamers, and boilers, and engines, shall see that suitable precautions are taken against the danger of fire, that no license shall be granted unless the provisions of this act are complied with, or if any material likely to take fire from heated iron, be placed at a less distance than eighteen inches from the substance likely to cause ignition, unless a column of air or water intervene between the heated surface and combustible material. But if the structure of the steamers is such that those requirements can not be complied with without great inconvenience, then the inspectors are allowed to vary therefrom, if they are satisfied it can be done with safety.

SEC. 3. Every steam-vessel conveying passengers shall have three forcing pumps, with chambers four inches in diameter, one of which is to be placed near the stern, one near the stem, and one amidship, each having a well-fitted hose two-thirds the length of the vessel, each pump having a pipe to connect with it, which shall pass through the side of the vessel, so as always to be able to supply it with water when afloat. But in steamers not exceeding 200 tons measurement, two of the pumps may be dispensed with, and in those over 200 tons, and not exceeding 500 tons, one of the pumps may be dispensed with.

SEC. 4. Every passenger steam-vessel shall have

two boats, well supplied with oars, and in good condition, one of which shall be a life-boat, made of metal. Every vessel of more than 500 tons, and less than 800 tons, shall have three life-boats; every vessel of more than 800, and less than 1200 tons, four life-boats, and every vessel of more than 1500 tons, shall have six life-boats; but steamers navigating rivers only are exempt from carrying more than one life-boat, provided they have such other provisions for the preservation of life as shall be satisfactory to the Inspectors.

SEC. 5. Every vessel shall have a life-preserver and boat for each passenger, and 25 fire-buckets and 5 axes. A vessel of 600 tons shall have five buckets and one axe for each 100 tons, decreasing as the tonnage increases—so that a vessel of 3,500 tons may keep but three buckets for each 100 tons, and one axe for every five buckets.

SEC. 6. Enacts that sufficient means of escape from the lower to the upper deck, in case of fire or other accident, shall be always at hand.

SECS. 7 and 8. No hemp shall be carried unless the bales are compactly pressed and well covered; neither shall any explosive burning fluids be carried as freight without license. The violation of these provisions incurs a penalty of \$100 for each offence. Anybody putting on board explosive materials, without labelling it on the outside, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, or by 18 months' imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Instead of the existing provisions of law for the inspection of steamers and their equipment, and the present system of pilotage, and mode of employing engineers, the following regulations shall be observed, to wit: The collector, together with the supervising inspector for the district, and the judge of the District Court of the United States for the district in each of the following collection districts, namely: New Orleans and St. Louis, on the Mississippi river; Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river; Buffalo and Cleveland, on Lake Erie; Detroit, upon Detroit river; Nashville, upon the Cumberland river; Chicago, on Lake Michigan; Oswego, on Lake Ontario; Burlington, in Vermont; Galveston, in Texas; and Mobile, in Alabama; Savannah, in Georgia; Charleston, in South Carolina; Norfolk, in Virginia; Baltimore, in Maryland; Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; New York, in New York; New London, in Connecticut; Providence, in Rhode Island; Boston, in Massachusetts; Portland, in Maine; and San Francisco, in California, shall designate two inspectors, of good character and suitable qualifications, to perform the services required of them by this act within the respective districts for which they shall be appointed, one of whom shall be fully competent to make a reliable estimate of the strength, seaworthiness, and other qualities of the hulls of steamers and their equipment, deemed essential to safety of life, to be called the Inspector of Hulls; the other of whom, shall be able to form a reliable opinion of the quality of the material, the strength, form, workmanship, and suitability of such boilers and machinery, to be called the Inspector of Boilers; and these two persons shall be from the time of such designation inspectors, empowered and required to perform the duties herein specified, to wit:—

First. Upon application in writing by the master or owner, they shall once a year carefully inspect the hull of each passenger steamer belonging to their respective districts, and shall satisfy themselves that every such vessel is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for her crew and passengers, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation with safety to life, and that all the requirements of law in regard to fires, boats, pumps, hose, life-preservers, boats, and other things, are faithfully complied with; and, if they deem it expedient, they may direct the

vessel to be put in motion, and may adopt any other suitable means to test her sufficiency and that of her equipment.

Second. They shall also inspect the boilers of such steamers before the same shall be used, and once in every year thereafter, subjecting them to a hydrostatic pressure, the limit to which, not exceeding one hundred and sixty-five pounds to the square inch for high-pressure boilers, may be prescribed by the owner or the master, and shall satisfy themselves by examination and experimental trials that the boilers are well made, of good and suitable material; that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat, are of proper dimensions, and free from obstruction; that the spaces between the flues are sufficient, and that the fire line of the furnace is below the prescribed water line of the boilers; and that such boilers, and the machinery, and the appurtenances, may be safely employed in the service proposed in the written application, without peril to life; and shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, well arranged, and in good working order (one of which may, if necessary, in the opinion of the inspectors to secure safety, be taken wholly from the control of all persons engaged in navigating such vessel); that there is a suitable number of gauge-cocks properly inserted, and a suitable water-gauge and steam-gauge, indicating the height of the water and the pressure of the steam; that in or upon the outside flue of each outside high-pressure boiler, there is placed alloyed metal, fusible by the heat of the boiler when raised to the highest working pressure allowed, and that in or upon the top of the flues of all other high-pressure boilers in the steamer such alloyed metals are placed as aforesaid, fusing at ten pounds greater pressure than said metals on the outside boilers, thereby in each case letting steam escape; and that adequate and certain provision is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boilers at all times, whether such vessel is in motion or not; so that in high-pressure boilers the water shall not be less than four inches above the flue: *Provided, however*, in steamers hereafter supplied with new high-pressure boilers, if the alloy fuses on the outer boilers at a pressure of ten pounds exceeding the working pressure allowed, and at twenty pounds above said pressure on the inner boilers it shall be a sufficient compliance with this act.

Third. That, in subjecting to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, high-pressure boilers, the inspectors shall assume one hundred and ten pounds to be square inch as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of inspected iron plates, at least one-fourth of an inch thick, in the best manner, and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all cases the test applied shall exceed the working power allowed in the ratio of one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and ten, and no high-pressure boilers hereafter made, and rated above this standard; and in subjecting low-pressure boilers to the test aforesaid, the inspectors shall allow as a working power of each new boiler, a pressure of only three-fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it shall have been subjected by the hydrostatic test, and found to be sufficient therefor, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit; but should such inspectors be of the opinion that said boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure, they may fix the working pressure at less than three-fourths of said test pressure, and no low-pressure boiler hereafter made, shall be rated in its working pressure above the aforesaid standard; the same rules shall be ob-

erved in regard to boilers heretofore made, unless the proportion between such boilers and the cylinders, or some other cause, renders it manifest that its application would be unjust, in which cases the inspectors may depart from these rules, if it can be done with safety; but in no case shall the working pressure allowed exceed the hydrostatic test, and no valve under any circumstances shall be loaded or so managed in any way as to subject a boiler to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the inspectors, nor shall any boiler or pipe be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause.

Fourth. That, when the inspection in detail is completed, and the inspectors approve of the vessel and her equipment throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the collector of the district, substantially as follows:—
State of _____, District of _____.

Application having been made in writing by _____ to the subscribers, inspectors for said district, to examine the steamer _____, of _____, whereof _____ are owners, and _____ is master, we, having performed that service, now, on this _____ day of _____, anno Domini _____, do certify that she was built in the year _____, is in addition respects staunch, seaworthy, and in good condition for navigation, having suitable means of escape, in case of accident, from the main to the upper deck; that she is provided with _____, insert the number of state-rooms and berths for cabin passengers, the number of berths for deck or other classes of passengers, the number of passengers of each class for whom she has accommodations, and in case of steamers sailing to or from any European port, or any port on the Atlantic or Pacific, a distance of one thousand miles or upward, a number of each she is permitted to carry; and in case of a steamer sailing to any other port, a distance of five hundred miles or upward, the number of deck passengers she is permitted to carry; also the number of boilers, and the form, dimensions, and material of which each boiler is made, the thickness of the metal, and when made, if after this act takes effect, and of iron, whether they are such in all respects as the act requires, whether each boiler has been tried by hydrostatic test, the amount of pressure to the square inch in pounds applied to it, whether the amount allowed as the maximum working power was determined by the rule prescribed by this act, if not the reason for a departure from it; also the number of safety-valves required, their capacity, the lead prescribed for each valve, how many are left in the control of the persons navigating the vessel, whether one is withdrawn and the manner of securing it against interference; also the number and dimensions of supply pipes, and whether they and the other means provided are sufficient at all times, and under all circumstances, when in good order, to keep the water up four inches at least above the top of the flue; also the number and dimensions of the steam-pipes, the number and kind of engines, the dimensions of their cylinders, the number and capacity of the forcing-pumps, and how worked; the number and kind of gauge-cocks, water and steam gauges, where situate, and how secured; also the manner of using alloyed metals and the pressure at which they are known by the inspectors to fuse; the equipments for the extinguishment of fire, including hose, fire-buckets, and axes; the provisions for saving life in case of accident, including boats, life-preservers, and substitutes therefor, where kept, and all other provisions made on board for the security of the lives of passengers. And we further certify, that the equipment of the vessel throughout, including pipes, pumps, and other means to keep the water up to the point aforesaid, hose, boats, life-preservers, and other things, as in

conformity with the provisions of law, and that we declare it to be our deliberate conviction, founded upon the inspection which we have made, that the vessel may be employed as a steamer upon the waters named in the application, without peril to life from any imperfection of form, materials, workmanship, or arrangement of the several parts, or from age or use. And we further certify that said vessel is to run within the following limits, to wit: From _____ and back, touching at intermediate places.

And which certificate shall be verified by the oaths of the inspectors signing it, before a person competent by law to administer oaths. And in case the said inspectors do not grant a certificate of approval, they shall state, in writing, and sign the same, their reasons for their disapproval.

Fifth. Upon the application of the master or owner of any steamer employed in the carriage of passengers, for a license to carry gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphine, or other explosive burning fluids and materials which ignite by friction, or either of them, the inspectors shall examine such vessel, and if they find that she is provided with chests or safes composed of metal, or entirely lined therewith, or one or more apartments thoroughly lined with metal at a secure distance from any fire, they may grant a certificate to that effect, authorizing such vessel to carry as freight any of the articles aforesaid, those of each description to be secured in such chest, safe, or apartment, containing no other article, and carried at a distance from any fire to be specified in the certificate; any certificate may be annulled at any time by the inspectors, upon proof that any of the provisions of this act have been violated.

Sixth. The said inspectors shall keep a regular record of certificates of inspections of vessels, their boilers, engines, and machinery, whether of approval or disapproval, and when recorded, the original shall be delivered to the collector of the district; they shall keep a like record of certificates authorizing gunpowder, oil of turpentine, &c., to be carried as freight, and when recorded, deliver the originals to said collector; they shall keep a like record of all licenses to pilots and engineers, and all revocations thereof, and shall from time to time report to the supervising inspector of their respective districts, in writing, their decisions on all applications for such licenses, or proceedings for the revocation thereof, and all testimony received by them in such proceedings.

Seventh. The inspectors shall license and classify all engineers and pilots of steamers carrying passengers.

Eighth. Whenever any person claiming to be qualified to perform the duty of engineer upon passenger steamers shall apply to the board of inspectors, they shall examine the applicant, and if they deem him qualified, shall give him a certificate to that effect for one year.

Ninth. Whenever any person claiming to be a skillful pilot, shall offer himself for a license, the said board shall make diligent inquiry as to his character and merits; and if satisfied that he possesses the requisite skill, and is trustworthy and faithful, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, licensing him for one year to be a pilot of any such vessel within the limit prescribed in the certificate; but the license of any such engineer or pilot, may be revoked upon proof of negligence, unskillfulness, or inattention to the duties of the station; *Provided, however,* if in cases of refusal to license engineers or pilots, and in cases of revocation of any license by the local board of inspectors, any engineer or pilot deeming himself wronged by such refusal or revocation may, within thirty days after notice thereof, on application to a supervising inspector, have his case examined anew by such supervising inspector, upon producing a certified copy of the reasons assigned by the local board for

their doings in the premises; and such supervising inspector may revoke the decision of such local board of inspectors, and license such pilot or engineer; and like proceedings, upon the same conditions, may be had by the master or owner of any such vessel, or of any steamboat boiler, for which the said local board shall have refused, upon inspection, to give a certificate of approval, or shall have notified such master or owner of any repairs necessary after such certificate has been granted.

Tenth. It shall be unlawful for any person to employ, or any person to serve as engineer or pilot, on any such vessel, who is not licensed by the inspectors; and any one so offending shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each offence; *Provided, however,* That if a vessel leaves her port with a complement of engineers and pilots, and on her voyage is deprived of their services, or the services of any of them, without the consent, fault, or collusion of the master, owner, or any one interested in the vessel, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied, until others, licensed, can be obtained.

Eleventh. In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of said board to examine seasonably steamers arriving and departing, so often as to enable them to detect any neglect to comply with the requirements of law, and also any defects or imperfections becoming apparent after the inspection aforesaid, and tending to render the navigation of the vessel unsafe, which service may be performed by one of the board; and if he shall discover an omission to comply with the law, or that repairs have become necessary to make the vessel safe, he shall at once notify the master, stating in the notice what is required; and if the master deems the requirements unreasonable or unnecessary, he may take the opinion of the board thereon, and if dissatisfied with the decision of such board, may apply for a re-examination of the case to the supervising inspector, as is hereinbefore provided; and if he shall neglect to comply with the requirement of the local board, and shall employ the vessel by navigating her, the master and owner shall be liable for any damage to the passengers and their baggage, which shall occur from any defects so as aforesaid stated in said notice, which shall be in writing, and all inspections and orders shall be promptly made by the inspectors; no inspectors of one district shall modify or annul the doings of those of another district, in regard to repairs, unless there is a change in the state of things demanding more repairs than were thought necessary when the order was made.

Twelfth. The said board, when requested, shall inspect steamers belonging to districts where no such board is established.

Thirteenth. The said board of inspectors shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, as in courts of law, and may examine charges of misconduct or incompetency against any licensed engineer, and, upon sufficient proof, shall immediately revoke his license.

Fourteenth. That the said board shall report promptly all their doings to the chief officer of the customs, as well as all omissions or refusals to comply with the provisions of law on the part of any owner or master.

Fifteenth. That it shall at all times be the duty of all licensed engineers and pilots, and all masters, to assist the inspectors in the examination of any such vessels to which any such engineer, mate, or pilot belongs, and to point out all defects and imperfections in the hull or apparatus for steaming, and also to make known to them, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents occasioning serious injury to the vessel or her equipment, whereby life may be in danger, and in default thereof, the license of any such engineer or pilot shall be revoked.

Sec. 10. In those cases where the number of passengers is limited by the inspector's certificate, it shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer

a greater number of passengers than is certified by the inspectors in the certificate; and the master and owners shall be liable to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed. And, in all cases of an express or implied undertaking to transport passengers, or to supply them with food and lodging, from place to place, and suitable provision is not made of a full and adequate supply of good and wholesome food and water, and of suitable lodging for all such passengers, or where barges or other craft, impeding the progress, are taken in tow, for a distance exceeding five hundred miles, without previous and reasonable notice to such passengers, in all such cases the owners and the vessel shall be liable to refund all the money paid for the passage, and to pay also the damage sustained by such default or delay.

Sec. 11. If the master of a steamer, or any other person, shall intentionally load or obstruct the safety valve or valves of a boiler, or shall employ any other means or device whereby the boiler shall be subjected to a greater pressure than the amount allowed by the certificate of the inspectors, or shall intentionally derange or hinder the operation of any machinery or device employed to denote the state of the water or steam in any boiler, or to give warning of approaching danger, it shall in any such case be a misdemeanor, and any and every person concerned therein shall forfeit two hundred dollars, and may, at the discretion of the court, be in addition thereto imprisoned not exceeding eighteen months.

Sec. 12. If at any time there be a deficiency of water in a boiler, unless the same happens through inevitable accident, the master, if it be by his order, assent, or connivance, and also the engineer, or other person, whose duty it is to keep up the supply, shall be guilty of an offense for which they shall severally be fined one hundred dollars each; and if an explosion or collapse happens in consequence of such deficiency, they may be further punished by imprisonment, not less than six nor more than eighteen months.

Sec. 13. Hereafter all boilers of steamboats made of iron, shall be constructed of plates which have been stamped according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the boiler inspectors to ascertain the quality of the material of which the boiler-plates submitted to their inspection are made, and no boiler shall be approved which is made of any but wrought iron, of a quality equal to good iron made with charcoal.

Sec. 15. Plates of boiler-iron shall be distinctly and permanently stamped in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and, if practicable, in such place or places that the mark shall be left visible after the plates are worked into boilers, with the name of the manufacturer, the quality of the iron, and whether or not hammered, and the place where the same is manufactured.

Sec. 16. It shall be unlawful to use in such vessel for generating steam for power a boiler or steam-pipe connecting the boilers, made after the passage of this act, of any iron unless it has been stamped by the manufacturer as herein provided; and if any person shall make for use in any such vessel, a boiler of iron not so stamped, he shall forfeit five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person suing for the same; and any person using, or causing to be used in any such vessel, such a boiler to generate steam for power, shall forfeit a like sum for each offense.

Sec. 17. If any person shall counterfeit the marks and stamps required by this act, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years. And if any person shall mark plates with the name or marks of another, with intent to mislead, deceive, or defraud, such person shall be liable to any one injured thereby,

for all damage occasioned by such fraud or deception.

Sec. 18. In order to carry this act fully into execution, the President of the United States shall, with the advice of the Senate, appoint nine supervising inspectors, who shall be selected for their knowledge, skill, and experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and who are competent judges not only of the character of vessels, but of all parts of the machinery employed in steaming, who shall assemble together at such places as they may agree upon, once in each year at least, for joint consultation, and the establishment of rules and regulations for their own conduct and that of the several boards of inspectors within the districts, and also to assign to each of the said nine inspectors the limits of territory within which he shall perform his duties. And the said supervising inspectors shall each be paid for his services after the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year, and in addition thereto his actual reasonable travelling expenses, incurred in the necessary performance of his duty, when away from the principal port in his district.

Sec. 19. The supervising inspectors shall watch over all parts of the territory assigned them, shall visit, confer with, and examine into the doings of the several boards of inspectors, and shall, whenever they think it expedient, visit such vessels licensed, and examine into their condition, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this act have been complied with, both by the board of inspectors and the master and owners.

Sec. 20. Whenever a supervising inspector ascertains that the master, engineer, pilot, or owners of any such vessel, fail to perform their duties, according to the provisions of this act, he shall report the facts in writing to the board in the district where the vessel belongs, and, if need be, cause the negligent or offending parties to be prosecuted; and if he has good reason to believe there has been, through negligence, or from any other cause, a failure of the board who inspected the vessel to do its duty, he shall report the facts in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause immediate investigation into the truth of the complaint, and if he deems the cause sufficient, shall remove the delinquent.

Sec. 21. It shall be the duty of such supervising inspectors to see that the said several boards within their respective collection districts execute their duties faithfully, promptly, and, as far as possible, uniformly, in all places.

Sec. 22. The said supervising inspectors shall also visit collection districts in which there are no boards of inspectors, if there be any, where steamers are owned or employed, and each one shall have full power to inspect any steamer or boilers of each steamer in any such district.

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of each of the collectors, or other chief officer of the customs for the districts aforesaid, except San Francisco, to make known, without delay, to the collectors of all the said districts, except San Francisco, the names of all persons licensed as engineers or pilots for such vessels, and the names of all persons from whom, upon application, licenses have been withheld, and the names of all whose licenses have been revoked or suspended, and also the names of all such vessels which neglect or refuse to make such repairs as may be ordered under the provisions of this act, and the names of all for which license has been on application refused.

Sec. 24. It shall be the duty of the collectors or other chief officers of the customs, and of the inspectors aforesaid, within the said several districts to enforce the provisions of law against all such steamers arriving and departing; and upon proof that any collector or other chief officer of the customs, or inspector, has negligently or intentionally omitted his duty in this particular, such delinquent shall be removed from office, and shall also be sub-

ject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be sued for in an action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 25. The collector or other chief officer of the customs, shall retain on file all original certificates of the inspectors required by this act to be delivered to him, and shall give to the master or owner of the vessel therein named, two certified copies thereof, one of which shall be placed in some conspicuous place in the vessel, where it will be most likely to be observed by passengers and others, and there kept at all times, the other shall be retained by such master or owner, as evidence of the authority thereby conferred: and if any person shall carry any passenger on board any such steamer, not having a certified copy of the certificate of approval, placed and kept as aforesaid, or who shall carry any gunpowder or explosive burning fluids, or materials which ignite by friction, as freight on board any steamer carrying passengers, not having a certificate authorizing the same, or who shall stow or carry any of said articles at a place or in a manner not authorized by such certificate, shall forfeit and pay for each offense one hundred dollars.

Sec. 26. Every inspector who shall wilfully certify falsely touching any such steam passenger vessel in any certificate signed or sworn to by him, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Sec. 27. If any such vessel carrying passengers, having a license and certificate as required by this act, shall be navigated without having her hull, accommodations, boilers, engines, machinery, and their appurtenances, and all equipments in all things conformable to such certificate, the master or commander by whom she shall be so navigated, having knowledge of such defect, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two months, or both.

Sec. 28. On any steamers navigating rivers only, when from darkness, fog, or other cause, the pilot on watch shall be of opinion that the navigation is unsafe, or from accident to or derangement of the machinery of the boat, the engineer on watch shall be of the opinion that the further navigation of the vessel is unsafe, the vessel shall be brought to anchor or moored as soon as it prudently can be done; but if the person in command shall, after being so admonished by either of such officers, elect to pursue such voyage, he shall do the same; but in such case both he and the owners of such steamer shall be answerable for all damages which shall arise to the person of any passenger and his baggage from said causes in so pursuing the voyage, and no degree of care or diligence shall in such case be held to justify or excuse the person in command or said owners.

Sec. 29. It shall be the duty of the supervising inspectors to establish such rules and regulations to be observed by all such vessels in passing each other as they shall, from time to time, deem necessary for safety; should any pilot, engineer, or master of any such vessel neglect, or wilfully refuse to observe the regulations, any delinquent so neglecting or refusing, shall be liable to a penalty of thirty dollars, and to all damage done to any passenger in his person or baggage by such neglect or refusal; and no such vessel shall be justified in coming into collision with another if it can be avoided.

Sec. 30. Whenever any damage is sustained by any passenger or his baggage, from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the master and the owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured, to the full amount of damage, if it happens through any neglect to comply with the provisions of law herein prescribed, or through known defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus, or of the

hull; and any person sustaining loss or injury through the carelessness, negligence, or wilful misconduct of an engineer or pilot, or their neglect or refusal to obey the provisions of law herein prescribed as to navigating such steamers, may sue such engineer or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused.

Sec. 31. Before issuing the annual license to any such steamer, the collector or other chief officer of the customs for the port or district, shall demand and receive from the owner or owners of the steamer, as a compensation for the inspections and examinations made for the year, the following sums, in addition to the fees for issuing enrolment and licenses now allowed by law, according to the tonnage of the vessel, to wit: for each vessel of a thousand tons and over, thirty-five dollars; for each of five hundred tons and over but less than one thousand tons, thirty dollars; and for each under five hundred tons and over one hundred and twenty-five tons, twenty-five dollars; and for each under one hundred and twenty-five tons, twenty dollars, at the time of obtaining registry, and once in each year thereafter, pay, according to the rate of tonnage before mentioned, the sum of money herein fixed: and each engineer and pilot, licensed as herein provided, shall pay for the first certificate granted by any inspector or inspectors the sum of five dollars, and for each subsequent certificate one dollar, to such inspector or inspectors, to be accounted for and paid over to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, and the sums derived from all the sources above specified, shall be quarterly accounted for and paid over to the United States in the same manner as other revenue.

Sec. 32. Each inspector shall keep an accurate account of every such steamer boarded by him during the year, and of all his official acts and doings which, in the form of a report, he shall communicate to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, on the first days of May and November, in each year.

Sec. 33. The inspectors in the following districts shall each be allowed annually the following compensation, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner officers of the revenue are paid, to wit: For the district of Portland, \$300; Boston, \$300; New London, \$300; New York, \$2,000; Philadelphia, \$1,000; Baltimore, \$1,000; Norfolk, \$300; Charleston, \$400; Savannah, \$400; Mobile, \$1,000; New Orleans, \$2,000; Galveston, \$300; St. Louis, \$1,500; Nashville, \$400; Louisville, \$1,200; Cincinnati, \$1,500; Wheeling, \$500; Pittsburgh, \$1,500; Chicago, \$500; Detroit, \$800; Cleveland, \$500; Buffalo, \$1,200; Oswego, \$500; Vermont, \$200; San Francisco, \$1,500.

Sec. 34. The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide the inspectors with a suitable number of instruments, of uniform construction, so as to give uniform results to test the strength of boilers.

Sec. 35. It shall be the duty of the master of any such steamer, to cause to be kept a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times; and in case of default, the said master shall forfeit one hundred dollars, which penalty, as well as that for excess of passengers, shall be a lien upon the vessel.

Sec. 36. Every master or commander of any such steamer, shall keep on board of such steamer at least two copies of this act, to be furnished to him by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the master or commander neglects or refuses so to do, or shall unreasonably refuse to exhibit a copy of the same to any passenger who shall ask it, he shall forfeit twenty dollars.

Sec. 37. Any inspector who shall, upon any pretense, receive any fee or reward for his services rendered under this act, except what is herein allowed to him, shall forfeit his office, and if found

guilty, on indictment, be otherwise punished, according to the aggravation of the offense, by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Sec. 38. All engineers and pilots of any such vessel shall, before entering upon their duties, make solemn oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, perform all the duties required of him by this act, without concealment or reservation; and if any such engineer, pilot, or any witness summoned under this act as a witness, shall, when under examination on oath, knowingly and intentionally falsify the truth, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, if convicted, be punished accordingly.

Sec. 39. The supervising inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act shall, within their respective districts, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, take the examination, or receive the statements in writing, of persons of practical knowledge and experience in the navigation of steam-vessels, the construction and use of boilers, engines, machinery, and equipments, teaching the form, material, and construction of engines and their appendances; and the causes of the explosion of boilers and collapse of funes, and the means of prevention; the kind and description of safety-valves, water and steam-gauges, or indicators; equipment for the extinguishment of fires, and for the preservation of life in case of accident on board of such vessels, and all other means in use or proper to be adopted for the better security of the lives of persons on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam; the advantages and disadvantages of the different descriptions of boilers, engines, and their appendances, safety-valves, water and steam-gauges, or indicators, equipments for the prevention or extinguishment of fires, and for the preservation of life in case of accident, in use on such vessels; whether any, and what, further legislation is necessary or proper for the better security of the lives of persons on board such steam-vessels; which examination and statements so taken and received, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, at such time as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 40. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such interrogatories to be prepared and published, as in his opinion may be proper, to elicit the information contemplated by the preceding section; and upon the receipt of the examination and statements taken by the inspectors, shall report the same to Congress, together with the recommendation of such other provisions as he may deem proper to be made for the better security of the lives of persons on board steam-vessels.

Sec. 41. All penalties imposed by this act, may be recovered in an action of debt by any person who will sue therefor in any court of the United States.

Sec. 42. This act shall not apply to public vessels of the United States, or vessels of other countries, nor to steamers used as ferry boats, tug boats, towing boats, nor to steamers not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons burden, and used in whole or in part for navigating canals. The inspection and certificate required by this act, shall in all cases of ocean steamers constructed under contract with the United States for the purpose, if desired, of being converted into war-steamers, be made by a chief engineer of the navy, to be detailed for that service by the Secretary of the Navy; and he shall report both to said Secretary and to the supervising inspector of the district where he shall make any inspection.

Sec. 43. All such parts of this act as authorize the appointment and qualification of inspectors, and the licensing of engineers and pilots, shall take

effect upon the passage thereof, and all other parts shall go into effect at the times and places as follows: In the districts of New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Nashville, Mobile, and Galveston, on the first day of January next, and in all other districts on the first day of March next.

Sec. 44. All parts of laws heretofore made, which are suspended by or are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

An Act for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company—Extends the time for the payment of duties on the iron imported for the construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad four years, taking the bond of the Railroad company as security for the payment of the duties.

An Act to create an additional Land Office in the Territory of Minnesota—Authorizes the formation of a new Land District in Minnesota, to be called the Sauk River District, with a land-office at such point as the President may direct.

An Act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1853, and for other purposes.—This act appropriates as follows:—

Pay and mileage of Senators and members	2460,128
Contingent expenses of Senate and House, &c.	370,517
Gratuity to Thomas Ritchie	50,000
Repairs, &c., of Congressional Library	85,500
Salary of the President	25,000
Expenses of the State Department	82,175
Do. Treasury do.	412,624
Do. Department of the Interior	349,416
Do. War Department	131,540
Do. Navy do.	90,605
Do. Post-Office do.	231,550
Do. U. S. Mint and branches	242,365
Do. U. S. Territorial Governments	123,965
Do. U. S. Judiciary	793,200
Pay of Surveyors-General and their Clerks	98,720
Expenses of Light-House Establishment	650,628
Do. of the Independent Treasury	56,100
Expenditures of Coast-Survey	366,000
For the erection and repair of Marine Hospitals	173,564
For the erection, completion, and repair of Custom-Houses	652,000
Inter-course with foreign nations	487,946
Pay of Land Commissioners, Registers, Receivers, &c.	226,620
For surveying the public lands	518,007
Erection and repairs of public buildings	485,894
For running Mexican boundary line	120,000
For Books for Congressmen	115,800
For a Branch-Mint at San Francisco	300,000
For deficiency in fund for Relief of Disabled Seamen	100,000
Miscellaneous items	399,777

Total appropriations

\$8,306,741

The act provides that Clerks and employees engaged in the Department at Washington, whose salaries do not exceed \$1,200 per annum, shall be increased 90 per cent., and those over \$1,200, and under \$1,600, be increased 10 per cent. Also provides that no Senator or member of the House.

shall receive mileage for attendance at any extra session of Congress, convened within ten days after the adjournment of a regular session, except in the case of a new member or Senator. The President may appoint an associate Law Agent of the United States for California, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum. The Postmaster-General is authorized to appoint five additional Clerks in the Post-Office Department. In lieu of the present compensation, the deputy naval officers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, shall receive \$2,000 per annum. The act further provides for paying Boyd Hamilton \$50,000 for surrendering his contract as Public Printer; and that no officer of the United States Government, whose salary is \$2,500, shall receive pay for discharging the duties of any other office.

An Act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1853.—Appropriates as follows:—

For pay of officers and men at sea.....	\$2,771,698
Pay of Superintendents, Naval Constructors, &c.....	90,960
Provisions for officers and seamen....	686,300
Repair of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, &c.	1,365,000
Ordinance, ordnance stores, and small arms.....	125,000
Contingent expenses.....	527,840
Construction, repairs, &c., at Navy Yards.....	558,555
Pay of officers and men on shore.....	217,984
Vessels for survey of Pacific whale fisheries.....	125,000
New Navy Yard at San Francisco.....	100,000
Miscellaneous items.....	290,590

Total Naval appropriations..... \$6,858,827
This act provides that hereafter no appointment of midshipmen, acting midshipmen, or pupil at any naval school in the Navy, shall be made unless recommended by the member of Congress representing the district in which the applicant resides, in the same manner that cadets at West Point are now appointed; and that Robert Armstrong, the Public Printer, be directed to execute without delay the public printing ordered by either House of Congress since his election as Public Printer, and that all paper used by the Public Printer for the space of sixty days from this date (August 31), shall be furnished by him at cost, and shall be of the quality and description specified in the law passed at this session of Congress.

An Act making appropriations for the Improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers.—Provides for the following appropriations, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, viz:—

Continuation of Delaware Breakwater... For harbor at Port Penn, Delaware.....	\$30,000
Removal of obstructions in Savannah river	51,000
Improvement of the Hudson river.....	40,000
Do. Mississippi river, below the rapids	50,000
Do. Ohio river.....	30,000
Do. Missouri river.....	30,000
Do. Arkansas river.....	40,000
For snag-boats, dredge-boats, discharging-scows, &c., to be used on the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and other Western rivers.....	40,000

Improvement of the James and Appomattox rivers.....	45,000
Do. Rock River rapids and Des Moines rapids, in the Mississippi river.....	100,000
For a ship channel leading from the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico, Removing raft of Red river.....	75,000
Improvement of Colorado river, Texas	140,000
For the harbor of Boston.....	20,000
Other harbors in Massachusetts.....	20,000
Harbors in Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.....	20,000
Improvement of New York Harbor.....	20,000
Do. Patuxent river.....	20,000
For steam-dredge and discharging scows, for Atlantic coast.....	20,000
Breakwater across Croatan sound.....	50,000
Harbor of Charleston, S. C.....	50,000
Do. Mobile, Ala.....	50,000
Do. Lake Ponchartrain, La.....	25,000
Surveys of Northern and Northwestern lakes.....	25,000
Harbor of Chicago, Ill.....	20,000
Do. Michigan city, Ind.....	20,000
Improvement of Saint Clair river.....	20,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows for Lake Michigan.....	20,000
Harbor of Cleveland, Ohio.....	20,000
Do. Erie, Penn.....	20,000
Do. Dunkirk, N. Y.....	20,000
Steam-dredge, discharging scows for Lake Erie.....	20,000
Harbor at mouth of Genesee river.....	20,000
Do. Oswego, N. Y.....	40,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows for Lake Ontario.....	20,000
Improving Cape Fear River.....	20,000
Survey for a ship-canal across the Peninsula of Florida.....	20,000
Levee across mouth river San Diego, Cal.	20,000
Steam-dredge and discharging-scows of Lake Champlain.....	20,000
Improvement of Tennessee river.....	50,000
Do. Illinois river.....	20,000
Sundry other appropriations.....	362,700

Total river and harbor appropriations. \$3,114,390

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1853.—Appropriates as follows:—

For current and contingent expenses of Indian Department.....	\$137,250
Payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.....	71,900
Do. Creek Indians.....	191,918
Do. Menomonee.....	50,930
Do. Ottowas and Chippewas.....	60,140
Do. Potawatomes.....	114,629
Do. Sioux of Mississippi.....	726,809
Do. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.....	73,800
Do. Winnebagoes.....	276,597
Do. Delaware, Wyandots, &c., &c.	304,981

Total Indian appropriations... \$2,000,376
This act provides that no part of the appropriations herein made, or that may hereafter be made, for the benefit of any Indian, or tribe, shall be paid to any attorney or agent of such Indian, or tribe, but shall in every case be paid directly to the Indian or Indians themselves to whom it shall be due, or to the tribe or part of a tribe per capita, unless the imperious interest of the Indian or Indians, or some treaty stipulation, shall require the payment to be made otherwise, under the direction of the President. Nor shall the Executive

branch of the Government, now or hereafter, recognize any contract between any Indian, or tribe, or part of a tribe, and any attorney or agent for the prosecution of any claim against the Government under this act.

An Act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States Mail by Ocean-Steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.—Appropriations as follows:—

Transportation of mails from New York to Liverpool and back	6856,000
Do. from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, Chagres, and back	290,000
Transporting mails from Panama to California and Oregon and back	348,250
Do. from New York by Southampton, to Bremen and back, and from New York by Cowes, to Havre and back, in addition to an unexpended balance of \$56,000	294,000
Transporting mails between Charleston and Havana	50,000
Do. across the Isthmus of Panama	100,000
Total appropriations	\$1,940,250

An Act in addition to "An Act to promote the progress of the useful arts"—Provides that appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, may be made to either of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, as well as to the Chief Judge of said Court.

An Act making appropriations for Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.—This act makes the following appropriations, viz:—

For Light-houses, &c., on coast of Maine	35,980
Light-house at Minot Ledge	80,000
Other Light-houses, &c., on N. E. Coast	91,115
On other Atlantic and Gulf States	281,270
Light-houses, &c., in interior States	58,100
Completion of Light-houses in California and Oregon	120,000
Other appropriations for California	36,000
Total Light-house appropriations	\$711,465

This act requires the President to appoint two officers of the navy, of high rank, one officer of the corps of engineers of the army, one officer of the topographical engineers of the army, and two civilians of high scientific attainments, whose services may be at the disposal of the President, and an officer of the navy, and an officer of engineers of the army, as secretaries, who shall constitute the Light-house Board of the United States, and shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the government of their meetings as they may judge expedient; and the Board so constituted, shall be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his superintendence, shall discharge all the administrative duties of said office relating to the construction, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, sea-marks, and their appendages. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be ex-officio President of the Light-house Board, and there shall be a Chairman elected to preside in the absence of the President. The Board is to

meet four times a year, and as much oftener as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. The Clerks in the Treasury Department, now employed on light-house duties, are to be transferred to the Light-house Board. The Board are required to arrange the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific, and Lake coasts of the United States into twelve or less Light-house Districts, and an officer of the army or navy is to be assigned to each district as a Light-house Inspector, to act under the orders of the Light-house Board.

An Act to establish certain Post-Roads, and for other purposes.—This act establishes new post-roads in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, and Minnesota. The act also authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States Mail between Boston and Halifax, on the steam-vessels which now ply regularly between these ports; also provides severe penalties for purloining, embezzling, or unlawfully making mail-locks and keys, and for stealing mail-bags or other property belonging to the Post-office Department. No ship or vessel shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk at any port in the United States, until all letters on board such vessel shall have been delivered into the Post-office. Provisions are made for the search for and seizure of letters and packages illegally carried. The Postmaster General is authorized, by the advice and consent of the President, to make any just and reciprocal arrangement for allowing the mails of Canada, or any other adjacent Province or country, to pass from one point in such Province, through the United States to any other point in the same Province. The Postmaster General is also authorized to procure stamped letter envelopes, to be furnished to Postmasters and sold at cost, or as near as may be, with the addition of the value of the postage stamps printed or impressed on such envelopes. Letters may be carried outside the mail when enclosed in these envelopes.

An Act making further provisions for the satisfaction of Virginia Land Warrants.—Provides that all unsatisfied military land-warrants, issued prior to March 1, 1852, by Virginia, for services in the Revolutionary war may be surrendered, and assignable United States scrip, payable in public lands, issued therefor. This act shall be taken as a final adjustment of all bounty land claims to officers and soldiers of Virginia for Revolutionary services, and provided that Virginia, by act of Legislature, shall relinquish all claim to lands in the Virginia military land district in the State of Ohio.

An Act to constitute Alton, in the State of Illinois, a Port of Delivery.—This act constitutes Alton and Galena, Illinois, Burlington, Iowa, and Knoxville, Tennessee, ports of delivery subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States. A Surveyor of Customs is to be appointed for each port, and said ports are made a part of the collection district of New Orleans. Port Jefferson, on the north side of Long Island, N. Y., is made a

port of delivery, within the collection district of the port of New York, with a Surveyor, who shall have power to enroll and license vessels to be employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries, and to enter and clear, and grant registers and other usual papers to vessels employed in the whale-fisheries.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Among the Joint Resolutions which were adopted during this session, were the following:—

A Resolution of welcome to Kosuth.—Resolved, That Congress, in the name and behalf of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kosuth a cordial welcome to the capital and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

A Resolution extending the time of the Commission under the Convention with Brazil.—Continues the Commission four months from and after the first day of March, 1852.

A Resolution to authorize the continuance of the work upon the two wings of Capitol.—Appropriates five hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

A Resolution to establish certain Post-Roads.—Authorizes the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, to contract or carrying the mail on all the plank-roads which have been or shall be constructed in the United States, and during the continuance of such contract, such roads are declared to be post-roads.

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon.—Provides that the Congressional Globe and appendix, which contain the laws and debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress.

Another resolution approves the action of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon in locating the capital of Oregon at Salem, in Marion county. Another changes the name of St. Peters river, in Minnesota, to Minnesota river.

TREATIES.

Three treaties have been ratified and proclaimed during the past year, viz.: with the Republics of Guatemala, Costarica, and Peru. The treaty with Guatemala provides that commercial favors granted by either party to other nations, shall be granted to each other on the same conditions. Citizens of each country may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and enjoy all the commercial privileges of citizens. The same privileges are to be accorded to the vessels of each nation by the other, that the other grants to its own vessels, except in regard to the coasting-trade. No discriminating duties are to be laid on the produce of either country. No embargo or detention for military purposes shall be made or laid without indemnification. Property captured by pirates, and found within the territory of either country, shall be surrendered on proof. The persons and property of citizens of either nation, shall be protected in the other. Rights of conscience shall remain inviolate. The citizens of each country may trade from the ports of either with the enemy of either, except at such places as are be-

sieged, blockaded, or invested, in goods not contraband of war. Free ships shall give freedom to goods, and everything shall be deemed free which shall be found on board the vessels of the citizens of either nation, though the lading should belong to the enemies of either, contraband goods always excepted. The same liberty shall be extended to persons found on free-ships, so that said persons can not be taken out of them, even if they be enemies of one or both parties, unless they be officers or soldiers in the actual service of the enemy. The stipulation declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall apply only to those powers who recognise this principle. If either of the contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of such enemy, provided said enemy acknowledges this principle, not otherwise. When the neutral flag of either of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of either, it shall be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be considered as enemy's property, if shipped with a knowledge of the existence of war. In case the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, then the goods of the neutral embarked in such enemy's ship shall be free. Contraband goods, found in a vessel bound to an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the vessel. In regard to the visiting or examination of ships on the high seas, the contracting parties agree that whenever a vessel-of-war shall meet with a neutral of the other party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the examination, without the least extortion or ill-treatment, and the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

In case one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war, the vessels belonging to citizens of the other, must be furnished with sea-letters, or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, and the name and residence of the master, also with certificates containing the particulars of the cargo and place whence the ship sailed. Without such papers or equivalent testimony, vessels may be detained, to be adjudged by competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prizes. These provisions in regard to visiting and examination, apply only to vessels without convoy. When under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, or his word of honor, that the vessels under his charge belong to his nation, and have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient. Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be at war with another State, no citizen of the other party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, at the hands of the enemy, on pain of being treated as a pirate. In case of war between the two contracting parties, the merchants residing on the coasts or in the ports of each other, shall be allowed six months to arrange their business and transport their effects out of the country. Those residing in the interior, shall be allowed one year for the same purpose. The citizens of all other occupations in the respective countries, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyments of their personal liberty and property, unless improper

conduct shall cause them to forfeit such protection. The two contracting parties shall form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties. This treaty shall remain in force for twelve years, and until twelve months' notice thereafter. The acts of individuals infringing this treaty, shall not disturb the harmony of the two nations, unless such acts shall be sanctioned by the Government of such individuals. In case of any infringement of this treaty by either party, satisfaction shall be demanded before war is declared or reprisals made. The privileges of the most favored nations are mutually conceded. In the event of war between the two nations, the money, private debts, shares in the public funds, or any other property, shall in no case be sequestered or confiscated.

The treaty with Costa Rica has no important provision not contained in that with Guatemala. The treaty with Peru contains, in addition to the general provisions of those with Guatemala and Costa Rica, the following: The Republic of Peru engages to accord to any citizens of the United States who may establish a line of steam-vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports of entry within the Peruvian Territories, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight, entering the by-ports to receive and land passengers, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatever. The steamers of either nation shall not be subject in the ports of the other to any duties other than those paid by any other association or company. Every vessel actually owned by citizens of Peru, and commanded by a Peruvian, shall be considered a Peruvian vessel, though the construction and crew may be foreign. American whale-ships shall have access to the port of Tumbes and the ports of entry in Peru, and may sail from one port to another, and barter supplies to the amount of \$300, ad valorem, duty free; and may further sell, free from tonnage or harbor duties, oil or other goods, to the additional amount of £1,000 each vessel, on payment of such import duties as are paid by citizens of the most favored nations. Peruvian citizens, frequenting the mines in California, shall enjoy all the privileges accorded to citizens of the most favored nations. In case of a wreck, or other damage, to a vessel of either of the contracting parties, on the coast of the other party, such vessel shall enjoy the same protection and privileges as a national vessel. In case of war between the two nations, it is agreed that the merchants, traders, and other citizens of all occupations, of either of the two parties, residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their business therein, and shall be maintained in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they conduct themselves peaceably and properly. Suspected persons, however, may be ordered to leave the country, the term of twelve months being allowed them, in which to arrange and settle their affairs, and remove with their families and effects, to which end a safe conduct shall be given them; but suspected persons may be ordered forthwith to remove to such places in the interior as may be designated. This treaty shall remain in force ten years and further, until one of the contracting parties shall have given ten months' notice.

EXPENDITURES of the GOVERNMENT

During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852.

<i>Payments for objects other than the Ordinary Expenses of Government:</i>	
Principal of the public debt.....	\$1,163,994 00
Awards for indemnity to American citizens under the Treaty with Mexico.....	529,980 78
Installment and interest due May 30, 1852 under the 12th article of the second Treaty.....	3,180,000 00
Expenses relative to the limits and boundary with Mexico.....	89,075 48
Public buildings in Washington.....	591,518 80
Military Asylum, paid for under the Act of 3d March, 1851, from contributions in Mexico.....	118,791 19
Five and three per cents on the sale of public lands paid to the West and Southwest States.....	96,158 18
Payments for land erroneously sold..	49,916 39
Taking the Seventh Census.....	547,385 02
Settlement with the State of Maine..	60,610 31
Public buildings in the Territory of Minnesota.....	20,000 00
Lands for a Cemetery near the city of Mexico.....	9,000 00
Building Custom-Houses.....	521,491 23
Do. Marine Hospitals.....	128,593 44
Fortifications.....	285,596 71
Navy-Yards.....	741,892 58
Dry Docks.....	671,798 91
Fulfilling Indian treaties (exclusive of \$2,114,841 98 for the current and other expenses in Indian account).	722,410 74
<i>On Account of the Ordinary Expenses of Government, viz.:</i>	
Pay, mileage, and contingent expenses of Congress.....	1,248 017 90
Congressional Globe, American Archives, Documentary History, &c..	125,633 16
Salaries of the President, Executive Officers, Heads of Bureaux, and their contingent expenses.....	1,248,011 91
Judiciary.....	718,065 44
Government of Territories.....	77,515 58
Surveyors and their Clerks.....	72,528 46
Officers of the Mint and branches....	55,300 00
Expenses of Do.	140,000 00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	2,040 00
Secretary signing Land-Patents.....	1,500 00
Interest for the public debt.....	4,001,758 11
Premium on the purchase of stock..	170,063 42
Assistant Treasurers, and expenses for safe-keeping public moneys, per Act 6th August, 1846.....	34,707 97
Survey of the coast—East and West Florida.....	593,000 00
Relief of the District cities—interest on Dutch Loan.....	36,868 54
Exploring Expedition.....	20,000 00
Relief of individuals (civil & Naval). Mail services (see mail-steamers)....	348,725 22
Building Light-houses.....	1,041,444 44
Support of do.	113,143 33
Marine Hospital establishment.....	507,465 23
Collecting revenue from Custom*....	2,082,533 24
Do. do. do. Lands*....	167,092 14
Payments for bounties and allowances, refunded duties, debentures, and charges on the revenue.....	1,872,020 37
Survey of public lands.....	242,823 52
Other surveys and land claims.....	80,783 56

* Paid under the Act of the 3d March, 1849—these expenses were previous to 1st July, 1849, paid out of the revenue, and accounted for in their quarterly settlements at the Treasury.

Current expenses of the Indian Department.....	\$2,114,841 93
War Pensions.....	2,134,220 87
Navy Pensions.....	211,002 99
Half-pay to Revolutionary officers of Virginia.....	16,352 41

Foreign Intercourse.

Salaries of Ministers and Commissioners abroad:—	
Consul at London, and intercourse with Barbary powers.....	216,309 77
Contingent expenses of Foreign Missions.....	30,311 12
Do. of foreign intercourse.....	36,725 62
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	135,844 16

Army.

Pay.....	1,504,986 67
Subsistence.....	1,540,238 66
Quartermaster's Department.....	1,989,889 71
Forage.....	104,823 30
Clothing.....	242,099 74
Barracks.....	399,351 72
Horses for 2d regiment Dragoons.....	60,498 12
Miscellaneous items.....	315,147 04
Militia and Volunteers.....	345,682 79
West Point.....	164,037 17
Acquitties.....	848,057 73
Arming the Militia.....	260,247 70
Surveys.....	57,950 01
Harbors.....	17,639 86

Navy.

Pay.....	2,707,985 89
Provisions.....	630,205 83
Indian.....	2,200,581 27
Contingent.....	847,798 75
Hospitals.....	14,737 67
Magazines.....	938 11
Steam Mail service.....	844,682 02
Nautical almanacs.....	17,736 00
Marine corps.....	387,101 14

Miscellaneous.

Lost Horses.....	1,053 05
Expenses of loans.....	18,368 33
Library for New Mexico.....	4,418 37
Building for do.....	300 00
Fugitive slaves.....	593 86
Indians—old States.....	20,975 49
Consular receipts.....	388 75
Claims otherwise provided for.....	9,382 38
Smithsonian Institution.....	30,910 14
Reviews and Registers for entering landwarrants.....	55,165 21
Auxiliary guard, Washington.....	15,285 24
Penitentiary.....	11,920 00
Inmate and transient poor.....	10,700 41
Washington bridges.....	9,893 38
Miscellaneous.....	1,943 29
Paintings for Capitol.....	2,000 00
Washington canal.....	5,900 00

Total Expenditures.....\$46,007,893 18

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY IN NEW ENGLAND.—The following figures in regard to Churches, &c. in New England, are taken from the returns in the Census Department—

State.	No. Churches.	Serbs.	Value.
Maine.....	831	304,477	\$1,712,152
New Hampshire.....	662	233,829	1,401,586
Vermont.....	564	225,444	1,215,126
Massachusetts.....	1,450	685,938	10,205,284
Rhode Island.....	221	98,738	1,252,900
Connecticut.....	719	308,249	3,554,894
Total.....	4,387	1,851,708	\$19,830,942

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF THE VALUATION OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

STATES.	REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE.		To each free person.
	Assessed value.	True or estimated value.	
Alabama.....	\$219,478,150	\$222,204,332	\$332
Arkansas.....	36,428,675	39,841,025	365
* California.....	22,133,173	22,161,872	239
Connecticut.....	119,088,672	155,707,980	210
Delaware.....	17,442,640	18,652,153	260
Florida.....	22,784,837	22,662,270	475
Georgia.....	535,110,225	585,425,714	640
Illinois.....	114,782,645	156,263,406	184
Indiana.....	152,870,389	202,651,264	206
Iowa.....	21,609,642	23,714,638	123
Kentucky.....	291,387,554	301,628,456	361
Louisiana.....	220,185,172	233,998,764	377
Maine.....	96,765,868	122,777,571	211
Maryland.....	208,563,568	219,217,364	446
Massachusetts.....	546,063,057	673,242,286	577
Michigan.....	30,877,223	59,787,255	130
Mississippi.....	208,422,167	228,351,136	772
Missouri.....	38,595,463	137,247,707	331
New Hampshire.....	92,177,969	103,632,835	328
† New Jersey.....	190,000,000	200,000,000	309
New York.....	715,969,028	1,000,302,216	316
North Carolina.....	212,071,413	226,800,472	308
Ohio.....	433,872,632	504,726,120	266
Pennsylvania.....	497,039,649	722,486,120	313
† Rhode Island.....	77,738,974	80,308,794	348
South Carolina.....	203,867,709	288,257,694	317
Tennessee.....	189,437,623	201,246,686	264
Texas.....	51,027,456	52,740,473	341
Vermont.....	71,671,651	92,205,049	294
Virginia.....	379,561,680	389,731,438	411
Wisconsin.....	26,715,525	42,006,595	138
Total States...‡	\$5,983,149,407	\$7,067,157,179	308
§ Minnesota.....	262,188	262,188	46
New Mexico.....	5,174,471	5,274,807	81
Oregon.....	5,063,474	5,063,474	81
Utah.....	986,183	986,183	57
Dis. Columbia.....	14,028,676	14,563,740	304
Total Sts & Ter.	\$6,008,664,599	\$7,093,312,431	355

* Only 13 counties included. The other returns were destroyed by fire in San Francisco.

† Only Real Estate was returned in the Census. The amounts given are partly estimated.

‡ In Minnesota only a part of the Territory was returned.

This table presents a better show of wealth to each person in the South than in the North, from the fact that the Northern capitalists do not own the laborers, and do count them as persons. South Carolina makes the best relative show of wealth on paper, being \$1,017 to each person in the State; but if we add her 334,984 slaves to the 283,523 free persons, and then divide the aggregate wealth of the State among the whole number, it will show but \$416 for each. If we deduct for each slave \$200 (which is much below the usual quotations for such merchandise), and then divide among all the population of the State, the amount to each will be reduced to \$258. So of other slave-holding States. The average amount of property to each person in the United States, excluding slaves, is \$385. The average amount in the slave States is \$155, and in the free States \$317. Add the slaves to the free population of the Southern States, and there will be for each person \$304, and deduct for each slave \$300, and there remains only \$23 to each person in those States.

MILITARY POSTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the Military Posts now occupied by the troops, their several Garrisons, and the names of their Commandants.

POST OR STATION	SITUATION.	GARRISON.		COMMANDER.
		NO. OF COMPANIES	REGIMENT.	
Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Me.	1	3d Artillery.	Bre. Lt. Col. M. Burke, 3d Art
Fort Preble	Portland Harbor, Me.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. R. Andraon, do.
Fort Constitution	Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.	1	do.	B. Lt. Col. J. Washington, do.
Fort Independence	Boston Harbor, Mass.	2	do.	Bre't Maj. F. O. Wyse, do.
Fort Adams	Newport Harbor, R. I.	3	do.	Col. Wm. Gates, do.
Fort Trumbull	New London Harbor, Conn	1	do.	Bre't Col. F. S. Belton, do.
Fort Mackinac	Mackinac, Mich.	1	4th Artillery	B. Maj. T. Williams, 4th Art.
Fort Brady	Sault de St. Marie, Mich.	1	do.	Bre't Capt. G. W. Getty, do.
Fort Niagara	Youngstown, N. Y.	1	do.	Capt. J. P. McCoun, do.
Fort Ontario	Oswego, N. Y.	1	do.	B. Maj. S. C. Rideley, do.
Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.	Cadets	& Engin'rs.	Capt. H. Brewerton, Engin'rs.
Fort Columbus	New York Harbor, N. Y.	1	4th Artillery	B. Col. J. L. Gardner, 4th Art.
Fort Wood	Bellows' Island, N. Y.	Recruit	ing Depot.	Bre't Col. H. Brown, 2d Art.
Fort Hamilton	New York Harbor, N. Y.	1	4th Artillery	B. Maj. W. W. Morris 4th Art.
Fort Mifflin	Delaware river, Pa.	1	do.	Capt. J. Roberts, do.
Carlisle Barracks	Carlisle, Pa.	Cavalry	Depot.	B. Lt. Col. P. S. Cooke, 2d Dg.
Fort M'Henry	Baltimore Harbor, Md.	1	1st Artillery	B. Lt. Col. F. Taylor, 1st Art.
Fort Washington	Potomac River, Md.	2	4th Artillery	Bre't Maj. J. B. Scott, 4th Art.
Fort Monroe	Old Point Comfort, Va.	3	2d Artillery	R. Mj Gen. Bankhead, 2d Art.
Fort Moultrie	Charleston Harbor, S. C.	2	do.	Bre't Col. J. Munroe, do.
Castle Pickens	Do. do. do.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. J. F. Roland, do.
Camp at N. Smyrna	Florida.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. A. Lownd, do.
Camp at Sheldon's	10 miles from Smyrna, Fla.	Detach	ment.	Bre't Capt. H. F. Clarke, do.
Fort Capron	Indian River, Fla.	1	2d Artillery	1st Lt. J. M'L Taylor, do.
Key West Barracks	Key West, Fla.	1	1st Artillery	Capt. J. Vozdes, 1st Art.
Fort Myers	140 miles from Tampa, Fla.	3	do.	B. Lt. Col. J. H. Winder, do.
Fort Meade	46 Do. do. do.	3 1/2	do.	Bre't Capt. S. K. Dawson, do.
Fort Brooke	Tampa, Fla.	Detach	ment.	B. Brig. Gen. T. Childs, do.
Barrancas Barracks	Pensacola Harbor, Fla.	1	1st Artillery	Bre't Maj. J. A. Haskin, do.
N. Orleans Barracks	New Orleans, La.	1	do.	Bre't Lt. Col. G. Nauman, do.
Baton Rouge B'cks	Baton Rouge, La.	1	do.	B. Lt. Col. L. B. Webster, do.
Newport Barracks	Newport, Ky.	Recruit	ing Depot.	Capt. N. C. Macrae, 3d Inf.
Fort Ripley	Mouth of Crow Wing, U. M.	1	6th Infantry.	Capt. J. B. S. Todd, 6th Inf.
Fort Snelling	Falls St. Anthony, Minnesota	3 1/2	1st Drag'ns.	Bre't Col. F. Lee, do.
Fort Dodge	40 m. fm Boonsboro', Iowa.	1	6th Infantry.	do.
Fort Laramie	Oregon route.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. S. Woods, do.
Fort Kearney	Do.	1	do.	Capt. W. S. Ketchum, do.
Fort Leavenworth	{ Missouri River, 500 miles { above St. Louis.	4 1/2	1st Drag'ns. 4th Artillery 6th Infantry.	Capt. H. W. Wharton, do. B. Lt. Col. B. L. Seall, 1st Dg.
Fort Scott	On the Manitow, W. of Mo.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. A. Cady, 6 Inf.
Fort Atkinson	Crossing of Ark. S. Fe. route.	1	do.	Bre't Capt. S. B. Buckner, do.
Jefferson Barracks	Near St. Louis, Mo.	3 1/2	Rifles.	B. Brig. Gen. N. S. Clarke, do.
Fort Gibson	Cherokee Nation.	3	3d Artillery.	B. Brig. Gen. N. S. Clarke, do.
Fort Smith	Arkansas	1	7th Infantry.	Maj. G. Andrews, 7th Inf.
Fort Towson	Near Duxkville, Ark.	1	do.	Col. H. Wilson, do.
Fort Washita	Near M. of False Washita.	1	do.	Bre't Maj. D. P. Whiting, do.
Fort Arlickle	Wild Horse Creek.	2	do.	Bre't Maj. T. H. Holmes, do.
Fort Brown	Brownsville, Texas.	2	do.	Bre't Maj. J. C. Henshaw, do.
Ringgold Barracks	Rio Grande City, Texas.	2	4th Artillery	1st Lt. H. M. Whiting, 4th Art.
Fort McIntosh	Laredo, Texas.	2	7th Infantry.	Bre't Maj. G. R. Paul, 7th Inf.
Fort Duncan	Eagle Pass, Texas.	2	1st Infantry.	Capt. S. Burbank, 1st Inf.
Fort Inge	Leona River, Texas.	2	do.	Bre't Lt. Col. T. Morris, do.
Fort Lincoln	Rio Soco, Texas.	1	2d Drag'ns.	1st Lt. J. M. Haves, 2d Drag.
Fort Merrill	N. Neco River, Texas.	1	do.	Capt. W. J. Newton, do.
Austin	Texas.	Detach	Rifles.	Maj. G. B. Crittenden, Rifles.
Fort Graham	Jose Maria Village, Texas.	1	menis	B. Brig. Gen. Harvey, 2d Dg.
Fort Worth	W. Fork Trinity R., Texas.	1	2d Drag'ns.	Bre't Maj. H. H. Sibley, do.
Fort Mason	Elm Fork do. do.	2	do.	Bre't Maj. R. A. Arnold, do.
Fort Belknap	Main Fork Brazos R., do.	5	do.	Bre't Col. C. A. May, do.
Post on Clear Fork	Brazos River, Texas.	5	5th Infantry.	Col. G. Loomis, 5th Inf.
Post on	San Saba River, Texas.	5	do.	Bre't Col. C. A. Waite, do.
Post on	N. Branch of Concho R. T.	5	8th Infantry.	Maj. P. Morrison, 8th Inf.
			do.	B. Brig. Gen. J. Garland, do.

QUARTERLY RATES OF POSTAGE.

POST OR STATION.	SITUATION.	GARRISON.		COMMANDER.
		NO. OF COMPANY'S	ARMYMENT.	
Post on.....	N. Fork of Llano R., Texas.	4	1st Infantry.	Lt. Col. H. Bainbridge, 1st Inf.
Post on.....	Las Mozes River, Texas....	2	do.	Bvt. Maj. J. H. La Motte, do.
Fort Crogram.....	Hamilton Creek, Texas....	Detach-	ments.	Lt. T. Fish, 8th Inf.
Fort Ewell.....	Nueces River, Texas....	7	R. Regt.	B. Col. W. W. Loring, Rifles.
Fort Union.....	Moro River, N. Mexico....	2	1st Drags.	B. Maj. J. H. Carleton, 1st Dg.
		1	3d Infantry.	
Fort Marcy.....	Santa Fe, N. Mexico.....	2	2d Artillery.	B. Lt. Col. H. Brooks, 2d Art.
		1	3d Infantry.	
Fort Conrad.....	Valverde, N. Mexico.....	2	2d Drags.	Maj. M. S. Howe, 2d Drag.
Fort Fillmore.....	Brasito, N. Mexico.....	2	1st Drags.	Lt. Col. D. S. Miles, 2d Inf.
		1	2d Infantry.	
Fort Defiance.....	Navajo Country, N. Mexico	3	2d Artillery.	Maj. E. Baphus, do.
		2	3d Infantry.	
Fort Webster.....	Copper Mines, N. Mexico..	2	2d Drags.	Maj. G. Morris, do.
		1	3d Infantry.	
Camp at.....	Albuquerque, N. Mexico...	5	1st Drags.	B. Maj. W. N. Giver, 1st Dg.
		2	2d Drags.	
		2	3d Infantry.	
Fort Massachusetts.	Utah Country, N. Mexico...	2	1st Drags.	Maj. G. A. H. Blake, do.
		1	2d Infantry.	
Escort to Mexican	Boundary Commission....	1	do.	2d Lt. D. C. Green, 3d Inf.
Camp Yuma.....	Mouth of Gila River, Cal..	3	2d Infantry.	B. Mj. I. Heintzelman 2d Inf.
Mission of.....	San Diego, Cal.....	2	1st Drags.	B. Lt. Col. Magruder, 1st Art.
	Do. do.	1	1st Artillery	ment.
San Luis Rey.....	Do. do.	Detach-	ment.	2d Lt. A. J. Stemmer, do.
Rancho del Chino..	120 miles fr San Diego, Cal.	2	2d Infantry.	Capt. C. S. Lovell, 2d Inf.
Camp Miller.....	San Joaquin River, Cal.....	2	do.	1st Lt. T. Moore, do.
Monterey Redoubt.	Monterey, Cal.....	1	3d Artillery.	Capt. H. S. Barton, 3d Art.
Presidio S. Fran'co	Near San Francisco, Cal....	1	do.	Maj. C. S. Merchant, do.
Benedict.....	California.....	5	1st Drags.	Maj. W. Seawell, 2d Inf.
		4	2d Infantry.	
Fort Orford.....	Fort Orford, Oregon.....	1	1st Drags.	1st Lt. H. W. Stanton, 1st Dg.
Columbia Barracks	Vancouver, Oregon.....	1	1st Artillery	B. Maj. J. S. Holtremy, 1st Art.
Dalles of Columbia.	Oregon.....	Detach-	ment.	1st Lt. J. J. Woods, 1st Art.
Stellacoomb.....	Puget's Sound, Oregon....	1	1st Artillery	Capt. B. H. Hill, do.
In route to.....	Pacific Coast.....	10	4th Infantry.	Lt. Col. B. Bonneville, 4th Inf.

REMARKS.—The strength of the several garrisons, owing to the ordinary casualties of service, (deaths, desertions, discharges, &c.) is continually changing. A fair estimate of the force would probably be obtained by averaging at forty men, the Companies stationed on the Northern lakes, the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the Upper Mississippi, and at posts near the Western frontiers of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas. For the posts on the Oregon and Santa Fe routes, in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, sixty men per Company would be a fair average.

QUARTERLY RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the quarterly rates of postage, when paid in advance, on newspapers and periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, viz:—

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) to actual subscribers in the country where published, free.
 Newspapers and periodicals, not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight, circulated in the State where published, daily, 23 cents; six times a week, 19 cents; tri-weekly, 9 cents; semi-weekly, 6 cents; weekly, 3 cents; semi-monthly, 1½ cents; monthly, 1 cent.

Weighing 3 ounces and under, sent to any part of the United States, daily, 4½ cents; six times a week, 39 cents; tri-weekly, 19 cents; semi-weekly, 13 cents; weekly, 6 cents; semi-monthly, 3 cents; monthly, 1½ cents. On papers of greater weight than 3 ounces, the charges are as follows:—

Weight.	Daily.	6 times a wk.	Tri-weekly.	Semi-weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-monthly.	Monthly.
4 ounces.	91	78	39	28	13	6	3
5 do.	1 36½	1 17	59½	59	19½	9	4½
6 do.	1 82	1 56	78	52	28	12	6
7 do.	2 27½	1 95	97½	65	32½	15	7½
8 do.	2 73	2 34	1 17	78	39	18	9

Anything over 3 ounces and under 4, is charged as 4 ounces, over 4 and under 5, is charged as 5, &c. Quarterly payments in advance, may be made either at the office of mailing or delivery. When made at the mailing office, satisfactory evidence thereof must be exhibited at the office of delivery.

POSTAGE ON TRANSMITTED MATTER, PREPAID.—Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, or other printed matter (except books), to any part of the United States, weighing 3 ounces, 1 cent; 4 ounces, 2 cents; 5 ounces, 3 cents; 6 ounces, 4 cents; 7 ounces, 5 cents; 8 ounces, 6 cents; 9 ounces, 7 cents; 10 ounces, 8 cents; 11 ounces, 9 cents; 12 ounces, 10 cents; 13 ounces, 11 cents; 14 ounces, 12 cents; 15 ounces, 13 cents; 1 pound, 14 cents. If not pre-paid, double the above rates will be charged. On small newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets of 16 octavo pages or under, when sent in single packages to one address, and pre-paid, the rates are, for 8 ounces, 4 cents, and one half cent for each additional ounce. On books, bound or unbound, and not weighing over four pounds, for any distance under 3,000 miles, pre-paid, the rates are 1 cent per ounce; over 3,000 miles, 2 cents per ounce. Books sent unpaid, are subject to a postage of 50 per cent. in addition to their pre-paid rates.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE U. STATES—CENSUS, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acres improved in farms.	Acres unimproved in farms.	Cash value of farms.	Value of farming machinery and manure.	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milk Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle.
Maine	2,034,595	2,515,797	854,851,748	\$2,494,545	41,731	55	133,965	83,893	195,890
New Hampshire	2,351,498	1,145,099	86,264,967	9,314,130	34,233	19	94,277	59,027	114,006
Vermont	2,611,379	1,692,298	86,727,731	2,740,327	61,057	318	149,145	46,417	154,025
Massachusetts	3,134,439	1,322,676	126,079,147	3,409,584	44,213	34	180,659	46,611	234,262
Rhode Island	354,447	197,481	17,070,992	497,301	8,168	1	28,986	8,199	9,375
Connecticut	1,765,175	616,701	72,796,482	1,992,511	26,679	40	85,491	46,988	9,026
New York	12,403,968	6,710,120	554,546,542	22,084,926	447,014	923	951,334	174,909	797,105
New Jersey	1,707,961	984,985	120,237,511	4,425,555	63,566	4,089	118,736	15,070	20,166
Pennsylvania	8,629,919	5,294,728	407,676,089	14,722,541	300,396	9,259	599,294	61,547	862,195
Delaware	680,962	375,292	16,890,031	510,374	15,052	791	19,348	9,777	34,865
Maryland	3,797,303	1,836,445	87,178,545	2,485,443	75,566	6,644	88,859	34,335	98,356
District of Columbia				80,382	824	87	813	104	133
Virginia	10,493,156	11,157	97,801,441	7,021,779	272,400	21,480	317,619	89,613	699,317
North Carolina	6,475,677	15,843,010	67,494,799	3,931,932	148,693	25,269	221,769	37,309	434,023
Georgia	4,017,461	12,145,069	82,431,964	4,136,304	97,171	37,443	193,244	20,507	593,335
Florida	6,378,479	16,442,400	95,764,445	8,894,140	181,331	67,379	334,223	73,286	690,619
Alabama	3,944,949	1,339,240	6,323,109	668,795	10,948	6,092	72,875	6,794	162,418
Louisiana	4,438,014	7,702,097	64,323,324	5,125,603	120,001	69,695	227,291	66,361	436,253
Mississippi	3,644,369	7,046,091	54,738,634	6,792,927	116,490	64,547	214,231	83,485	458,254
Texas	1,690,225	3,393,010	75,814,308	11,576,328	89,614	44,849	100,679	54,568	414,798
Arkansas	634,107	14,464,698	16,398,724	2,133,771	78,419	15,954	214,759	49,399	636,015
Missouri	791,591	1,416,694	16,265,245	1,920,286	60,197	11,656	35,151	34,349	158,230
Illinois	5,178,173	13,829,499	19,265,245	5,490,230	270,590	73,303	350,494	85,255	414,051
Indiana	11,598,370	10,372,478	16,420,262	6,166,037	315,962	69,909	247,478	62,074	442,793
Ohio	9,631,443	6,141,000	354,766,020	14,760,585	493,327	3,443	544,499	65,391	749,677
Michigan	1,929,110	2,454,790	61,722,449	2,991,371	59,600	70	99,678	45,390	110,471
Wisconsin	5,046,453	2,744,877	136,385,174	6,704,444	314,226	6,699	284,554	40,221	394,491
Iowa	6,030,545	6,997,869	96,133,260	6,405,951	297,693	10,573	224,671	76,160	304,299
Nebraska	2,024,491	8,767,393	63,057,472	3,969,945	223,653	41,508	225,653	111,298	445,115
Minnesota	824,692	1,911,362	16,657,567	1,172,999	36,336	794	45,704	31,999	69,625
Wisconsin	1,049,499	1,581,136	26,528,995	1,641,699	30,179	156	64,339	42,801	76,293
California	62,242	3,491,871	3,474,041	103,488	21,719	1,096	4,240	4,790	353,389
Minnesota	6,033	33,849	161,944	15,381	1,860	14	507	655	740
Oregon	132,457	936,861	2,849,170	183,424	8,046	430	4,427	8,114	24,848
Utah	16,359	30,516	311,760	84,299	2,424	325	4,461	5,296	8,490
New Mexico	166,391	184,370	1,653,952	77,340	5,079	8,654	10,635	12,257	10,685
Totals	118,438,178	184,368,045	2,569,945,637	181,993,147	1,235,652	659,070	6,391,946	1,936,261	10,266,180

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of Live Stock.	Wheat bushels of.	Rye bushels of.	Ind. Corn bushels of.	Oats bushels of.	Flour bushels of.
Maine	451,577	54,596	\$9,706,796	296,359	108,916	1,750,059	9,181,037	.....
New Hampshire	394,756	63,447	8,871,003	185,608	138,117	1,673,670	973,261	.....
Vermont	514,992	66,277	12,640,244	525,925	178,027	2,032,016	2,307,714	.....
Massachusetts	199,631	91,119	9,647,710	31,211	481,021	2,345,490	1,166,109	.....
Rhode Island	44,269	19,809	2,532,637	49	26,404	539,202	216,232	.....
Connecticut	174,181	75,472	2,467,840	41,762	600,990	1,935,043	1,258,739	.....
New York	2,453,941	1,018,952	73,070,499	13,121,498	4,148,192	17,688,400	26,659,814	.....
New Jersey	160,448	266,370	10,679,291	1,601,180	1,256,578	8,769,704	3,378,063	.....
Pennsylvania	1,422,357	1,040,396	41,600,038	15,667,661	4,808,193	19,658,214	21,539,156	.....
Delaware	37,503	66,261	1,469,291	462,811	1,096	5,145,533	604,616	.....
Maryland	177,902	362,911	7,997,634	4,494,860	258,010	11,024,631	2,242,181	.....
District of Columbia	180	1,535	71,943	17,270	5,699	68,320	8,134	.....
Virginia	1,310,094	1,820,749	33,669,694	11,232,619	938,500	26,264,319	10,179,046	17,154
North Carolina	1,102,123	1,212,918	17,171,647	9,130,102	339,653	27,941,051	4,092,078	6,466,969
Georgia	295,351	1,065,503	15,090,013	1,096,277	43,790	16,271,454	2,322,185	159,500,113
Florida	590,455	2,168,917	25,728,416	1,088,534	63,740	30,090,699	3,820,004	38,970,691
Alabama	23,311	900,493	2,980,038	1,027	1,192	1,986,894	66,896	1,075,000
Louisiana	371,989	1,904,540	21,980,119	204,014	17,361	28,754,944	3,995,697	2,311,262
Mississippi	304,929	1,692,734	19,403,662	137,980	9,099	32,446,662	1,603,299	2,734,699
Texas	110,333	297,301	11,622,278	417	425	10,230,735	69,037	4,825,549
Arkansas	99,068	683,914	10,299,890	199,639	8,047	6,825,911	178,983	67,174
Missouri	81,266	936,727	6,647,969	1,614,340	89,163	52,276,223	7,703,099	268,544
Illinois	1,102,123	2,114,111	29,979,016	3,140,992	418,078	68,678,691	8,001,311	6,336
Indiana	2,912,929	1,964,737	44,121,741	14,487,351	425,718	69,078,666	13,472,742	.....
Michigan	746,534	208,747	8,009,734	4,925,899	105,871	5,661,420	2,996,096	.....
Wisconsin	1,122,463	2,263,776	22,478,558	5,214,458	78,792	82,964,092	6,055,014	.....
Iowa	864,043	1,918,010	24,209,254	9,415,575	83,364	67,646,984	10,097,241	.....
Nebraska	795,309	1,692,043	19,799,961	2,986,928	44,112	26,069,443	5,343,477	700
Minnesota	149,390	323,247	3,696,275	1,530,591	19,916	6,695,799	1,264,148	600
Wisconsin	124,992	159,276	4,379,185	4,295,731	81,233	1,983,999	3,414,672	.....
California	17,874	3,775	3,351,056	17,398	125	15,725	30,882	.....
Minnesota	16,389	30,323	1,277,194	211,443	100	2,918	66,149	.....
Oregon	3,268	914	845,908	107,702	910	9,869	10,980	.....
Utah	377,271	7,314	1,494,924	196,516	.....	365,411	.....	.....
Totals	91,621,489	30,316,719	543,822,711	100,479,160	14,188,467	692,141,230	146,538,216	715,912,779

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—CENSUS, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Tobacco— lbs. of.	Old Cot- ton—bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool— lbs. of.	Peas and Beans— bushels of.	Irish Potatoes— bushels of.	Sweet Potatoes— bushels of.	Barley— bushels of.	Ruckley's, bushels of.	Value of Orchard Products.
Maine			1,364,034	305,941	3,436,040		161,731	104,723	834,000
New Hampshire	80		1,108,476	70,856	4,304,919		70,256	60,265	248,000
Vermont			3,410,963	104,859	4,947,351		42,147	309,784	1,810,000
Massachusetts	148,948		568,136	43,709	3,868,381		112,396	106,085	453,000
Rhode Island			129,692	6,349	861,029		16,878	1,249	63,000
Connecticut	1,367,034		497,454	19,080	2,588,720		80	293,247	174,100
New York	33,198		10,071,301	41,483	15,256,360	6,623	3,588,050	3,183,386	1,761,000
New Jersey	310		375,396	14,174	3,307,326	608,018	5,432	274,934	607,000
Pennsylvania	912,051		4,481,670	55,231	6,980,732	82,172	165,894	2,193,691	723,200
Delaware			67,766	4,120	240,340	65,443	61	8,914	46,000
Maryland	21,407,497		480,229	12,816	764,959	308,969	748	103,671	194,000
District of Columbia	7,900		625	7,754	28,292	3,497	76	378	14,000
Virginia	56,803,218	3,947	2,880,765	521,551	1,314,953	1,813,971	25,437	214,899	177,137
North Carolina	11,094,729	73,469	970,738	1,584,252	920,311	5,058,709	2,735	16,704	34,000
South Carolina	74,266	300,901	467,233	1,026,500	126,494	4,337,459	4,503	998	56,000
Georgia	423,924	499,091	980,019	1,142,011	237,379	6,337,459	11,801	946	39,776
Florida	995,611	46,131	23,247	125,359	7,828	6,806,438			1,000
Alabama	164,050	654,139	672,118	892,701	246,001	4,475,304	3,968	348	15,000
Mississippi	49,580	494,325	559,619	1,074,277	381,492	4,741,796	229	1,131	50,000
Louisiana	29,976	178,731	109,997	161,732	95,339	1,428,463		3	22,000
Texas*	66,897	67,506	131,274	179,332	98,548	1,323,170	4,779	59	12,000
Arkansas	218,936	56,246	182,946	285,738	193,830	789,149		177	175
Tennessee	20,148,032	194,532	1,364,378	361,321	1,090,844	3,773,716	2,737	19,427	20,700
Kentucky	55,501,196	768	2,207,403	202,574	1,492,487	998,194	58,343	16,097	100,100
Ohio	10,454,449		10,196,371	80,168	5,057,769	187,391	354,358	639,094	696,301
Michigan	1,245		9,043,283	74,254	2,369,997	1,177	75,349	473,347	132,000
Indiana	1,044,639	14	2,810,297	35,773	3,089,337	301,711	45,498	149,540	324,000
Illinois	341,304	1	2,150,113	82,811	2,814,891	187,453	110,736	194,304	468,000
Missouri	17,100,889		1,615,940	45,974	934,627	332,130	0,631	23,900	81,207
Iowa	6,041		373,908	4,778	107,120	6,243	25,043	82,616	8,000
Wisconsin	1,217		253,903	30,667	1,402,077	879	309,692	79,878	4,000
California	1,000		5,620	2,242	9,299	1,000	9,913		17,000
Minnesota			85	10,002	21,145	200	1,216	318	
Oregon	205		29,686	6,536	91,325				1,371
Utah	78		9,222	269	43,968	50	1,799	399	
New Mexico	8,467		32,401	15,688	3		8	100	8,381
Totals	190,794,746	2,469,625	52,518,143	9,219,642	65,761,751	38,256,311	5,167,313	8,965,945	7,730,000

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Wine— gallons of.	Value of Production of Market Gardens.	Butter— lbs. of.	Cheese— lbs. of.	Hay— tons of.	Cliver Seed— bushels of.	Other Grass Seed bushels of.	Hops— lbs. of.	Hemp. These rotted— tons of.	Wool rotted— tons of.
Maine	724	\$129,387	9,243,611	2,434,464	755,889	9,097	9,314	40,190		
New Hampshire	344	56,810	6,977,069	3,196,563	598,654	829	8,071	257,174		
Vermont	669	14,253	11,871,451	4,729,834	698,989	793	14,986	268,513		
Massachusetts	4,698	600,000	8,071,379	7,099,148	961,807	1,092	5,068	121,699		
Rhode Island	1,013	56,298	9,688,510	316,559	74,818	1,262	3,798	277		
Connecticut	4,268	196,274	8,498,112	5,393,277	815,131	13,841	16,608	554		
New York	9,172	91,047	79,748,894	49,741,413	3,729,297	68,232	36,639	2,536,298		
New Jersey	1,111	475,342	4,487,210	368,799	435,960	39,990	63,061	2,133		
Pennsylvania	25,590	668,714	39,876,419	2,808,034	1,842,970	125,103	63,913	22,088	362	2,758
Delaware	145	12,714	1,015,806	3,187	30,169	2,626	1,408	348		199
Maryland	1,431	200,869	3,906,160	3,975	167,950	16,217	9,261	1,870	63	199
District of Columbia	893	67,222	14,472	1,000	9,279			18		
Virginia	5,408	183,047	11,089,339	436,288	396,048	29,727	23,428	11,006	90	61
North Carolina	11,058	39,492	4,146,200	10,991	148,992	679	1,375	9,346		8
South Carolina	5,250	47,295	2,161,869	4,990	90,995	379	30	295		
Georgia	796	76,309	4,640,559	46,379	23,449	192	429	961		73
Florida	19	4,721	371,468	15,015	3,610			2		
Alabama	329	84,911	4,008,461	11,419	32,937	139	8	14		70
Mississippi	497	48,208	4,329,234	21,191	12,606	84	653	473	7	
Louisiana	15	148,339	663,099	2,957	26,762	9	97	126		
Texas*	99	12,354	5,292,566	91,619	8,274	10		7		
Arkansas	35	17,100	1,454,219	30,048	3,977	90	436	167		
Tennessee	92	979,863	8,186,955	177,681	74,092	5,096	9,118	1,032	3,913	1,000
Kentucky	8,003	393,200	9,477,898	213,784	113,656	3,230	21,461	5,304	40,936	14,768
Ohio	48,207	21,304	34,449,379	37,919,542	443,142	102,197	37,310	63,731	140	60
Michigan	1,554	14,233	7,085,878	1,071,492	404,634	16,899	9,768	10,623	166	1,371
Indiana	14,065	72,894	12,981,638	624,594	461,290	19,229	11,861	92,796	341	1,000
Illinois	2,367	137,496	15,229,543	1,778,253	691,942	3,427	14,390	3,841	142	141
Missouri	13,963	39,484	7,732,498	302,122	116,243	916	4,327	3,130	17,037	8,101
Iowa	490	8,848	9,171,188	39,846	89,056	342	2,096	8,347		
Wisconsin	113	35,142	3,638,750	400,243	276,692	483	342	15,840	300	
California	58,358	76,275	709	150	2,058		493			
Minnesota		160	1,100		2,014					
Oregon		80,741	211,461	36,280	973	4	22			
Utah		23,808	63,309	30,936	4,805	2		60		
New Mexico	2,367	6,673	111	5,618						
Totals	221,048,827	2,917,946,918	109,830,099	9,289,142	67,983	413,164	3,467,514	63,968	92,000	

* The county of La Vega, in this State, is not included in this aggregate.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—CENSUS 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Flax— lbs. of.	Flaxseed— bushels of.	Silk— Cocoons— lbs. of.	Maple Sugar— lbs. of.	Cane Sugar— bushels of 1,000 lbs.	Mulberry— gallons of.	Bee wax and Honey lbs. of.	Value of Horse manure of farms.	Value of Animals slaughtered.
Maine	17,061	580	242	10,542		3,187	189,618	\$612,001	\$1,546,773
New Hampshire	7,652	189	4,191	1,394,892		9,811	117,140	381,455	1,523,773
Vermont	30,776	929	265	5,380,958		5,997	246,432	275,231	1,771,498
Massachusetts	1,168	25	7	756,525		4,643	59,504	306,333	3,600,294
Rhode Island	85	28	2	95		4	5,347	95,490	597,485
Connecticut	17,324	793	328	50,796		686	92,204	192,254	3,302,895
New York	940,517	87,983	1,774	10,367,494	56,524	90,64	1,756,190	1,290,232	13,873,869
New Jersey	142,955	15,525	23	2,127		50	186,994	112,781	2,538,552
Pennsylvania	528,079	41,680	285	3,226,525		66,624	838,509	741,122	8,319,444
Delaware	11,950	358	58	1,107		50	41,248	36,121	373,965
Maryland	35,896	3,416	39	47,740		1,430	74,802	111,881	1,064,700
District of Columbia							560	2,075	9,098
Virginia	916,454	53,318	517	1,327,669		40,222	886,767	3,156,412	7,603,001
North Carolina	645,793	35,197	220	87,332		704	512,329	2,046,522	5,767,946
South Carolina	333	65	133	300	671	18,934	916,291	309,523	1,302,437
Georgia	5,367	623	813	69	1,644	216,110	732,214	1,839,969	6,259,762
Florida	50	0	0	0	2,762	304,843	18,971	75,592	614,696
Alabama	3,841	67	167	543	8,242	83,426	697,021	1,384,120	4,923,446
Mississippi	665	25	9	0	38	18,314	397,490	1,164,020	3,639,942
Louisiana			29	256	226,001	10,931,177	96,701	139,232	1,408,990
Texas	1,048	26	22	0	7,351	441,638	380,529	256,719	1,106,192
Arkansas	12,201	321	38	0	0	192,326	636,217	1,162,313	0
Tennessee	267,707	18,966	1,923	168,573	246	7,223	1,039,679	3,137,710	6,401,266
Kentucky	7,735,123	75,799	1,301	437,343	284	40,417	1,186,319	3,456,529	8,454,318
Ohio	446,437	186,890	1,552	4,269,208	197	302,378	834,275	1,712,196	7,436,243
Michigan	5,444	1,421	8	2,438,097		19,221	359,232	346,947	1,336,237
Indiana	584,464	36,898	397	2,221,744		180,226	335,329	1,621,076	6,797,268
Illinois	160,163	10,745	47	948,904		8,264	894,444	1,155,362	4,972,246
Missouri	520,076	13,611	186	179,795		6,836	1,327,812	1,663,016	3,244,217
Iowa	62,803	1,969	246	78,407		3,169	321,711	221,299	821,164
Wisconsin	68,297	1,191	11	610,979		9,874	131,005	43,621	920,178
California								7,000	100,173
Minnesota				2,950				80	2,740
Oregon	640							94	164,530
Utah	654							68	67,865
New Mexico								2	69,184
Totals	13,391,418	562,810	14,763	33,980,457	247,776	12,821,574	14,860,667	27,478,931	119,475,920

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities and Towns.	Pop'n of 1840.			Pop'n of 1850.		
	Pop'n of 1840.	Pop'n of 1850.	Ratio of increase.	Pop'n of 1840.	Pop'n of 1850.	Ratio of increase.
Baltimore, Md.	9,967	6,927	30.9	14,422	67.38	
Portland	12,946	16,719	39.70	20,818	36.77	
Manchester, N. H.	677	4,213	265.67	13,563	130.67	
Boston, Mass.	61,392	42,160	32.1	120,871	49.56	
Lowell	6,474	20,749	212.52	35,383	50.74	
Salem	13,946	17,467	25.24	30,264	34.28	
Roxbury	5,247	44,969	73.52	18,294	102.04	
Charlestown	8,763	11,494	30.76	17,216	49.31	
Worcester	4,179	7,497	79.09	17,040	127.41	
New Bedford	7,599	13,067	69.3	16,443	36.03	
Cambridge	6,072	8,409	38.49	16,215	60.28	
Lynn	6,125	9,297	52.6	14,267	22.2	
Springfield	6,784	10,395	61.92	11,799	7.1	
Taunton	6,542	7,746	26.53	10,441	36.57	
Providence, E. I.	16,833	32,171	37.45	41,512	79.15	
New Haven, Conn.	10,676	12,860	21.37	33,345	66.58	
Norwich	5,161	7,239	40.06	10,956	41.8	
Hartford	7,074	16,628	33.94	13,565	43.16	
New York city, N. Y.	197,129	312,710	58.69	515,507	64.65	
Brooklyn	18,204	36,221	36.37	96,898	167.29	
Albany	6,665	18,721	10.11	42,391	132.03	
Buffalo	9,307	30,191	119.3	36,403	60.29	
Rochester	1,117	5,094	35.63	30,790	104.24	
Williamburg	11,665	19,334	67.3	26,788	38.86	
Troy				32,371		
Syracuse				17,665	37.41	
Utica				13,944	39.35	
Franklin				12,323	35.04	
Lockport				18,206	61.92	
Oswego				11,418	37.78	
Newburgh				11,418	37.78	
Kingston				10,333	78.7	
Newark, N. J.	10,987	17,290	57.86	38,944	134.06	
Paterson		7,896		11,339	49.26	
New Brunswick		8,863		13,387	54.53	
Philadelphia city, Pa.	80,462	63,969	16.4	121,376	29.68	
Philadelphia county exclusive of the city	06,326	164,372	81.72	297,296	24.53	
Pittsburg		21,115		10,064	10.26	
Albany		5,501		10,019	26.01	
Reading		8,410		43,861	167.48	
Lancaster		7,704		8,417	9.28	
Wilmington, Del.		8,267		13,979	67.21	
Baltimore, Md.		60,620		102,712	26.9	
Washington, D. C.		18,929		32,264	24.1	
Richmond, Va.		6,058		20,168	232.83	
Norfolk		9,814		10,920	11.29	
Washing		8,323		11,136	33.81	
Washing		8,376		7,595	49.25	
Charleston, S. C.		30,269		29,281	30.64	
Savannah, Ga.		7,202		11,214	69.57	
Mobile, Ala.		3,194		12,672	266.74	
New Orleans, La.		49,829		102,139	105.09	
Lafayette		3,207		14,130	342.46	
Naabville, Tenn.		5,658		9,929	24.48	
Louisville, Ky.		10,341		21,210	108.1	
Cincinnati, O.		24,831		46,228	66.61	
Columbus		2,436		5,048	14.27	
Cleveland		1,079		6,071	464.21	
Cleveland		3,969		6,907	65.66	
Dayton, O.		4,570		9,583	67.81	
Detroit, Mich.		2,292		5,192	90.99	
St. Louis, Mo.		4,377		16,494	260.59	
Milwaukee, Wis.		1,712		20,061	107.78	

ELECTION RETURNS, BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Table with columns for candidates and vote counts for Maine. Includes names like Passmore, Scott, Pierce, and various vote totals.

1862-Scott, 32,543; Pierce, 41,609; Hale, 8,000.
Crosby, Whig, 29,347; Hubbard, Dem., 42,192.
Chandler, Anti M. Loan, 21,904; Holmes, &c., 1,630.

Table with columns for candidates and vote counts for Maine. Includes names like Appleton, Fenwick, Gilman, Parley, Benson, Way, Washburn, Waterhouse, Robinson, Foster.

LEGISLATURE.
Senate-Whig..... 92; Democrats and Free Soilers..... 8
House-Whig..... 62; Democrats..... 84; Free Soilers..... 4

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Table with columns for candidates and vote counts for New Hampshire. Includes names like Passmore, Scott, Pierce, Belknap, Carroll, Chase, Cole, Griffin, Hildreth, Merriman, Rockham, Strafford, Sullivan.

TOTALS.
Nov. Scott, W., 16,147; Pierce, D., 29,997; Hale, F.S., 6,696
March, Sawyer..... 20,016; Martin..... 30,906; Atwood..... 9,460
1849-Taylor..... 14,791; Cass..... 27,762; Van B..... 7,500

LEGISLATURE.
Senate-Whig and Free Soil..... 2; Democrats..... 16
House-Whig and Free Soil..... 133; Democrats..... 156

VERMONT.

Table with columns for candidates and vote counts for Vermont. Includes names like Passmore, Scott, Pierce, D. L. Scott, Addison, Bennin, Rutland, Wash'n, Caledonia, Orange, Wilmham, Windsor, D. L. H., Clifton, Essex, Franklin, Gr'd Lote, Lamouille, Orleans.

LEGISLATURE.
Senate-Whigs..... 16; Democrats..... 16
House-Whigs..... 40; Democrats..... 32

TOTALS.

Table with columns for candidates and vote counts for Massachusetts. Includes names like 1862-Scott, Fairbanks, Taylor, Dials, L. Mearns, Tracy, Henry, Sabin.

CONGRESS.
L. Mearns, F., 1139; Tucker, D., 2704; Pierpont, F., 2324
II. A. Tracy, F., 3219; Kellogg, D., 3261; Fletcher, F., 2323
Henry, D., 1676; Bartlett, D., 436; Scatterling..... 236
III. A. Sabin, F., 5017; Adams, D., 2903; Rowell, F., 2984
A. Sabin, F., 8709; Hayward, D., 2903; Kassar, F., 2254

LEGISLATURE.
Senate-Whigs..... 92; Democrats and Free Soilers..... 8
House-Whigs..... 103; Democrats and Free Soilers..... 80
* Second trial-Sabin elected by plurality.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Table with columns for candidates and vote counts for Massachusetts. Includes names like 1862-Scott, Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, Worcester.

TOTALS.
1862-Scott..... 50,963; Pierce..... 46,990; Hale..... 29,963
Clifford..... 61,222; Bishop..... 39,929; Mann..... 35,860
1849-Taylor..... 61,070; Cass..... 35,291; Van B..... 36,008

In 1852, 1,670 votes were cast for the Webster ticket, and 124 for the Native Am. ticket. *Elected by Legislature.

Table with columns for candidates and vote counts for Massachusetts. Includes names like I. Zeno Scudder, Rodney French, S. I. Crocker, Abijah M. Ide, J. W. Edmonds, A. W. Austin, S. H. Walley, Chas. M. Ellis, V. W. Appleton, A. Roringame, V. L. C. W. Picham, George Hood, Luther V. Bell, J. A. Bolles, R. F. Butler, I. X. A. De Witt, Isaac Davis, X. Edw. Dickinson, S. F. Cutler, XI. J. Z. Goodrich, J. T. Robinson.

LEGISLATURE.
Senate-Whigs..... 10; Coalition..... 8; No choice..... 20
House-Whigs..... 149; Coalition..... 122; Democrats..... 18

RHODE ISLAND.

Table with columns for candidates and vote counts for Rhode Island. Includes names like Passmore, Scott, Pierce, Harris, Allen, Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, Washington.

LEGISLATURE.
Senate-Whigs..... 16; Democrats..... 16
House-Whigs..... 40; Democrats..... 32

NEW YORK.

Table listing political figures and their affiliations. Columns include names like President, Governor, and various Congress members, along with their respective parties and districts.

NEW YORK CITY.

Table listing political figures for New York City, including names like L., II., III., IV., V., etc., and their affiliations.

Table listing political figures for various counties and districts in New York, including names like To't city, Niagara, Oneida, etc., and their affiliations.

Districts. CONGRESS.

Large table listing political figures by district and Congress number. Columns include names like King, Man, Ralph, etc., and their affiliations. Includes sub-sections for 'XVII. Van Ren's, Perk's', 'XVIII. Alvier, Rowe', etc.

LEGISLATURE.

Table listing political figures for the Legislature, including names like Senate-Whigs, Assembly-Whigs, etc., and their affiliations.

PASSAUNTS, Nov., 1852.

District I.	3800	16,324	1714	35,489	3104
Southwark	1632	306	16,324	1714	35,489
Myersburg	1108	1848	12,130	1565	85,784
Passunk	87	236	0	141	94
4 W'ds Philad	9314	1078	66,319	803	41,1579
Total	6009	6988	94,1876	4241	80,3900
District II.	6040	4284	118,5304	4384	904,6044
East of Phila.	6040	4284	118,5304	4384	904,6044
District III.	2700	9281	69,3305	2140	46,1297
Keokings	2700	9281	69,3305	2140	46,1297
Northern Lib.	3287	3201	79,3046	3045	114,2013
Total	7629	6988	190,1631	6285	146,3307
District IV.	3948	4986	302,4798	3073	982,3044
Spring Garden	3948	4986	302,4798	3073	982,3044
9 Phila. Dist.	1854	3206	86,1491	3246	46,1628
Total	5802	7192	388,6289	6319	1028,4672
District V.	6791	8708	180,8040	5637	361,4074
Montgomery Co.	6791	8708	180,8040	5637	361,4074
10 Phila. Dist.	2375	3208	99,3794	9023	66,1297
Total	7166	8076	180,7834	7819	359,5371
District VI.	6700	6800	326,6649	6300	407,6643
Chester	6700	6800	326,6649	6300	407,6643
Delaware	3043	1737	107,3144	1547	64,1948
Total	7983	7987	433,9793	6407	471,8591
District VII.	4928	6796	66,3160	6364	163,8282
Berk	4928	6796	66,3160	6364	163,8282
Lehigh	2043	2423	9,6378	3199	3,8544
Total	7971	9219	66,3160	6364	163,8282
District VIII.	4913	9603	8,5088	9484	51,3478
Berks	4913	9603	8,5088	9484	51,3478
District IX.	11,636	6878	53,4136	6088	163,8282
Lawrence	11,636	6878	53,4136	6088	163,8282
District X.	3673	9678	99,3708	2354	34,8415
Dauphin	3673	9678	99,3708	2354	34,8415
Lebanon	3105	3118	1,9948	9262	9,2961
Union	3061	1984	0,3129	1656	25,3477
L.M. Nord's co.	Yotes with Northumberland				168
Total	9679	4747	101,3630	6779	61,7921
District XI.	1619	2451	4,1785	2268	8,1327
Northumberland	1619	2451	4,1785	2268	8,1327
Schuylkill	4128	3490	10,4804	3490	85,4061
Total	5747	7309	14,6673	5748	43,5388
District XII.	3379	6340	79,2616	3991	176,4102
Luzerne	3379	6340	79,2616	3991	176,4102
Columbia	1148	9102	0,3203	3294	9,1219
Monroe	806	1456	0,4610	1934	1924
Wyoming	807	1268	19,2611	804	37,805
Total	6177	10166	98,6640	6979	242,7390
District XIII.	8978	4403	16,3191	4203	38,2036
Northampton	8978	4403	16,3191	4203	38,2036
Monroe	918	2006	0,518	1830	3,807
Carbon	749	1311	0,880	1151	1,640
Pike	902	834	0,916	716	3,01
Wayne	1823	2268	21,297	1642	307,31
Total	8479	11008	37,5411	9665	47,3016
District XIV.	3826	3230	891,3279	1894	1740,458
Bedford	3826	3230	891,3279	1894	1740,458
Susquehanna	2036	3046	918,1853	3945	107,37
Tioga	1654	9514	79,1294	1344	1020,00
Total	7126	9040	878,6389	3738	3120,458
District XV.	1918	9283	0,1866	9611	4,1719
Centre	1918	9283	0,1866	9611	4,1719
Clinton	806	1318	2,111	967	1,980
Lycoming	9045	9790	8,1592	9244	0,1867
Mifflin	1592	1693	0,1543	1648	36,1234
Pottier	963	961	325,239	506	948,160
Sullivan	177	498	69,139	503	10,66
Total	6899	9608	391,6657	8179	307,6036
District XVI.	9678	8168	0,3943	5173	52,3782
Cumberland	9678	8168	0,3943	5173	52,3782
Perry	1413	5168	0,1762	3235	6,1116
York	4770	6668	11,4938	5151	4,3409
Total	16061	10099	11,9648	10624	34,7808
District XVII.	3775	3487	906,3204	2749	921,3074
Crawford	3775	3487	906,3204	2749	921,3074
Essex	4016	3738	611,3418	912	357,3251
Total	7790	6165	1607,6622	4770	1278,6325

District XVIII.

Adams	3785	3018	31,2976	1798	25,3092
Bedford	3473	2519	0,8289	2816	1,2037
Franklin	3044	3398	3,4008	3199	4,3413
Fulton	739	833	1,726	Redford	698
Juniata	589	623	0,800	854	1,608
Total	10190	9849	22,1028	8883	31,2816
District XVIII.	1491	3085	16,1233	1398	15,1108
Cambria	1491	3085	16,1233	1398	15,1108
Huntington	2811	2840	2,2940	1923	25,3194
Blair	2940	1381	4,3478	1426	4,2377
Somerset	2485	1268	28,5018	1157	21,2329
Total	9548	7310	50,2817	6770	65,7447
District XIX.	3043	2420	125,2930	9136	141,1487
Armstrong	3043	2420	125,2930	9136	141,1487
Indiana	3297	1827	379,2410	1544	304,1846
Westmoreland	3903	6509	119,3124	5197	193,2046
Total	7643	9756	640,7864	6677	809,5389
District XX.	3030	2997	0,3045	3441	73,2918
Fayette	3030	2997	0,3045	3441	73,2918
Greene	1699	3028	20,1478	2379	60,1808
Washington	3210	6044	370,3608	3260	408,3640
Total	8949	10833	400,5419	9540	828,7499
District XXI.	9615	7286	688,10118	6601	779,2899
Allegheny	9615	7286	688,10118	6601	779,2899
District XXII.	2833	2833	186,2833	2947	172,2234
Butler	2833	2833	186,2833	2947	172,2234
Total	12488	9717	874,8252	9547	950,0123
District XXIII.	1808	1943	261,9266	2303	169,1033
Beaver	1808	1943	261,9266	2303	169,1033
Lawrence	1864	1084	511,7128	680	1230,1098
Mercer	2811	9793	799,9777	3004	1080,1268
Total	6500	6760	1644,6632	5897	1610,3340
District XXIV.	1918	9248	93,1273	2308	37,816
Clarion	1918	9248	93,1273	2308	37,816
Clearfield	163	924	14,134	942	22,109
Erie	163	924	14,134	942	22,109
Jefferson	1116	1484	22,897	998	19,400
M'Keen	405	607	79,367	418	23,246
Venango	1164	1990	804,1061	1939	164,1044
Warren	1138	1423	943,948	1088	155,980
Total	6820	10811	6115,6530	7758	417,6376

TOTALS.
 Nov. '52. Secs. 179,123; Pierce, 194,598; Hale, 8,666
 Oct. do. *Huff, 181,600; Hopkins, 171,548; Wyman, 2948
 Do. do. †Butin, 183,091; Wood, 172,610; Stevens, 3911
 1848. Taylor, 185,515; Cass, 171,976; Van B., 1,083

LEGISLATURE.
 Senates—Whigs, 17; Democrats, 15; Native, 10
 House—Whigs, 38; Democrats, 62; Native, 10
 * For Canal Commissioner—H Donald, Native, received 6,187 votes for Canal Commissioner, and Broome, Native, received 1670 for President. In the 1st District, Levin, Native, received 2,983 votes for Congress. In the 2d, Taylor, Native, received 413. In the 3d, Painter, Native, received 2,906. In the 4th, Cornman, Native, received 2,856. In the 5th, there were 541 Native and Free Soil votes cast. In the 2d, 1,066 Free Soil, and in the 2d, 981 Free Soil.
 † For Judge of the Supreme Court. Whigs in Justice.

CONNECTICUT.

PASSAUNTS, Nov., '52. Gov., April, '52. Passaunts, '48.

Dia. No 1	8007	8007	8007	8007	8007
North	8007	8007	8007	8007	8007
South	8007	8007	8007	8007	8007
West	8007	8007	8007	8007	8007
Total	32028	32028	32028	32028	32028

LEGISLATURE.
 Senates—Whigs, 40; Democrats, 12; Free Soiler, 1
 House—Whigs, 40; Democrats, 12; Free Soiler, 1

NEW JERSEY.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PARLIAMENT '48. CONG. 1853

Table of New Jersey election results for President, Congress, and various counties (Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Camden, Salem, etc.).

NORTH CAROLINA.

PRESIDENT, Nov. 1852. Gov., Aug. '52. PARLIAMENT '48

Table of North Carolina election results for President, Governor, and various counties (Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Craven, Cumberland, Chowan, Columbus, Camden, Carteret, Cherokee, Caswell, Chatham, Caldwell, Currituck, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgewood, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Greene, Gates, Haywood, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Henderson, Innes, Johnston, Lenoir, Lincoln, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Moore, Montgomery, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Person, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Randolph, Richmond, Sampson, Surry, Stokes, Stanly, Tyrrell, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Yancey).

GRAND TOTALS.

1852—Scott, W., 36,596; Pierce, D., 44,308; Hale, F.S. 380 1848—Taylor, W., 40,191; Cass, D., 35,301; V.B., F.S. 849

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 7; Democrats..... 13 House—Whigs..... 92; Democrats..... 38

DELAWARE.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PARLIAMENT '48. CONGRESS '52.

Table of Delaware election results for President and various counties (Kent, New Castle, Sussex).

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 4; Democrats..... 5 House—Whigs..... 13; Democrats..... 8

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Delaware—Whigs..... 18; Democrats..... 19

MARYLAND.

PRESIDENT, 1852. PARLIAMENT, 1848.

Table of Maryland election results for President and various counties (Allegheny, Anne Arundel, Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Calvert, Carroll, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Somerset, St. Mary's, Talbot, Washington, Worcester).

Total..... 33058 39744..... 43993 48484..... 43519 34-89 Majority for Pierce, 686; do. for Reid, 5491; do. for Taylor, 9550.

In 1852, Catawba and Gaston voted with Lincoln; Union with Mecklenburg; Alamance with Orange; Forsyth with Stokes; Wayne with Ashe; Jackson with Haywood and Macon; Yadkin with Surry.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs..... 95; Democrats..... 28 House—Whigs..... 62; Democrats..... 58

PRESIDENT, 1864		GUTHRIE, 1851		PRESIDENT, '48		Nelson		444		626		444		304		939			
Fug. Dem.		H. Dem.		H. Dem.		H. Dem.		H. Dem.		H. Dem.		H. Dem.		H. Dem.		H. Dem.			
Constit.		Suff. Dem.		Suff. Dem.		Suff. Dem.		Suff. Dem.		Suff. Dem.		Suff. Dem.		Suff. Dem.		Suff. Dem.			
Albemarle	1163	1106	1016	1080	613	619	Norfolk county	661	1934	928	1178	690	660	103	143	101	60		
Augusta	874	4388	2076	1203	1304	723	Norfolk city	767	792	830	737	652	446	131	176	101	60		
Alexandria	784	827	728	476	539	225	Nottoway	132	186	175	191	117	143	131	176	101	60		
Amelia	145	237	191	270	163	198	New Kent	174	146	167	131	176	101	131	176	101	60		
Amherst	888	490	649	416	413	398	Nicholas	329	167	243	189	219	90	189	219	90	60		
Appomattox	676	664	391	451	544	998	Northampton	398	144	178	117	176	101	131	176	101	60		
Alleghany	393	396	174	410	197	329	Northumberland	308	879	168	375	481	234	181	234	181	234		
Barbot	384	892	335	641	297	484	Ohio	142	1185	1684	969	977	477	977	477	477	477		
Bath	157	179	195	185	153	124	Orange	230	343	937	315	396	281	396	281	396	281		
Beech	117	212	254	177	58	128	Page	110	870	77	816	69	636	69	636	69	636		
Braxton	267	249	355	181	191	114	Patrick	489	349	564	373	387	372	387	372	387	372		
Burlington	1189	969	909	1006	888	634	Pauldleton	375	381	378	484	286	309	286	309	286	309		
Burkingham	438	538	452	442	344	351	Petersburg	515	709	586	707	232	833	707	232	833	707		
Butecourt	431	738	465	603	462	682	Pittsylvania	864	877	967	801	834	589	801	834	589	801		
Berkeley	781	924	667	900	608	544	Pleasant	182	237	129	183	New Co.							
Brunswick	187	462	156	680	313	337	Pocahontas	116	240	133	256	316	319	256	316	319	256		
Brooke	281	469	280	404	327	379	Freston	647	923	463	631	469	527	469	527	469	527		
Cabell	481	434	479	377	367	349	Prince Edward	327	332	323	379	317	318	379	317	318	379		
Campbell	281	621	1205	383	794	654	Prince George	81	292	87	249	181	253	249	181	253	249	181	
Caroline	443	691	249	291	367	425	Princess Anne	409	342	405	463	373	259	463	373	259	463	373	
Carroll	913	488	249	318	179	267	Prince William	190	534	212	471	407	419	471	407	419	407	419	
Charles City	176	89	136	63	146	68	Pulaski	174	233	286	281	131	141	281	131	141	281	131	
Charlotte	337	369	381	372	290	323	Putnam	348	370	340	266	192	183	266	192	183	266	192	
Cheslerfield	409	854	252	655	296	705	Powhatan	139	243	182	294	154	908	294	154	908	294	154	
Clarke	263	386	279	316	209	201	Randolph	301	337	333	398	201	913	398	201	913	398	201	
Culpeper	447	461	404	514	354	518	Rappahannock	331	436	438	537	504	330	537	504	330	537	504	
Cumberland	266	242	262	267	238	182	Richmond city	1894	1012	1788	1012	1094	348	1012	1094	348	1012	1094	
Craig	92	238	95	198	New Co.		Richmond co.	324	181	258	313	182	148	313	182	148	313	182	
Dinwiddie	319	304	356	438	263	328	Ross	206	236	236	236	183	249	236	183	249	236	183	
Dorchester	58	11	162	160	133	120	Roxboro	104	104	114	1012	565	501	1012	565	501	1012	565	501
Elizabeth City	156	211	162	160	133	120	Rockingham	575	2473	474	8492	395	1555	474	8492	395	1555	474	8492
Essex	273	253	269	268	188	135	Russell	301	275	810	m	482	316	275	810	m	482	316	
Fairfax	698	605	668	644	496	320	Ritchie	188	365	143	345	194	339	365	143	345	194	339	
Fauquier	928	1045	907	944	685	601	Roanoke	58	286	41	New Co.			286	41	New Co.			
Fayette	265	243	266	178	267	123	Scott	354	577	312	449	286	492	577	312	449	286	492	
Floyd	384	301	477	379	271	225	Shenandoah	291	3094	246	1867	176	1691	3094	246	1867	176	1691	
Frivanna	440	376	459	417	271	190	Smyth	434	479	518	567	330	309	479	518	567	330	309	
Franklin	620	802	692	923	608	606	Southampton	498	456	474	419	338	307	456	474	419	338	307	
Frederick	1024	1421	1116	1379	735	694	Spottsylvania	440	595	583	538	413	469	595	583	538	413	469	
Giles	267	350	316	379	243	243	Surry	147	394	83	99	94	168	394	83	99	94	168	
Glimmer	443	334	335	397	77	178	Sussex	107	221	80	242	82	373	221	80	242	82	373	
Gloucester	967	973	315	380	185	197	Stafford	269	447	391	414	330	256	447	391	414	330	256	
Goochland	195	336	157	335	168	254	Taylor	351	382	364	318	266	847	382	364	318	266	847	
Grayson	232	267	m.31	191	200	200	Tazewell	243	412	404	639	216	548	412	404	639	216	548	
Greenbrier	644	498	912	390	158	263	Tyler	340	382	290	315	294	390	382	290	315	294	390	
Greene	87	416	74	414	83	270	Unclour	324	439	302	318	New Co.			439	302	318	New Co.	
Greensville	67	168	29	103	77	130	Warren	590	m.31	122	286			590	m.31	122	286		
Halifax	405	1046	382	776	294	843	Warwick	76	14	70	16	62	78	76	14	70	16	62	78
Hampshire	649	1115	798	973	581	667	Washington	715	924	764	1000	68	679	924	764	1000	68	679	924
Hancock	241	349	215	339	161	819	Wayne	225	306	325	266	110	325	306	325	266	110	325	306
Hanover	459	554	554	679	410	427	Westmoreland	293	85	383	119	849	60	85	383	119	849	60	
Hardy	856	832	811	423	625	271	Wetzel	192	498	84	494	89	318	498	84	494	89	318	
Harrison	601	992	588	893	443	611	Williamsburg	37	68	44	88	47	34	68	44	88	47	34	
Henrico	646	548	587	613	492	393	Wirt	232	288	302	260	192	180	288	302	260	192	180	
Henry	330	332	295	366	316	251	Wood	645	607	647	511	430	325	607	647	511	430	325	
Highland	170	431	176	416	101	298	Wythe	616	444	606	447	376	376	444	606	447	376	376	
Ide of Wight	171	645	95	502	106	383	Wyoming	42	39	144	48	New Co.			39	144	48	New Co.	
James City	97	45	89	45	93	37	York	199	50	133	85	118	86	199	50	133	85	118	86
Jackson	429	459	363	368	239	233	Total	57,133	72,413	60,306	67,427	45,983	46,571	72,413	60,306	67,427	45,983	46,571	
Jefferson	958	895	945	858	736	594	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
Kanawha	1236	776	1585	373	743	372	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
King & Queen	169	349	325	378	224	254	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
King George	132	166	147	234	149	112	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
King William	99	240	101	263	93	234	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
Lancaster	136	122	105	128	137	107	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
Lewis	224	266	254	264	331	622	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
Logan	173	208	284	397	99	117	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
Loudoun	1813	780	1725	644	1453	420	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
Louis	396	603	267	619	307	441	Majorities—Fierce, 18,381; Johnson, 7,141; Cass, 1,548.												
Lunenburg	150	374	216																

GEORGIA.

PRESIDENT, 1852. W. D. Ind. W. Ind. W. D. PRESIDENT, 1848. W. D.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Webster.	Tugnoo.	Taylor.	Cass.
Appling.....	13	77	0	0	144	106
Baker.....	101	630	19	4	3413	694
Baldwin.....	177	272	61	30	380	324
Bibb.....	318	780	28	7	705	305
Bryan.....	80	166	0	0	133	60
Bulloch.....	0	3,387	0	9	48	378
Burke.....	11	177	68	1	698	918
Butts.....	11	434	67	0	269	430
Camden.....	31	911	0	0	104	320
Campbell.....	158	538	29	6	381	482
Carroll.....	185	892	32	43	475	834
Cass.....	293	654	13	680	988	1513
Chattham.....	305	1176	6	16	843	741
Chatham.....	114	316	79	62	402	398
Charlottesville.....	81	660	10	546	690	983
Clarke.....	159	296	142	257	624	194
Clinch.....	4	48	71	2	New Co.	
Cobb.....	307	975	30	117	861	1260
Columbia.....	110	259	115	3	519	323
Coweta.....	216	660	160	5	822	692
Crawford.....	161	367	90	0	402	434
Decatur.....	290	295	56	0	493	350
De Kalb.....	565	2,016	52	26	799	1,097
Dade.....	65	126	0	86	102	258
Dooly.....	175	474	7	0	344	571
Douglas.....	159	374	6	14	199	505
Effingham.....	18	64	96	0	183	96
Elbert.....	169	107	467	73	991	161
Emanuel.....	6	174	0	16	155	207
Fayette.....	267	682	39	16	717	717
Floyd.....	267	494	40	58	680	517
Forsyth.....	106	589	39	27	629	747
Franklin.....	65	435	0	157	363	963
Gilmer.....	116	309	0	426	402	565
Glynn.....	29	40	10	0	132	32
Gordon.....	294	584	3	105	New Co.	
Green.....	811	172	145	0	817	139
Gwinnett.....	427	945	74	744	635	1,635
Habersham.....	61	62	10	499	425	778
Hall.....	64	186	14	389	621	694
Hancock.....	0	No return.				
Harris.....	408	339	39	1	870	403
Heard.....	268	39	1	0	415	472
Henry.....	628	526	10	3	940	824
Houston.....	573	503	20	0	697	674
Irwin.....	15	192	8	0	86	265
Jackson.....	45	103	50	458	561	607
Jasper.....	133	372	34	17	460	512
Jefferson.....	193	23	196	1	607	111
Jones.....	166	340	16	0	404	415
Laurens.....	67	63	168	0	567	27
Lee.....	189	923	42	10	323	181
Liberty.....	58	133	7	0	172	133
Lincoln.....	18	155	67	5	238	130
Lowndes.....	29	290	151	0	607	397
Lumpkin.....	178	236	6	232	652	1037
Macon.....	336	386	18	0	388	371
Macon.....	33	69	115	198	336	326
Marion.....	261	428	8	0	510	477
M'Intosh.....	16	90	10	0	117	98
Meriwether.....	293	634	92	9	717	798
Monroe.....	379	631	66	1	791	664
Montgomery.....	14	35	91	1	231	24
Morgan.....	189	286	119	11	466	299
Murray.....	327	323	2	16	799	1072
Muscogee.....	661	875	19	9	1329	859
Newton.....	336	386	197	23	1046	602
Oglethorpe.....	44	179	204	16	639	123
Paulding.....	184	809	47	2	352	420
Pulaski.....	33	251	67	1	828	892
Putnam.....	230	254	13	2	393	394
Polk.....	119	147	54	92	New Co.	
Rabun.....	4	144	2	127	55	207
Randolph.....	263	677	11	2	780	734
Richmond.....	411	625	145	39	908	595
Scriven.....	3	171	36	0	265	223
Stewart.....	328	491	76	6	925	686
Sumter.....	325	452	8	0	733	587
Spaulding.....	306	377	38	0	New Co.	
Talbot.....	490	441	34	0	819	738
Talferre.....	19	76	948	0	388	55
Tatnall.....	181	56	3	0	361	44
Telfer.....	67	88	14	0	160	150
Thomas.....	89	269	17	4	589	349

Taylor.....	186	954	0	0	New Co.	
Troup.....	596	422	50	3	1122	264
Twiggs.....	113	267	4	0	331	414
Union.....	97	223	0	261	413	644
Upson.....	356	354	77	0	657	347
Walker.....	379	786	50	29	794	965
Walton.....	111	369	110	908	554	740
Ware.....	1	36	17	0	193	161
Warren.....	95	305	144	26	614	300
Washington.....	236	451	46	2	692	626
Wayne.....	10	65	46	0	58	89
Wilkes.....	12	193	43	247	452	288
Wilkinson.....	94	504	10	0	473	493
Whitfield.....	293	642	3	0	New Co.	
Total.....	16,660	34,706	5,234	5,211	47,444	44,702

Pierce over Scott, 18,045; over all, 6910. Taylor over Cass, 2,742. * An Independent Pierce Ticket.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Pres.	1848.	Reputation.*	
Adams.....	519	442	643	365	569	311
Attala.....	518	673	490	673	149	582
Amite.....	325	264	426	300	382	245
Boiivar.....	67	38	89	40	—	—
Carroll.....	528	783	921	921	332	936
Chalhorne.....	270	356	464	368	413	210
Coahoma.....	159	115	190	130	123	141
Copiah.....	372	607	491	487	318	565
Clarke.....	137	351	491	222	105	353
Chickasaw.....	332	606	649	743	108	797
Cavington.....	478	718	846	948	208	732
Calhoun.....	27	395	138	345	138	240
De Soto.....	781	888	896	783	540	876
Franklin.....	168	274	226	240	228	179
Greene.....	61	114	184	79	23	87
Hinds.....	976	839	1206	832	913	575
Holmes.....	419	484	643	520	356	510
Harrison.....	156	276	165	172	—	—
Hancock.....	44	112	167	116	38	61
Itawamba.....	48	64	56	58	49	34
Jasper.....	482	104	557	890	143	677
Jackson.....	13	212	342	308	301	421
Jefferson.....	202	317	383	166	161	201
Jones.....	38	114	95	135	17	96
Kemper.....	317	511	416	450	162	292
Lawrence.....	97	395	145	438	86	37
Lowndes.....	499	745	801	780	444	600
Leake.....	198	335	328	399	147	347
Leflore.....	310	698	474	607	132	292
Lafayette.....	401	689	730	760	331	697
Marshall.....	1078	1304	1306	1344	392	582
Madison.....	440	497	514	497	473	374
Monroe.....	467	971	921	1062	318	1011
Madison.....	48	207	99	162	—	—
Noxubee.....	377	413	617	657	216	288
Neshoba.....	51	248	241	254	24	263
Newton.....	107	217	184	107	123	182
Oktibbeha.....	211	344	388	424	193	304
Perry.....	94	112	143	69	9	103
Pike.....	411	412	277	398	146	347
Panola.....	437	383	576	544	150	344
Pontotoc.....	476	1030	757	984	153	180
Rankin.....	274	351	266	378	108	374
Sudlow.....	35	43	33	33	43	35
Simpson.....	159	244	236	264	118	264
Smith.....	85	270	210	277	91	142
Scott.....	98	247	102	273	56	104
Tallahatchie.....	143	186	206	219	119	219
Talbot.....	760	1313	840	1190	246	1311
Tunica.....	30	54	51	39	19	30
Tupelo.....	569	322	261	1325	420	1323
Wilkinson.....	271	365	455	291	295	228
Wayne.....	71	61	97	62	36	101
Warren.....	723	494	290	478	698	455
Washington.....	129	90	179	71	33	118
Winston.....	218	448	307	425	224	383
Yazoo.....	453	599	641	447	320	585
Yalobusha.....	643	633	843	647	427	675
Total.....	17,416	28,276	35,923	35,437	12,708	24,498

Maj. for Pierce, 9,238; do. Cass, 616; do. Reputation, 11,791

* A vote on the question of levying a tax for the payment of the State Bonds issued for stock in the First Nat. Bank. A very convenient mode, no doubt, of covering a contingent State obligation, but one at present peculiar to Mississippi.

ELECTION RETURNS.

LOUISIANA.

Table of Louisiana election results for 1864, listing candidates and their vote counts across various districts.

Table of Louisiana election results for 1864, listing candidates and their vote counts across various districts.

LEGISLATURE.

Summary of legislative results: Whigs, Democrats, and Independent House members.

ALABAMA.

Table of Alabama election results for 1864, listing candidates and their vote counts across various districts.

Grand Total for Louisiana and summary of the 1864 election results for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and other offices.

FLORIDA.

Table of Florida election results for 1864, listing candidates and their vote counts across various districts.

Table of Florida election results for 1864, listing candidates and their vote counts across various districts.

Grand Total for Florida and summary of the 1864 election results for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and other offices.

KENTUCKY.

Table of Kentucky election results for 1862, listing candidates and their vote counts across various counties.

Table of Kentucky election results for 1862, continuing from the previous section with candidates like Russell, Scott, and Shelby.

Total ... 57,068 63,806 ... 67,141 40,720 ... 61,368 61,368

IOWA.

Table of Iowa election results for 1862, listing candidates and their vote counts across various counties.

GRAND TOTALS N. Dem. Free Soil. ... 744 9634 777 4981 5680 541 7773 7183

LEGISLATURE. SENATE-Whigs ... 11; Democrats ... 30 House-Whigs ... 23; Democrats ... 40

TENNESSEE.

President, 1862. President, '48. Pres'y, '44

Dist. & Co's.	Scott.	Pierrc.	Taylor.	Gass.	Chas.	Folk.
L. Carter	565	140	745	129	739	177
Cocks	743	194	815	189	844	187
Greene	790	1307	963	1493	1031	1701
Hawkins	778	831	1354	1243	1173	1288
Hancock	241	326	with Claiborne & Hawkins.			
Johnson	395	93	582	66	370	79
Jefferson	1179	319	1468	215	1663	947
Sevier	682	80	787	87	738	78
Sullivan	970	1114	436	1375	360	1633
Washington	476	463	436	1016	261	1288
Total	6108	5292	7710	5173	7990	6614

Anderson	692	397	609	260	630	326
Campbell	313	398	473	279	337	318
Claiborne	505	519	700	744	678	567
Fentress	153	411	113	246	60	456
Granger	866	477	1994	498	998	544
Knox	1893	895	2140	439	3018	107
Morgan	940	934	829	187	211	524
Overtree	345	1039	467	1119	326	1145
Scott	304	100		New County.		
Total	6176	3863	6818	3962	6156	4388

B. Blount	767	595	965	1046	736	
Bledsoe	464	308	508	329	529	980
Bradley	847	778	760	927	773	998
Hamilton	774	648	696	634	644	624
Marion	483	298	462	336	463	381
McKinn	795	696	960	1024	671	1061
Meigs	141	443	180	534	130	620
Monroe	696	647	962	960	1046	
Polk	373	470	367	517	200	464
Rhone	680	678	908	671	900	736
Rhea	300	307	398	324	399	368
Total	6199	6103	7215	6810	6038	7215

D. Coffee	296	723	339	943	280	1000
De Kalb	580	678	671	678	488	491
Grundy	44	357	with Warren and Coffee.			
Jackson	1118	703	1269	801	1811	807
Macon	616	374		New County.		
Smith	1742	540	2290	719	3528	788
Van Buren	107	156	130	158	116	190
Warren	244	644	302	1161	325	1140
White	949	618	1094	503	857	498
Total	6694	4939	6103	4996	5616	4934

E. Cannon	453	737	499	947	818	761
Rutherford	1495	1313	1784	1439	1730	1600
Sunmer	823	1653	923	1894	681	2017
W. H. Wilson	3246	933	2017	938	2007	1042
Williamson	1263	738	1183	735	1068	860
Total	6904	6299	7545	6061	7692	6179

F. Bedford	1364	1366	1497	1361	1465	1696
Franklin	330	1133	390	1907	364	1133
Lincoln	606	6397	690	2964	668	2444
Marshall	696	1540	730	1468	635	1396
Murray	1324	1749	1816	1970	1592	1988
Total	6916	7925	4213	8546	4296	8029

G. Benton	346	486	303	450	892	481
DeWitt	400	316		New County.		
Giles	1303	1447	1890	1611	1301	1397
Hardin	643	1008	641	770	604	736
Hickman	941	920	941	1034	84	1034
Humphrey	293	471	300	499	306	623
Lawrence	849	663	508	544	499	847
Lewis	43	185		New County.		
McNairy	966	907	929	776	773	741
Perry	326	314	433	267	744	613
Wayne	686	390	673	386	695	446
Total	6739	6735	6943	6213	6329	6403

H. Davidson	2612	2169	2908	1976	2298	1963
Dickson	1013	769	396	674	339	706
Montgomery	1280	903	1288	969	1371	1029
Robertson	523	725	1236	820	1193	871
Stewart	393	607	674	706	619	704
Total	6766	6143	6182	6163	6528	4993

I. Carroll	1646	649	1463	560	1356	824
Dyer	408	411	363	371	356	372
Olson	1670	401	1463	668	1930	611
Henry	690	1616	660	1349	738	1319
Henderson	1198	511	1296	460	1009	968
Lauderdale	330	377	379	374	326	391
Obion	431	644	367	487	293	476
Topton	397	626	366	498	360	692
Weakley	793	1149	659	1090	360	1064
Total	7569	6683	7193	5901	6094	6544

TOTALS.
 Pres., 1862—Scott..... 59,908; Pierrc..... 57,018
 " 1864—Taylor..... 64,706; Cass..... 56,419
 " 1844—Clay..... 60,070; Polk..... 59,917
 Gov., 1861—Campbell..... 63,333; Trousdale..... 61,673

LEGISLATURE.
 Senate—Whigs..... 16; Democrats..... 9
 House—Whigs..... 39; Democrats..... 36

ARKANSAS.

President, 1862. President, '48. Gov., Aug. '51.
 Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierrc.	Taylor.	Cass.	Smith.	Conway.
Arkansas	130	140	80	74		216
Ashley	86	146	New county.			116
Benton	91	334	90	260		371
Bradley	108	100	237	194		811
Calhoun	86	101	New county.			73
Carroll	124	393	139	361		293
Chicot	85	118	146	110		61
Clark	136	205	193	223		388
Conway	110	259	149	171		144
Crawford	168	236	345	457		604
Crittenden	95	197	104	68		189
Dallas	150	194	303	295		194
DeWitt	185	199	208	149		172
Drew	118	135	198	249		200
Franklin	105	224	Informal			421
Fulton	13	77	62	93		63
Greene	94	211	13	46		46
Hempstead	236	362	375	330		611
Hot Spring	126	299	141	178		237
Independence	468	615	422	408		406
Isard	60	395	No return			64
Jackson	392	383	194	325		330
Jefferson	224	308	186	177		238
Johnson	193	384	194	350		495
Lafayette	148	170	85	98		185
Lawrence	299	417	339	291		179
Madison	76	274	87	214		347
Marion	40	137	49	49		175
Mississippi	44	68	118	110		31
Mourne	67	92	113	98		119
Montgomery	28	119	Informal			202
Newton	8	79	9	54		165
Oucha	489	496	571	428		693
Perry	15	33	29	30		25
Phillips	353	378	No return			366
Pike	40	198	67	123		116
Poinsett	48	139	44	116		22
Polk	17	94	17	69		66
Pope	193	325	240	292		364
Prairie	78	170	41	111		168
Pulaski	266	419	438	455		401
Randolph	39	95	60	139		39
Saline	127	277	147	241		259
Scott	32	83	61	189		287
Searcy	75	147	No return			237
Sebastian	180	293	New county.			334
Sevier	60	125	103	195		296
St. Francis	172	307	208	260		240
Union	344	531	503	635		496
Van Buren	No return	95	136	84		92
Washington	326	426	377	480		1168
White	97	169	48	60		159
Yell	166	325	137	156		277
Total	7,494	12,178	7,588	9,300		12,321

Map for Pierrc, 4,709; do. for Cass, 1,718; do. for Conway, 5,611
 418 Scattering votes were cast for President, principally from Madison and Jackson counties.

LEGISLATURE.
 Senate—Whigs..... 6; Democrats..... 19
 House—Whigs..... 29; Democrats..... 46

MISSOURI.

Dist. P. Pres., 1862. Pres., '48. Gov., '58. Congress, '62.

Table with columns: Name, Scott, Pierce, Taylor, Cass, Wm. P. Price, Cor. Ben. Boggs. Rows include Rollinger, Butler, C. Girard, Dunklin, Jefferson, Madison, Mississippi, N. Madrid, Oregon, Pennacott, Perry, Reyholds, Ripley, St. Francis, St. George's, St. Louis, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Wayne.

Table with columns: Name, Scott, Pierce, Taylor, Cass, Wm. P. Price, Per. Lamb. Rows include Audrain, Calloway, Crawford, Dent, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Marion, Montgomery, P. Page, P. Ke, Palaski, Ralls, St. Charles, Texas, Warren, Washington.

Table with columns: Name, Scott, Pierce, Taylor, Cass, Wm. P. Price, Miller Green. Rows include Brown, Camden, Clark, Clarke, Cooper, Cole, Howard, Knox, Lewis, Mason, Monroe, Morgan, Montenu, Miller, Randolph, Seatum, S. Luyler, Shelby.

Table with columns: Name, Scott, Pierce, Taylor, Cass, Wm. P. Price, O. King, B. Ch. Rows include Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Clay, Clinton, Dodge, De Kalb, Daviess, Co., Genry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Linn, Livingston, Newry, Nowaway, Palestine, Putnam.

Summary table for Missouri with columns: Name, 483, 618, 600, 686, 645, 686, 348, 185. Rows include Ray, Sullivan, Total.

Table with columns: Name, Scott, Pierce, Taylor, Cass, Wm. P. Price, Price, Peab. Rows include Barry, Bates, Benton, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Dallas, Greene, Henry, Hickory, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Osark, Pettis, Polk, Saline, St. Clair, Stone, Tazewell, Vernon, Wright.

GRAND TOTALS. W. Ag. Dem. Adj.

President, 1862—Scott, 53,844; Pierce, 50,255—3,589 Do. 1864—Taylor, 32,871; Cass, 40,077—7,206

Gen. Aug. 1864—Wm. P. Price, 38,784; Price, 46,346—13,562

* Districts according to 32d Congress. The State is entitled to seven members now, and two are yet to be chosen by general ticket. † anti Benton Democrats.

LEGISLATURE.—Senators—Whigs, 11; Democrats, 23. House—Whigs, 39; Democrats, 85.

INDIANA.

Pres. Nov., 1862. Pres., '48. Congress, '62.

Table with columns: Name, Scott, Pierce, Hale, Taylor, Cass, V. B. Ken, W. Miller. Rows include Devisee, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Martin, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, Warrick.

Table with columns: Name, 1816, 1513, 96, 1011, 1167, 28, 1178, 1323. Rows include Bartholomew, Brown, Jackson, Jennings, Lawrence, Monroe, Switzerland, Total.

Farquhar, 1,220; 178, 1,630, 129; 142, 988, 139; 181, 1,618, 1,064; 6, 429, 469; 6, 429, 469; 172, 1,007, 126; 87, 1,007, 126

MICHIGAN.

PASSIDENT, Nov., 1852. Pres. '48. Congress, '52.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Dglewore, Fagette, Henry, Randolph, Wayne) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Shelby) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Clay, Greene, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion, Vigo) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippencanoe, Warren) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Benton, Case, Fulton, Joseph, Lake, Lapeor, Marshall, Miami, Poleski, Porter, St. Joseph, White, Starko) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Allen, De Kath, Ekhardt, Keweenaw, Lagrange, Noble, Whitley, Steuben) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Adams, Blackford, Grant, Hamilton, Howard, Huntington, Jay, Madison, Tipton, Washak, Wells) and numerical values.

GRAND TOTALS. Scott, 80,901; Pierce, 96,340; Hale, 6,930; Taylor, 60,907; Case, 74,774; Van Buren, 8,100; For Governor—McCart, 73,444; Wright, 83,576.

SUPREME JUDGES. M.J. I. J. B. Howe, 74,196; W. Z. Stuart, D. 39,149—14,961; H. C. Dewey, W. 74,364; A. Davison, D. 87,673—14,913; H. D. McDonald, W. 75,546; S. E. Perkins, D. 77,591—11,546; W. S. K. Gooden, W. 74,507; A. E. Roache, D. 69,513—11,369.

LEGISLATURE. Senate—Whigs 34; Democrats 34. House—Whigs 34; Democrats 36.

PASSIDENT, 1852. President, '48. Congress, '52.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Jackson, Livingston, Wash'tw, Wayne) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Branch, Case, Hilledale, Lenawee, Monroe, St. Joseph) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Ionia, Kalamo, Kent, Montcalm, Newaygo, Ottawa, Van Buren) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Chipewea, Genesee, Houghton, Ingham, Lapeor, Macmac, Mackinac, Marquette, Oakland, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shawansee, St. Clair, Tuscola) and numerical values.

Table with columns for names (e.g., A. B. Howe, W. Z. Stuart, H. C. Dewey, H. D. McDonald, W. S. K. Gooden, A. E. Roache) and numerical values.

TOTALS. Mag. Pierce, 41,642; Hale, 5,237; Case, 30,987; Van B., 10,389; McClellan, 42,738; Chas'y, 6,850; La. Gov.—Walbr'd, 34,704; Parsons, 42,500; Hussey, 6,373; G. State—Pomeroy, 34,163; Graves, 42,806; Denison, 6,347; Treas'r—Abell, 33,370; White, 42,718; Holmes, 6,321; Ad. Gen.—Jones, 34,344; Swingle, 42,500; Wheeler, 6,369; At. Gen.—Bacon, 33,373; Hale, 5,237; Clarke, 6,376; Sup. Ins.—Fenny, 31,943; Sherman, 42,823; Howe, 6,366; Lami G.—White, 33,343; Kibben, 42,718; Power, 6,362; State (Spencer), 30,154; Gray, 34,745; Stone, 1,665; P. of A. Larned, 30,300; White's, 31,570; Fairfield, 3,241; Edson's (Williams), 30,341; Joslin, 39,772; Bartlett, 1,709.

LEGISLATURE. Senate—Whigs 7; Democrats 25. House—Whigs 8; Democrats 51.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Second Trial for Congressmen.

Table with columns for names (e.g., Z. Scudder, S. Crocker, J. Edmonds, G. Upham, I. V. Bell, Westworth, I. M. Barton, E. Dickinson, Z. Goodrich) and numerical values.

Legislature. Senate—Whigs 29; Democrats 29. House—Whigs 34; Democrats 36.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ILLINOIS.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Passmore, West, Pierce, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Cook, De Kalb, De Page, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Bureau, Chainpaga, De Witt, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Fulton, Henry, Knox, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Adams, Brown, Calhoun, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Case, Christian, Greene, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Chy, Clark, Crawford, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Case, Christian, Greene, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Case, Christian, Greene, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Platt, Rickland, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Bond, Clinton, Jefferson, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Bureau, Chainpaga, De Witt, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Fulton, Henry, Knox, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Adams, Brown, Calhoun, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Case, Christian, Greene, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Chy, Clark, Crawford, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Case, Christian, Greene, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Case, Christian, Greene, etc.

WISCONSIN.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Ditt, Passmore, West, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Adams, Brown, Calhoun, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Case, Christian, Greene, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Case, Christian, Greene, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Case, Christian, Greene, etc.

Legislature Democratic, Whigs in Aulick, F.A. Small, 6000.

TEXAS.

1852—Passive—1848.

Co's. Scott, Pierce, Tay. Cass.	
Anderson, 160	412. 83 229
Angelina, 38	56. 29 167
Austin, 7	24. 46 175
Bastrop, 94	243. 42 191
Bell, 26	157. New Co.
Bexar, 899	804. 129 332
Brazoria, 43	143. 63 172
Brazos, 9	34. 9 33
Burleson, 19	103. 9 64
Burnett, —	21. New Co.
Callwell, 84	235. 27 92
Calhoun, 94	155. 71 76
Cameron, 242	329. —
Cass, 30	75. 107 228
Cherokee, 948	696. 110 302
Collin, 58	135. 43 99
Colorado, 30	91. 20 68
Cook, 6	112. 14 105
Dallas, 5	14. —
Denton, —	37. 7 46
DeWitt, —	16 81
Ellis, 43	90. New Co.
Fannin, 68	205. 88 245
Fayette, 163	341. 92 175
Fort Bend, 31	86. 39 135
Freestone, 38	188. New Co.
Galveston, 141	334. 71 76
Gillespie, 9	74. —
Goliad, —	27 34
Guadalupe, 120	209. 58 92
Grayson, 68	198. 47 134
Guadalupe, 63	142. 53 189
Groesbeek, 64	154. 31 72
Harris, 156	498. 289 443
Harrison, 283	404. 364 381
Hays, 31	55. 12 43
Hendler's, 23	74. 42 68
Hidalgo, 48	119. New Co.
Hopkins, 23	117. 70 227
Houston, 46	115. 24 161
Hunt, 19	121. 11 65

Jackson, 33	90. 13 64
Jasper, 30	121. 63 113
Lamar, 67	189. 189 358
Lavaca, 33	86. 13 34
Leon, 48	124. 26 142
Liberty, 40	87. 63 144
Limestone, 38	176. 40 154
Madison's, 30	74. 69 79
McLennan, 8	43. — 45
Medina, 56	119. 38 119
Midland, 74	190. 69 123
Montgomery, 79	132. 87 313
Monterey's, 89	230. 44 124
Newton, 16	111. 20 66
Nauces, 21	52. 66 66
Orange, 23	39. New Co.
Panola, —	43 104
Park, 75	157. 66 107
R. River, 92	235. 177 344
Roberts, 53	96. 5 57
Rusk, 294	690. 202 456
Sabine, 13	81. 38 114
S. Augustine, 29	158. 70 234
San Pat'o, —	30. 5 26
Shelby, 19	106. 99 336
Smith, —	57 144
Starr, 68	79. —
Tarrant, 11	61. New Co.
Texas, 100	240. 123 286
Travis, 118	370. 29 249
Trinity, 3	39. —
Tyler, 5	52. —
Uphur, 137	361. —
Van Zandt, 5	43. 26 68
Walker, 9	96. 67 80
Wakarusa, 72	228. 119 207
Washburn, 121	519. 123 373
Webb, 16	117. New Co.
Wharton, 17	59. 26 61
William's, 62	143. 16 41
Wood, 15	42. New Co.

Total, 4995 13552 3770 8695
 Maj. for Pierce, 3,567; do. for Cass, 4,925.

CALIFORNIA.

Passive, 1852, Gov. '51.

W. D. W. D.	
Co's. Scott, Pierce, Reading, Bigler, Ting, Edw. M'Dr. Lath.	
Butte, 1465	1735. 1207 1409. 1423 1424 1071 1673
Col. Costa, 413	590. 181 174. 282 403 698 883
Coluvaras, 2288	2838. 1078 1720. 2168 2320 2768 2763
Colusa, 225	993. 81 77. 211 314 323 231
El Dorado, 5,144	6100. 2630 3073. 4073 6012 5987 6066
Klamath, 33	19. 337 170. 32 32 13 13
Los Ang'l, 497	874. 424 72. 466 464 567 664
Mariposa, 854	1292. 614 779. 853 853 1267 1271
Marin, 147	154. 145 112. —
Mendocino	m.60. New Co.
Monterey, 55	274. 197 195. 49 62 274 874
Nevada, 2834	2856. 1419 1486. 2564 2664 2865 2684
Napa, 208	370. 141 82. 176 200 266 264
Placer, 2294	2829. 830 1196. 2258 2259 2822 2844
Sacramento, 3637	3728. 1846 2269. 3100 3356 2910 3100
S. Joaquin, 1150	1198. 801 801. 1121 1124 1093 1108
S. L. Obispo, 112	12. 56 8 112 112 10 10
Santa Cruz, 185	306. 213 35. 192 179 302 312
S. Francisco, 4163	4226. 3343 2431. 4073 4740 3994 4067
San Diego, 107	105. 60 104. 101 101 103 103
S. Clara, 827	797. 839 277 776 921 738 795
Siakiyou, 449	474. No return. 437 437 472 473
Solan, 308	303. 306 233. — m.52 58
Siasta, 737	970. 975 1169. 740 739 927 934
Sonoma, m.305. 210	193. 283 288 479 488
Sutter, 42m.	124 139. — No return.
Sierra, 1354	1610. — 1299 1610 1602 1625
S. Barbara, 63	106. 606 — 181 72 106 55
Tuolumne, 2541	3131. 1499 1580. 2558 2443 2077 3122
Tulare, 30	77. — 29 31 77 78
Trinity, 684	786. 545 552 663 673 774 786
Yolo, 50m.	192 294. 60 50m.
Yuba, 2073	2195. 2295 2507. 1983 1960 3112 3136

Total, 34,071 36,855 22,733 23,274 32,276 33,870 38,210 38,441
 Maj. for Pierce, 4,594; do. for Bigler, 541; average do., for M'Dougal and Latham, 4,902.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, 7; Democrats, 19
ASSEMBLY—Whigs, 22; Democrats, 40

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Popula- tion in 1850.
	Whig. Scott	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.	Whig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	F. S. Van B.	Whig. Clay.	Dem. Polk.	Abol's Birney	
Alabama	15,008	26,881		30,482	31,263		26,084	37,740		771,871
Arkansas	7,304	13,173		7,289	9,200		6,504	9,445		204,757
California (incomplete)	34,971	39,965	100	Admitt'd	1848.					92,997
Connecticut	30,339	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,003	52,350	99,841	1,943	370,792
Delaware	6,299	6,318	62	6,482	5,910	80	6,288	6,571		91,939
Florida	2,875	4,318		4,639			Admitt'd	since 1844.		87,444
Georgia	19,690	34,706		47,444	44,602		42,130	41,147		326,101
Illinois	64,924	95,299	9,566	63,215	66,629	15,804	45,628	67,920	3,270	851,470
Indiana	80,991	8,624	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,897	70,181	3,106	928,416
Iowa	7,444			11,178	13,125	1,158	Admitt'd	since 1844.		192,214
Kentucky	67,018	53,806	777	67,141	49,720		61,226	67,988		982,405
Louisiana	17,256	18,617	965	18,317	16,370		13,083	13,782		517,762
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,174	24,619	45,976	4,862	683,169
Maryland	40,022	35,077	54	37,702	34,528	3,156	35,984	32,676		683,024
Massachusetts	56,069	46,880	29,920	61,070	33,281	38,656	67,712	52,470	10,269	994,614
Michigan	33,860	41,242	7,237	32,940	30,687	10,382	24,257	27,703	3,632	397,654
Mississippi	17,545	26,542		25,922	26,537		19,206	25,129		626,526
Missouri (incomplete)	28,248			32,671	40,077		31,250	41,321		682,044
New Hampshire	16,147		6,095	14,781	37,763	7,580	17,666	27,160	4,161	317,976
New Jersey	38,556	44,303	350	40,018	36,901	849	38,318	37,495	838	489,555
New York	224,882	262,093	55,329	215,688	114,319	120,497	232,462	237,588	15,812	3,097,294
North Carolina	29,038	34,744	69	42,819	34,869	88	43,732	39,287		869,903
Ohio	192,526	169,320	51,682	138,359	194,773	35,247	155,113	149,061	8,050	1,980,421
Pennsylvania	179,122	198,968	8,624	185,730	172,180	11,177	161,203	167,636	6,332	2,311,786
Rhode Island	7,626	8,725	644	6,729	3,646		7,322	4,967		147,545
South Carolina				64,705	88,419		60,020	69,917		698,607
Tennessee	58,894	57,018		4,503	10,069	3	Admitt'd	since 1844.		1,022,614
Texas	4,245	13,559		23,122	10,948	12,837	36,770	18,041	3,954	212,502
Vermont	22,173	15,044	8,621	45,205	45,758	9	44,720	50,683		314,130
Virginia	67,132	73,413		13,717	15,701	10,418	Admitt'd	since 1844.		1,421,661
Wisconsin	22,940	33,658	3,814							306,291
D. of C. & Territories										143,965
Total	1,330,537	1,585,545	157,296	1,262,242	1,223,795	291,378	1,291,643	1,329,013	67,304	23,191,858

Pierce over Scott, 302,008; Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared for the Whig Almanac from the Seventh Census, 1850.

STATES.	METHODIST				BAPTIST				PRESBYTERIAN				EPISCOPAL				ROMAN CATHOLIC				CONGREGATIONAL				AGGREGATE U. S.						
	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.			
Alabama.....	7	14,208	150,979	27,070	191,889	2,277,257	109,589	21,870	50	7,200	20,272	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	
Arkansas.....	2	1,400	15,000	79	14,700	408,000	17	7,800	78,500	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000		
California.....	178	80,652	351,250	119	44,504	408,000	17	7,800	78,500	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000		
Connecticut.....	75	18,011	55,250	45	10,000	25,000	14	6,700	10,100	10	4,570	10,200	10	3,570	10,200	8	2,900	8,200	42	15,972	159,775	29	10,500	90,550	362	61,809	618,809	362	61,809	618,809	
Delaware.....	753	253,145	950,745	107,063	380,000	1,035,329	57	2,700	7,000	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000		
Florida.....	753	253,145	950,745	107,063	380,000	1,035,329	57	2,700	7,000	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000		
Georgia.....	753	253,145	950,745	107,063	380,000	1,035,329	57	2,700	7,000	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000		
Illinois.....	749	256,572	402,400	412	158,353	211,268	287	103,452	354,170	27	7,300	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000			
Indiana.....	652	121,977	403,530	78	33,407	571,250	222	99,000	222,222	22	4,200	10,200	10	3,570	10,200	8	2,900	8,200	42	15,972	159,775	29	10,500	90,550	362	61,809	618,809	362	61,809	618,809	
Iowa.....	100	30,200	402,500	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	
Kentucky.....	100	30,200	402,500	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	72	19,500	259,000	
Louisiana.....	171	53,111	259,000	263	80,079	450,787	57	2,700	7,000	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000		
Maine.....	328	84,911	357,000	285	117,448	414,500	57	2,700	7,000	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000		
Massachusetts.....	400	112,550	374,535	279	115,675	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	
Michigan.....	300	82,500	374,535	279	115,675	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	
Minnesota.....	300	82,500	374,535	279	115,675	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	
Mississippi.....	300	82,500	374,535	279	115,675	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	
Mo. & Hampshire.....	300	82,500	374,535	279	115,675	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	
New Jersey.....	300	82,500	374,535	279	115,675	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	
New York.....	1,315	479,453	2,904,900	972	384,274	3,252,450	985	384,000	4,639,314	275	103,452	354,170	27	7,300	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000
North Carolina.....	1,315	479,453	2,904,900	972	384,274	3,252,450	985	384,000	4,639,314	275	103,452	354,170	27	7,300	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000
Ohio.....	1,315	479,453	2,904,900	972	384,274	3,252,450	985	384,000	4,639,314	275	103,452	354,170	27	7,300	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000
Pennsylvania.....	1,315	479,453	2,904,900	972	384,274	3,252,450	985	384,000	4,639,314	275	103,452	354,170	27	7,300	21,870	10	44,380	770,879	12	7,800	280,000	6,820	1,400	6,820	100	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000
Rhode Island.....	329	9,510	110,900	100	40,151	386,300	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	
South Carolina.....	467	159,925	378,511	611	488,815	239,448	125	61,465	471,125	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	
Tennessee.....	831	260,359	578,511	611	488,815	239,448	125	61,465	471,125	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	17	7,800	280,000	
Texas.....	39	9,510	110,900	100	40,151	386,300	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	30	8,000	30,000	
Vermont.....	129	45,010	321,450	89	6,072	153,442	15	4,100	194,700	45	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	
Virginia.....	1,651	515,783	781,000	689	541,625	677,310	238	101,625	567,160	45	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	55	14,700	186,193	
Wisconsin.....	17	15,000	62,500	2	3,500	52,500	2	3,500	35,000	18	6,400	70,500	157	84,033	254,820	35	10,200	50,000	5	10,200	50,000	5	10,200	50,000	5	10,200	50,000	5	10,200	50,000	
D. of C. & Ter's	17	15,000	62,500	2	3,500	52,500	2	3,500	35,000	18	6,400	70,500	157	84,033	254,820	35	10,200	50,000	5	10,200	50,000	5	10,200	50,000	5	10,200	50,000	5	10,200	50,000	
TOTAL.....	18,900	6,300,000	14,750,000	2,700	1,300,000	10,000,000	1,800	700,000	14,000,000	1,800	700,000	14,000,000	1,800	700,000	14,000,000	1,800	700,000	14,000,000	1,800	700,000	14,000,000	1,800	700,000	14,000,000	1,800	700,000	14,000,000	1,800	700,000	14,000,000	

ALL OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.	No.	Age.	Tot. Val.	Ch.
Methodist	912	181,988	1,082,000	206,000	1,082,000	1,082,000	206,000	1,082,000	206,000	1,082,000	1,082,000	206,000	1,082,000	1,082,000	206,000	1,082,000	206,000	1,082,000	1,082,000	206,000	1,082,000	1,082,000	206,000	1,082,000	1,082,000	206,000	1,082,000	1,082,000
Baptist	324	961	326,000	719	3																							

T. BLE OF NATIVITIES

Of the White and Free Colored Inhabitants born in the United States.

STATES.	Maine.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.
Maine.....	517,117	18,909	1,177	16,535	416	460	975	1,111	201	96	118
New Hampshire.....	9,835	25,111	11,266	18,495	364	1,165	1,171	40	148	10	84
Vermont.....	835	15,615	232,066	15,059	801	4,551	7,218	171	158	1	23
Massachusetts.....	29,507	39,592	17,641	695,236	11,414	15,802	14,482	778	1,831	90	744
Rhode Island.....	768	716	451	11,868	102,641	3,976	2,055	198	427	50	365
Connecticut.....	670	795	1,506	11,866	6,890	292,659	14,416	1,174	1,055	58	265
New York.....	4,569	14,519	52,599	83,778	18,129	66,101	2,151,196	35,519	26,352	899	5,932
New Jersey.....	297	301	291	1,494	264	2,105	20,556	89,429	15,014	1,384	1,400
Pennsylvania.....	1,157	1,775	4,533	7,350	1,945	9,206	58,832	2,117	1,844,672	12,552	21,013
Delaware.....	24	31	12	113	204	50	218	1,168	5,677	72,351	4,860
Maryland.....	456	260	282	1,421	209	484	2,546	1,321	16,076	4,573	400,594
Dist. of Columbia.....	87	84	45	351	23	185	817	163	1,164	95	9,245
Virginia.....	271	139	281	1,193	100	556	2,634	11,447	3,223	542	10,358
North Carolina.....	88	28	27	251	59	272	488	174	685	96	635
South Carolina.....	68	39	97	407	97	228	884	182	362	14	320
Georgia.....	178	122	188	594	138	712	1,209	331	642	117	763
Florida.....	140	61	55	235	65	179	614	83	240	9	194
Alabama.....	215	151	155	654	74	612	1,445	271	876	73	757
Mississippi.....	159	100	141	339	62	242	952	221	981	67	791
Louisiana.....	816	247	283	1,620	289	469	5,510	496	2,489	117	1,440
Texas.....	226	97	144	414	56	369	1,889	205	1,005	61	521
Arkansas.....	80	49	82	174	36	121	587	117	702	51	326
Tennessee.....	97	64	179	331	38	261	1,019	248	2,146	95	1,554
Kentucky.....	227	225	277	665	226	448	2,881	1,249	7,491	507	6,470
Ohio.....	3,314	4,821	14,322	18,763	1,059	22,855	83,979	93,532	206,634	4,715	36,698
Michigan.....	1,117	2,744	11,113	8,167	1,031	6,151	183,756	5,572	9,452	388	537
Indiana.....	976	886	8,163	2,678	438	2,485	24,310	7,837	44,345	2,737	10,177
Illinois.....	3,893	4,288	11,381	9,260	1,051	6,899	67,130	7,848	37,979	1,307	6,896
Missouri.....	311	304	630	1,103	124	742	5,040	835	8,291	518	4,252
Iowa.....	713	580	1,645	1,251	256	1,090	8,184	1,199	14,744	439	1,882
Wisconsin.....	3,252	2,520	10,157	6,285	690	4,125	68,505	1,506	9,571	141	466
California.....	2,700	904	1,194	4,769	861	1,317	10,160	1,022	4,506	305	1,164
Minnesota.....	365	47	100	92	3	48	488	115	227	8	31
Oregon.....	129	44	111	187	20	72	618	69	337	18	73
Utah.....	151	123	232	350	21	193	1,430	96	653	17	27
New Mexico.....	12	6	8	24	1	10	101	9	97	6	37
Aggregate.....	584,316	371,469	577,741	894,818	145,941	447,544	2,699,414	518,810	2,266,727	104,316	528,393

STATES.	D. of C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Flo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Texas.	Ark.
Maine.....	28	94	27	31	24	24	6	16	21	9	6
New Hampshire.....	14	48	10	21	16	1	19	9	9	2	8
Vermont.....	5	21	7	5	18	6	11	5	12	1	2
Massachusetts.....	196	796	196	224	237	32	71	34	179	10	10
Rhode Island.....	64	191	76	57	66	22	13	8	21	4	8
Connecticut.....	50	226	95	116	57	46	74	23	64	20	20
New York.....	598	3,547	673	953	510	135	134	164	593	46	20
New Jersey.....	32	628	99	141	87	19	36	43	83	6	2
Pennsylvania.....	763	10,410	409	559	176	21	87	101	187	17	10
Delaware.....	28	139	18	15	14	4	4	6	4	1	1
Maryland.....	1,940	7,680	225	158	74	37	51	143	181	24	14
Dist. of Columbia.....	24,967	4,950	100	100	67	36	45	56	56	7	4
Virginia.....	1,184	872,823	7,343	291	93	29	92	72	93	7	150
North Carolina.....	28	10,858	556,248	4,420	844	54	131	57	14	6	1
South Carolina.....	30	1,621	6,173	262,160	1,544	55	225	60	30	1	2
Georgia.....	72	7,531	37,522	52,154	402,582	1,103	3,154	184	42	28	25
Florida.....	33	643	3,537	4,470	11,316	20,563	2,340	92	146	8	5
Alabama.....	66	10,357	29,541	46,663	38,997	1,080	257,542	2,852	629	55	91
Mississippi.....	75	8,357	21,487	27,908	17,506	629	34,047	140,585	2,537	139	456
Louisiana.....	156	3,216	2,923	4,593	5,917	372	7,346	10,813	15,474	864	803
Texas.....	35	3,580	5,155	4,482	7,639	365	12,400	6,545	4,472	49,177	4,693
Arkansas.....	49	4,737	8,772	4,567	6,397	38	11,250	4,463	1,096	336	63,206
Tennessee.....	101	46,631	72,027	15,197	4,663	369	6,396	2,137	261	100	496
Kentucky.....	176	54,894	14,279	3,164	892	30	732	697	671	71	271
Ohio.....	598	85,782	4,807	1,468	447	17	209	422	648	29	141
Michigan.....	45	1,504	312	81	68	12	19	34	39	4	35
Indiana.....	227	41,319	53,175	4,069	761	21	395	297	321	44	151
Illinois.....	226	23,697	13,851	4,162	1,341	23	1,335	490	480	63	72
Missouri.....	238	40,777	17,009	2,919	1,254	67	2,097	638	746	349	2,123
Iowa.....	70	7,881	2,869	678	119	51	180	138	183	10	163
Wisconsin.....	33	1,311	322	107	435	4	49	35	78	4	67
California.....	86	3,407	1,027	519	876	54	631	772	929	250	360
Minnesota.....	31	59	6	4	4	4	6	4	4	11	11
Oregon.....	15	469	201	34	22	4	20	9	6	15	61
Utah.....	1	90	92	53	12	4	62	119	8	6	7
New Mexico.....	12	77	15	18	9	5	5	4	4	46	17
Aggregate.....	82,296	1,200,882	859,325	440,168	525,436	25,297	320,330	172,473	700,258	51,658	74,122

TABLE OF NATIVITIES.

STATES.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Mich.	Ind.	Ill.	Ms.	Iowa.	Wis.	Cal*	Ter.	Total.
Maine.....	6	14	68	19	5	38	11	10	2	4	551,129	
N. Hampshire.....	3	11	68	48	26	31	12	4	1	2	394,237	
Vermont.....	6	7	163	86	15	34	10	5	32	1	280,966	
Massachusetts.....	25	75	569	122	60	165	58	12	32	7	930,166	
Rhode Island.....	4	19	98	22	11	15	13	9	6	40	124,299	
Connecticut.....	13	41	400	89	47	80	28	18	28	11	332,556	
New York.....	116	369	3,743	1,921	415	605	173	70	36	7	2,439,286	
New Jersey.....	21	64	372	66	61	61	28	7	15	3	430,441	
Pennsylvania.....	158	497	7,749	224	399	538	229	70	45	3	2,014,619	
Delaware.....	4	16	54	12	19	5	6	1	1	2	83,968	
Maryland.....	39	131	535	16	65	54	86	5	4	1	458,916	
D. of Columbia.....	58	90	123	28	29	24	26	1	2	3	42,956	
Virginia.....	1,501	2,029	5,216	33	288	136	223	37	11	4	925,785	
N. Carolina.....	2,067	141	48	2	67	23	33	3	4	1	577,750	
S. Carolina.....	188	73	29	2	11	6	3	1	1	1	274,818	
Georgia.....	8,211	456	46	3	50	41	60	1	2	1	317,995	
Florida.....	112	87	53	7	13	8	7	3	3	1	45,320	
Alabama.....	22,541	2,694	276	3	93	114	158	7	4	1	420,632	
Mississippi.....	27,439	3,948	594	10	413	311	303	7	4	1	291,114	
Louisiana.....	3,352	2,968	1,473	68	414	401	909	28	7	1	205,921	
Texas.....	17,692	5,478	947	125	1,799	2,855	5,139	169	42	14	137,970	
Arkansas.....	33,817	7,428	1,051	17	2,128	3,276	5,328	116	13	6	160,345	
Tennessee.....	585,084	12,619	742	7	769	872	920	30	8	2	755,853	
Kentucky.....	23,623	601,776	9,985	59	5,896	1,649	1,467	59	11	3	740,881	
Ohio.....	1,073	13,289	1,219,432	2,268	7,377	1,415	636	378	196	5	1,737,552	
Michigan.....	101	402	14,677	140,648	2,043	406	92	50	332	3	341,591	
Indiana.....	12,754	68,651	120,183	1,817	541,079	4,173	1,646	407	99	11	931,532	
Illinois.....	32,303	49,558	64,219	2,158	30,853	345,818	7,222	1,511	1,095	3	736,861	
Missouri.....	44,970	89,694	12,737	293	12,752	10,917	27,694	1,396	130	3	620,826	
Iowa.....	4,274	8,994	39,719	521	19,925	7,247	3,907	50,300	692	3	170,630	
Wisconsin.....	4,429	1,429	11,462	1,900	2,773	5,292	1,012	445	63	15	197,912	
California.....	3,145	4,690	5,500	284	2,077	2,722	5,390	341	248	6,602	63,610	
Minnesota.....	21	71	241	4	3	168	86	81	501	1	11,907	
Oregon.....	462	730	639	37	739	1,025	2,216	452	10	29	7	4,002
Utah.....	294	256	694	121	300	1,263	519	726	30	14	76	9,355
New Mexico.....	25	62	34	8	11	24	93	3	1	6	56	59,261
A aggregate.....	836,631	850,407	1,514,885	153,057	683,117	389,507	515,428	56,798	66,790	6,709	9,491	17,736,792

TABLE OF NATIVITIES OF INHABITANTS IN THE UNITED STATES, FOREIGN BORN.

STATES.	Eng'd.	Irel'd.	Scot.	W's.	Ger'y.	F'nce.	Swit.	B. Am.	Mex.	O. C.†	Unkn.	Tot.‡	Foreign §	Aggr. ¶
Maine.....	1,948	13,871	532	60	290	143	11	14,181	2	417	584	31,436	583,168	
N. Hamp.	1,469	8,811	467	11	147	69	9	2,501	5	82	178	13,571	317,976	
Vermont.....	1,546	15,377	1,045	57	218	40	2	14,470	76	328	32,331	314,120		
Mass'tts.....	16,685	115,917	4,469	214	4,519	805	72	15,862	32	2,534	3,559	160,900	904,514	
R. Island.....	4,490	15,944	988	12	290	80	8	2,424	7	328	155	28,111	147,515	
Connect.	5,091	26,689	1,916	11	1,671	321	55	959	4	645	794	37,462	370,792	
N. York.....	34,820	343,111	25,418	7,582	118,998	12,515	1,850	47,200	83	12,024	6,261	651,891	3,987,356	
N. Jersey.....	11,377	31,092	2,283	116	10,696	942	204	581	23	1,050	521	56,394	489,325	
Penn'a.ia.....	38,048	151,723	7,292	8,920	78,592	4,083	914	2,500	42	2,757	2,296	294,871	2,311,786	
Delaw'e.....	952	3,513	155	17	943	73	22	21	3	112	63	5,211	89,247	
Maryla'd.....	5,467	19,567	1,058	260	26,956	507	68	215	8	1,177	462	53,288	492,368	
D. of C'a.....	682	2,373	142	20	1,414	80	36	82	9	189	77	4,967	43,080	
Virginia.....	2,968	11,649	947	173	5,511	321	83	235	4	479	585	22,304	944,774	
N. Car'a.....	394	567	1,012	7	344	43	3	50	2	122	217	2,524	560,491	
S. Car'a.....	921	4,051	651	10	2,189	274	18	57	4	496	48	8,662	263,325	
Georgia.....	679	3,202	367	13	947	177	38	108	8	358	597	5,907	524,196	
Florida.....	300	878	182	11	307	67	7	97	6	892	58	2,757	48,135	
Alabama.....	941	3,639	594	67	1,668	503	113	49	39	635	1,109	7,658	428,779	
Mississ.....	593	1,928	317	10	1,064	440	41	79	13	473	576	4,958	296,848	
Louisia'.....	3,550	24,266	1,196	48	17,577	11,552	723	499	405	6,667	629	66,413	277,954	
Texas.....	1,062	1,405	261	17	8,191	647	154	137	4,459	660	604	16,774	154,481	
Arkans'a.....	196	514	71	11	516	77	12	41	68	122	824	1,626	162,197	
Tennes's.....	706	2,641	327	17	1,168	245	266	76	12	283	1,759	5,740	763,154	
Kentucky.....	2,805	9,466	663	171	13,607	1,116	279	275	42	741	1,354	29,180	771,624	
Ohio.....	25,660	51,562	5,232	5,849	111,257	7,375	3,291	5,880	26	2,370	4,393	218,512	1,980,666	
Mich'gan.....	10,620	18,439	2,361	127	10,070	945	118	14,008	4	3,219	1,211	54,832	397,864	
Indiana.....	5,550	12,787	1,341	169	28,584	2,279	724	1,878	31	1,083	2,698	54,436	963,116	
Illinois.....	18,628	27,786	3,661	572	38,160	3,396	1,635	10,699	30	5,026	3,947	110,563	851,471	
Missouri.....	5,379	14,734	1,649	176	44,352	2,139	894	1,053	94	2,151	1,322	72,544	594,822	
Iowa.....	3,785	4,865	712	352	7,152	392	175	1,756	16	1,602	962	21,232	192,214	
Wiscon.....	18,952	21,043	3,527	4,319	34,519	775	1,244	8,277	9	14,030	784	106,695	305,301	
Californ.....	3,050	2,452	893	182	2,926	1,546	177	834	6,454	3,854	829	22,338	92,567	
Territo's.....	1,390	865	146	136	561	113	52	2,066	1,373	208	397	7,260	92,382	
Aggr.¶.....	278,615	961,719	70,556	29,868	573,225	54,069	19,358	147,700	13,317	68,179	93,227	2,210,828	19,986,847	

* This column is evidently wrong, though furnished by the census office. † "Other Countries," among which are 2,113 immigrants from Spain, 9,848 from Holland, 3,645 from Italy, 12,478 from Norway, 3,580 from Sweden, 10,640 from Prussia, and 5,773 from the West Indies. ‡ Total population foreign born. § Aggregate free population of United States. ¶ Aggregate free population of United States.

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AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

GREENE'S NEW 1854 NEW YORK

STATE GOVERNMENTS

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term Exp.	Salary.	Legis's Meet.	Gen. Election
Alabama.....	Montgomery.	John A. Winston.	Dec. 1855	\$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.	Elias N. Conway.	Nov. 1856	1,800	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
California.....	Sacramento.	John Bigler.	Dec. 1855	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Jan.
Connecticut.....	Hartford & N H'n	Charles H. Pond.	May 1854	1,100	1 W. May.	1 M. April.
Delaware.....	Dover.	William H. Ross.	Jan. 1854	1,538	1 Tu. June.	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.	James E. Broome.	Oct. 1855	1,500	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.	Horcheat V. Johnson.	Nov. 1855	3,000	1 M. Nov.	1 M. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.	Joel A. Matteson.	Jan. 1857	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.	Joseph A. Wright.	Jan. 1856	1,800	2 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa.....	Iowa City.	Stephen Hempstead.	Dec. 1854	1,000	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.	Lazarus W. Powell.	Aug. 1855	2,500	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.	Paul O. Hebert.	Jan. 1856	—	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine.....	Augusta.	Wm. George Crosby.	Jan. 1855	1,500	2 W. Jan.	2 M. Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.	T. Watkins Ligon.	Jan. 1857	3,640	1 W. Jan.	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Emerg Washburn.	Jan. 1855	2,500	1 W. Jan.	2 M. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.	Andrew Parsons.	Jan. 1856	1,500	1 M. Jan.	1 M & Tu.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.	John J. McRae.	Dec. 1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.	Sterling Price.	June 1855	1,000	1 W. June.	2 Tu. March
N. Hampshire.....	Concord.	Noah Martin.	Jan. 1857	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.	Rodman M. Price.	Jan. 1855	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.	Horatio Seymour.	Jan. 1855	2,000	3 M. Nov.	2 Tu. Aug.
N. Carolina.....	Raleigh.	D. W. S. Reid.	Jan. 1855	1,500	1 M. Dec.	2 Tu. Oct.
Ohio.....	Columbus.	William Medill.	Jan. 1855	3,000	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.	William Higer.	May 1851	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.	Francis M. Dimond.	Dec. 1854	3,500	4 M. Nov.	2 M. Oct.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.	J. L. Manning.	Oct. 1855	2,000	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.	Andrew Johnson.	Dec. 1853	2,000	1 M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
Texas.....	Austin.	Edward M. Pease.	Oct. 1854	750	2 Tu. Oct.	1 Tu. Sept.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.	John S. Robinson.	Jan. 1856	5,000	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Virginia.....	Richmond.	Joseph Johnson.	Dec. 1855	1,250	1 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.	Wm. A. Barstow.	Dec. 1855	—	—	—

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Whig, in *Italics*.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Popula. Total in 1850.
	Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hall.	Whig. Taylor.	Dem. Cass.	F. S. Van B.	Whig. Clay.	Dem. Polk.	Abol's G. W. B.	
Alabama.....	18,038	28,881		50,482	31,368		26,084	37,430		771,671
Arkansas.....	7,401	12,173		7,694	9,300		5,601	9,946		209,787
California.....	34,971	39,055	100	Admit't'd	1848.					52,697
Connecticut.....	30,389	33,441	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,005	33,390	29,241	1,943	370,792
Delaware.....	6,292	6,318	62	6,432	6,910	80	6,288	6,771		91,732
Florida.....	2,875	4,218		4,539	3,238		Admit't'd	since 1844.		37,441
Georgia.....	16,080	34,103		47,644	44,902		44,123	44,147		306,101
Illinois.....	64,314	60,597	9,966	53,218	66,629	16,801	45,526	57,929	3,670	851,430
Indiana.....	80,801	95,739	6,834	69,807	74,748	8,100	57,867	70,181	2,108	688,416
Iowa.....	1,411	8,624	717	11,178	12,135	1,128	Admit't'd	since 1844.		192,214
Kentucky.....	37,008	61,700	263	67,141	49,730		61,255	57,983		948,405
Louisiana.....	17,258	18,617		18,617	15,370	1	13,089	13,742		617,762
Maine.....	26,543	41,629	8,030	38,476	40,206	12,178	34,619	46,984	4,662	583,689
Maryland.....	40,922	39,077	54	37,702	34,626	120	35,984	34,676		363,034
Massachusetts.....	67,951	46,680	29,960	61,070	36,381	38,056	67,712	53,470	10,569	931,816
Michigan.....	34,960	41,842	7,337	53,940	30,687	10,389	24,327	37,701	3,537	397,684
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,876		25,222	26,637		19,916	23,136		666,665
Missouri.....	29,361	38,353		24,271	40,077		31,260	41,214		682,014
New Hampshire.....	16,147	23,297	6,696	14,781	27,763	7,690	17,666	27,103	4,161	317,398
New Jersey.....	36,456	44,201	350	40,016	36,821	849	36,512	37,935	823	494,620
New York.....	234,202	262,043	25,329	218,883	114,319	120,497	232,142	237,588	15,812	3,667,261
North Carolina.....	38,008	39,714	60	43,519	34,809	65	43,232	39,267		666,008
Ohio.....	162,520	109,220	31,699	136,369	164,773	35,317	155,119	149,661	8,090	1,589,437
Pennsylvania.....	179,132	198,706	8,244	185,730	172,186	11,171	161,203	167,635	6,232	2,311,768
Rhode Island.....	7,626	8,735	614	6,779	6,456	710	7,322	4,807		142,545
South Carolina.....	President	tial elec't	ors clac	nen by	the legis	lature.				698,677
Tennessee.....	58,834	87,011		64,705	58,419		60,030	59,917	1844.	1,002,614
Texas.....	4,965	13,857		4,629	10,668	3	Admit't'd	since 1844.		312,608
Vermont.....	22,175	13,044	8,521	21,128	10,948	13,827	26,770	16,041	3,364	314,130
Virginia.....	67,192	74,114		45,285	46,738	9	41,740	50,662		1,431,683
Wisconsin.....	22,410	33,536	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,416	Admit't'd	since 1844.		265,263
D. of C. & Territories										143,988
Total.....	1,264,577	1,067,266	107,396	1,304,212	1,224,795	241,278	1,291,662	1,320,014	66,304	23,101,508

Pierce over Scott, 502,679; Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, *President of the United States*.....Salary \$25,000
 DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *Vice-President pro tem.*....." 5,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary \$6,000
 JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*....." 6,000
 ROBERT M'CLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*....." 6,000
 JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*....." 6,000
 JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*....." 6,000
 JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*....." 6,000
 CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*....." 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary \$5,000.
 JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*. SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, *Associate Justice*.
 JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " " ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pa., " "
 JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " " BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " "
 PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " " JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., " "
 Salary of Associate Justices, \$4,500. Meets first Monday in December at Washington.

XXXIII^d CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1853.

SENATE—62 Members.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*, 21; Democrats in Roman, 37; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 2; Vacancies, 2. The figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.]

ALABAMA.	KENTUCKY.	NEW JERSEY.
1855.. Benj. Fitzpatrick,	1855.. Archibald Dixon,	1857.. John B. Thomson,
1859.. *Clement C. Clay, Jr.	1859.. *John B. Thompson.	1859.. *William Wright.
ARKANSAS.	LOUISIANA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1855.. *Robert W. Johnson,†	1855.. John Slidell.	1855.. George E. Badger,
1859.. William K. Sebastian.	1859.. *Judah P. Benjamin.	1860.. (Vacancy.)
CALIFORNIA.	MAINE.	OHIO.
1855.. William M. Gwin,	1857.. Hannibal Hamlin.	1855.. SALMON P. CHASE.
1857.. John B. Weller	1859.. *Wm. Pitt Fessenden	1857.. Benjamin F. Wade.
CONNECTICUT.	MASSACHUSETTS.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1855.. Truman Smith,	1857.. CHARLES SUMNER,	1855.. James Coper.
1857.. Isaac Toucey.	1859.. *Edward Everett.	1857.. Richard Brodhead, Jr.
DELAWARE.	MARYLAND.	RHODE ISLAND.
1857.. James A. Bayard,	1861.. James A. Pearce,	1857.. Charles T. James,
1859.. *John M. Clayton.	1857.. Thomas G. Pratt.	1859.. *Phillip Allen.
FLORIDA.	MICHIGAN.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1855.. Jackson Morton,	1857.. Lewis Cass,	1855.. Andrew P. Butler,
1857.. Stephen R. Mallory.	1859.. *Charles E. Stuart.	1859.. *Josiah J. Evans.
GEORGIA.	MISSISSIPPI.	TENNESSEE.
1855.. William C. Dawson,	1857.. Stephen Adams,	1857.. James C. Jones,
1859.. *Robert Toombs.	1859.. *Albert G. Brown	1859.. John Bell.
INDIANA.	MINNESOTA.	TEXAS.
1855.. John Pettit,	1855.. David R. Atchison,	1857.. Thomas J. Rusk,
1857.. Jesse D. Bright.	1857.. Henry S. Geyer.	1859.. Samuel Houston.
ILLINOIS.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	VERMONT.
1855.. James Shields,	1855.. Moses Norris, Jr.,	1855.. (Vacancy.)
1859.. Stephen A. Douglas.	1859.. Jared W. Williams.†	1857.. Solomon Foot.
IOWA.	NEW YORK.	VIRGINIA.
1855.. Augustus C. Dodge,	1855.. William H. Seward,	1857.. James M. Mason,
1859.. George W. Jones.	1857.. Hamilton Fish.	1859.. Robert M. T. Hunter.
		WISCONSIN.
		1855.. Isaac P. Walker,
		1857.. Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the XXXIII^d Congress.

† Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—284 Members.

LINN BOYD, Ky., Speaker.—JOHN W. FORNEY, Pa., Clerk.

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| <p>ALABAMA.
1 Philip Phillips,
2 James Abernethie,
3 *Sampson W. Harris,
4 *Wm. R. Smith,
5 *Geo. S. Houston,
6 *W. E. W. Cobb,
7 James F. Dowdell.</p> <p>ARKANSAS.
1 A. E. Greenwood,
2 Edwin A. Warren.</p> <p>CALIFORNIA.
1 Marcus C. Latham,
2 J. A. M'Dougal.</p> <p>CONNECTICUT.
1 James T. Pratt,
2 *Culin M. Ingersoll,
3 Nathan Belcher,
4 *Origen S. Seymour.</p> <p>DELAWARE.
*George Read Riddle.</p> <p>FLORIDA.
Aug. E. Maxwell.</p> <p>GEORGIA.
1 James L. Seward,
2 Alfred H. Colquitt,
3 *David J. Batly,
4 Wm. B. W. Dent,
5 *Elijah W. Chaastain,
6 *Junius Hillyer,
7 David A. Reece,
8 *Alex. H. Stephens.</p> <p>ILLINOIS.
1 E. B. Washburne,
2 John Wentworth,
3 Jesse O. Norton,
4 James Knox,
5 *W. A. Richardson,
6 *Richard Yates,
7 James C. Allen,
8 *Wm. H. Bissell,
9 *Willis Allen.</p> <p>INDIANA.
1 Smith Miller,
2 Wm. H. Engiliah,
3 *Cyrus L. Dunham,
4 James H. Lane,
5 *Samuel W. Parker,
6 *Thos. A. Hendricks,
7 *John G. Davis,
8 Daniel Mace,
9 Norman Eddy,
10 E. M. Chamberlain,
11 Andrew J. Harlan.</p> <p>IOWA.
1 *Bernhart Henn,
2 John P. Cook.</p> <p>KENTUCKY.
1 *Lion Boyd,
2 *Henr. E. Gray,
3 *Presley Ewing,
4 James S. Chrisman,
5 Clement S. Hill,
6 John M. Elliot,
7 *William Preston,
8 *J. C. Breckenridge,
9 Lander M. Cox,
10 *Rich. H. Stanton.</p> | <p>LOUISIANA.
1 William Dunbar,
2 Theodore G. Hunt,
3 Jno. E. Perkins, Jr.,
4 Roland Jones.</p> <p>MAINE.
1 *Moses M'Donald,
2 Samuel Mayall,
3 E. Wilder Farley,
4 Samuel P. Benson,
5 *Isaac Washburn, Jr.,
6 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.</p> <p>MARYLAND.
1 John R. Franklin,
2 Jacob Shower,
3 Joshua Vansant,
4 Henry May,
5 *Win T. Hamilton,
6 Augustus R. Sellers.</p> <p>MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *Zeno Scudder,
2 Samuel J. Crocker,
3 J. Wiley Edmunds,
4 Samuel H. Walley,
5 *William Appleton,
6 Chas. W. Upham,
7 Nath. P. Banks, Jr.,
8 Tappan Wentworth,
9 ALX. DE WITT,
10 Edward Dickinson,
11 *John Z. Goodrich.</p> <p>MICHIGAN.
1 David Stuart,
2 David A. Noble,
3 Samuel Clark,
4 Hester L. Stevens.</p> <p>MISSOURI.
1 Thomas H. Benton,
2 Alfred W. Lamb,
3 James J. Lindley,
4 John G. Miller,
5 *Mordcai Oliver,
6 *John S. Phelps,
7 Samuel Caruthers.</p> <p>MISSISSIPPI.
1 Daniel B. Wright,
2 William S. Barry,
3 O. R. Singleton,
4 Wiley P. Harris,
5 Wm. Barkadale.</p> <p>NEW JERSEY.
1 *Nathan T. Stratton,
2 *Charles Skelton,
3 Samuel Lilly,
4 George Vall,
5 A. C. M. Pennington.</p> <p>NORTH CAROLINA.
1 Henry M. Shaw,
2 Thomas Ruffin,
3 *William S. Ashe,
4 Sion H. Rogers,
5 John Kerr,
6 Richard C. Puryear,
7 Burton Craige,
8 *Phis. L. Clinyman.</p> <p>NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1 Geo. W. Kittredge,
2 Geo. W. Morrison,</p> | <p>3 *Harry Hubbard.</p> <p>NEW YORK.
1 James Maurice,
2 Th. W. Cummings,
3 Hiram Walbridge,
4 Mike Walsh,
5 Wm. M. Tweed,
6 John Wheeler,
7 Wm. A. Walker,
8 Francis B. Cutting,
9 Jared V. Peck,
10 *William Murray,
11 The. R. Westbrook,
12 *Gilbert Dean,
13 Russell Syge,
14 Rufus W. Peckham,
15 Charles Hughes,
16 Geo. A. Simmons,
17 Bishop Perkins,
18 Peter Rowe,
19 George V. Chase,
20 Ors. H. Mattema,
21 *Henry Bennett,
22 GERRIT SMITH,
23 Caleb Lyon,
24 *Daniel T. Jones,
25 Edwin B. Morgan,
26 Andrew Oliver,
27 John J. Taylor,
28 George Hastings,
29 Dacic Carpenter,
30 Benjamin Pringle,
31 Thos. T. Flagler,
32 *Samson G. Haven,
33 Reuben E. Fenton.</p> <p>OHIO.
1 *David T. Disney,
2 John S. Morrisson,
3 *Levis D. Campbell,
4 M. H. Nichols,
5 *Alfred P. Edzerston,
6 Andrew Elison,
7 Aaron Harlan,
8 Moses H. Corwin,
9 Fred. W. Green,
10 *John L. Taylor,
11 Thomas Riney,
12 *Edson B. Oids,
13 Wm. D. Lindsay,
14 H. H. Johnson,
15 William R. Sapp,
16 Edward Hall,
17 Wilson Shannon,
18 George Bliss,
19 EDWARD WADE,
20 *J. R. GIDDINGS,
21 Andrew Stuart.</p> <p>PENNSYLVANIA.
1 *Thos. B. Florence,
2 *Joseph R. Chandler,
3 *John Robbins, Jr.,
4 William H. White,
5 *John M'Nair,
6 William Koerhart,
7 Samuel A. Bridges,
8 H. A. Muhlenberg,
9 Isaac E. Hostler,</p> | <p>10 Ner Middleworth,
11 Christian M. Strau.,
12 Hend'k H. Wright,
13 Asa Packer,
14 *Galusha A. Grow,
15 *James Gamble,
16 *William H. Kurtz,
17 Samuel L. Russell,
18 John M'Callister,
19 Augustus Druin,
20 *John L. Dawson,
21 David Hitchie,
22 *Thomas M. Howe,
23 Michael C. Trout,
24 *Carlton B. Curtis,
25 John Dick.</p> <p>RHODE ISLAND.
1 THOMAS DAVIS,
2 *Benj. B. Thurston.</p> <p>SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 *John M'Queen,
2 *William Aiken,
3 L. M. Keitt,
4 Preston S. Brooks,
5 *James L. Orr,
6 Wm. W. Boyce.</p> <p>TENNESSEE.
1 (VACANCY),
2 *W. M. Charchwell,
3 Samuel A. Smith,
4 *William Culbom,
5 Thomas Harry,
6 *Geo. W. Jones,
7 Robert M. Rugg,
8 Felix K. Zollicoffer,
9 Emerson Etheridge,
10 *Fred'k P. Stanton.</p> <p>TEXAS.
1 Geo. W. Snythe,
2 Peter H. Bell.</p> <p>VERMONT.
1 *James Meacham,
2 Andrew Tracy,
3 Alvah Sabin.</p> <p>VIRGINIA.
1 *Thomas H. Bayly,
2 *John S. Millson,
3 *John S. Caskie,
4 William O. Goodie,
5 *Thomas S. Bocock,
6 *Pantus Powell,
7 William Smith,
8 *Chas. J. Faulkner,
9 *H. A. Edmundson,
10 *John Leicher,
11 Z. Kidwell,
12 John F. Snodgrass,
13 Fayette M'Nullen.</p> <p>WISCONSIN.
1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
2 *Ben. C. Eastman,
3 John B. Macy.</p> <p>DELEGATES.
Minnesota—H. M. Rice.
Nebraska—T. Johnson.
New Mexico—J. M. Gallegos.
Oregon—*Joseph Lane.
Utah—*J. M. Bortulst.</p> |
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[Whigs in Italics, 71; Democrats in Roman, 189; Free Soilers in small Capitals, 4. Total, 254. There are also five Delegates from Territories, who participate in the debate, but can not vote. * Members of the XXXIId Congress. † Seat contested.]

RECAPITULATION.											
States.	W. D.	States.	W. D.	States.	W. D.	States.	W. D.	States.	W. D.	States.	W. D.
Alabama.....	6	Georgia.....	5	Louisiana.....	3	Mississippi.....	6	S. Carolina.....	3	Tennessee.....	5
Arkansas.....	2	Illinois.....	4	Maine.....	3	Minnesota.....	3	Ohio.....	3	Texas.....	5
California.....	2	Indiana.....	10	Maryland.....	4	N. Hampshire.....	3	Pennsylvania.....	10	Vermont.....	3
Connecticut.....	4	Iowa.....	1	Massachusetts.....	9	New Jersey.....	4	Rhode Island.....	4	Virginia.....	13
Delaware.....	1	Kentucky.....	6	Michigan.....	4	New York.....	10	S. Carolina.....	6	Wisconsin.....	13
Florida.....	1										

In the above classification, MEMBERS OF THE WHIG OF MASSACHUSETTS, SEVEN OF NEW YORK, AND WARD OF OHIO, ARE PLACED IN THE DEMOCRATIC COLUMN, AND GIDDINGS IN THE WHIG.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Length—Capital Stock—Cost of Construction—Gross and Net Earnings, &c.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles open.	Capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Total cost of road and equipment.	Gross Earnings for last yr.	Net Earnings for last year.	Dividend for do.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence..... Maine.	150	1,588,160	2,973,700	5,150,278	254,748	119,520	none
Androscoggin and Kennebec..... "	55	809,878	1,016,500	2,064,438	140,561	80,053	none
Kennebec and Portland..... "	72	876,741	800,000	1,800,000	183,398	.....	none
Portland, Seaco and Portsmouth..... "	51	1,355,500	123,884	1,450,384	203,660	.....	6
York and Cumberland..... "	20	285,747	341,100	718,605	23,949	11,256	none
Boston, Concord and Montreal. N. H.	93	1,640,278	622,200	2,540,217	150,538	79,839	none
Concord..... "	35	1,485,060	none.	1,485,000	305,805	131,836	8
Chester..... "	54	2,078,625	720,900	3,092,694	287,768	55,266	5
Northern..... "	82	3,016,634	.....	.....	325,782	163,075	5
Manchester and Lawrence..... "	21	717,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 1/2
Nashua and Lowell..... "	15	600,000	none.	651,214	132,545	51,313	8
Portsmouth and Concord..... "	47	.....	.....	1,400,000	.....	.....	none
Sullivan..... "	26	.....	.....	673,500	.....	.....	none
Connecticut and Passumpsic... Vt.	61	1,097,600	550,600	1,745,516	.....	.....	none
Rutland..... "	120	2,486,000	2,429,100	5,577,467	405,397	260,559	none
Vermont Central..... "	117	8,500,000	3,500,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	none
Vermont and Canada..... "	47	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000	leased to recently	the Vt. U opened.	entr
Western Vermont..... "	51	392,000	700,000	.....	.....	.....	none
Vermont Valley..... "	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none
Boston and Lowell..... Mass.	28	1,830,000	.....	1,993,249	338,108	130,881	7 1/2
Boston and Maine..... "	83	4,076,974	150,000	4,492,927	656,001	338,215	7
Boston and Providence..... "	59	3,160,390	390,000	3,516,214	461,656	227,454	6
Boston and Worcester..... "	69	4,500,000	425,000	4,945,067	758,819	331,296	7
Cape Cod Branch..... "	20	421,205	171,800	633,906	60,743	30,656	2 1/2
Connecticut River..... "	52	1,591,100	193,500	1,801,946	229,064	72,628	5
Eastern..... "	75	2,630,000	500,000	3,120,391	428,793	241,017	7 1/2
Fall River..... "	42	1,050,000	none.	1,050,000	229,145	99,589	8
Fitchburg..... "	66	3,510,000	112,305	3,623,073	571,574	232,777	6
New Bedford and Taunton..... "	20	500,000	none.	520,475	164,280	48,930	7 1/2
Norfolk County..... "	26	517,015	819,743	1,245,927	67,251	23,115	none
Old Colony..... "	45	1,964,070	282,500	2,283,534	322,213	101,510	none
Taunton Branch..... "	12	250,000	none.	307,136	137,476	24,399	8
Vermont and Massachusetts..... "	77	2,140,536	1,001,500	3,203,333	218,679	18,648	none
Worcester and Nashua..... "	45	1,754,000	171,210	1,921,945	162,109	60,500	4 1/2
Western..... "	155	5,150,000	5,319,520	9,953,750	1,339,873	683,194	6 1/2
Stonington..... R. I.	50	.....	467,700	.....	240,572	110,892	.....
Providence and Worcester..... "	40	1,457,500	300,000	1,791,498	253,690	139,510	6
Canal..... Conn.	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none
Hartford and New Haven..... "	72	2,350,000	800,000	3,150,000	639,529	294,289	10
Housatonic..... "	110	.....	.....	2,500,000	329,041	168,962	.....
Hartford, Prov. and Fishkill..... "	50	.....	.....	in progr.	69,629	.....	none
New London, Wil. and Palmer..... "	66	558,861	800,000	1,311,111	114,410	.....	.....
New York and New Haven..... "	61	3,000,000	1,641,000	4,978,497	806,719	426,173	7
Naugatuck..... "	62	926,000	440,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London and New Haven..... "	55	750,500	650,000	1,380,510	recently	opened.	none
Norwich and Worcester..... "	54	2,121,110	701,600	2,596,488	267,561	116,965	4 1/2
Buffalo and New York City... N. Y.	91	900,000	1,550,000	2,550,500	recently	opened.	none
Buffalo, Corning and New York..... "	132	.....	.....	in progr.	.....	.....	none
Buffalo and State Line..... "	63	879,636	872,000	1,921,270	recently	opened.	.....
Canandaigua and Niagara F..... "	50	.....	.....	in progr.	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua and Elmira..... "	47	425,509	582,400	987,627	76,760	39,360	none
Cayuga and Susquehanna..... "	35	697,000	400,000	1,070,780	74,241	23,496	.....
Eric. (New York and Erie)..... "	464	9,812,985	24,043,865	31,301,806	5,537,766	1,001,623	7
Hudson River..... "	144	3,740,515	7,046,395	10,527,654	1,043,650	338,783	none
Hartem..... "	130	4,725,250	977,403	6,102,935	681,445	324,404	5
Long Island..... "	95	1,875,148	516,216	2,449,391	205,168	44,070	none
New York Central..... "	504	22,850,600	2,111,824	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg (Northern)..... "	118	1,579,969	2,960,760	5,133,834	480,137	193,847	none
Oswego and Syracuse..... "	35	350,000	201,500	607,609	80,616	43,609	4
Plattsburg and Montreal..... "	23	174,042	131,000	319,775	recently	opened.	none
Rensselaer and Saratoga..... "	25	610,660	25,000	774,495	213,078	96,737	.....
Rutland and Washington..... "	60	850,000	400,000	1,250,000	recently	opened.	.....
Saratoga and Washington..... "	41	819,800	940,000	1,832,945	179,545	135,017	none
Troy and Rutland..... "	32	237,699	100,000	329,577	recently	opened.	.....
Troy and Boston..... "	59	450,936	700,000	1,643,377	recently	opened.	none
Watertown and Rome..... "	96	1,011,940	650,000	1,693,711	225,152	116,706	8
Canden and Amboy..... N. J.	65	1,500,000	.....	.....	4,327,439	1,389,385	476,413
Morris and Essex..... "	45	1,022,429	128,000	1,220,525	149,941	79,252	4
New Jersey..... "	51	2,197,840	476,000	3,245,720	603,942	316,250	10
New Jersey Central..... "	63	986,106	1,500,000	2,379,880	260,899	124,740	3 1/2
Cumberland Valley..... Penn.	56	1,184,500	13,000	1,265,142	118,617	76,890	5
Eric and North East..... "	20	600,000	.....	750,000	recently	opened.	.....
Harrisburgh and Lancaster..... "	36	783,950	688,051	1,600,494	200,249	106,932	8

NAME OF COMPANY.	Miles open.	Capital paid in.	Funded debt.	Total cost of road and equipment.	Gross Earnings for last yr.	Net Earnings for last year.	Dividend for do.
Philadelphia and Reading.....	Penn.	95	6,656,332	10,427,800	17,141,987	2,480,626	1,251,967
Phila., Wilmington and Balt.....	"	98	3,850,000	2,413,276	6,813,839	687,785	383,501
Pennsylvania Central.....	"	250	9,768,155	5,000,000	13,600,000	1,943,827	617,825
Philadelphia and Trenton.....	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	"	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore and Ohio.....	Md.	581	9,188,300	9,827,123	19,542,307	3,325,563	615,384
Washington Branch.....	"	38	1,650,000	.....	1,850,000	348,622	216,237
Baltimore and Susquehanna.....	"	57	.....	.....	.....	413,673	152,536
Alexandria and Orange.....	Va.	65	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Manassas Gap.....	"	27	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Petersburgh.....	"	64	769,000	173,867	1,163,928	227,563	72,370
Richmond and Danville.....	"	73	1,372,524	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Richmond and Petersburgh.....	"	22	685,000	.....	1,100,900	122,861	74,115
Richmond, Fred. and Potomac.	"	76	1,000,000	503,006	1,531,238	254,376	113,256
South Side.....	"	62	1,328,722	800,000	In progr.	.....	.....
Virginia Central.....	"	107	1,400,100	446,636	In progr.	176,485	74,902
Virginia and Tennessee.....	"	60	3,000,000	1,500,000	In progr.	.....	.....
Winchester and Potomac.....	"	32	130,000	120,000	416,532	80,776	.....
Wilmington and Raleigh.....	N. C.	161	1,338,878	1,134,698	2,965,374	510,638	183,698
Charlotte and South Carolina.....	S. C.	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville and Columbia.....	"	140	1,004,281	300,000	In progr.	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	"	242	3,858,840	3,000,000	7,002,336	1,000,717	609,711
Wilmington and Manchester.....	"	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Georgia Central.....	Ga.	191	3,100,000	506,187	8,378,192	945,508	508,625
Georgia.....	"	211	4,000,000	1,214	.....	334,424	456,468
Macon and Western.....	"	101	1,214,283	168,000	1,596,283	296,684	153,697
Muscogee.....	"	71	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
South Western.....	"	50	506,887	150,000	743,525	129,395	71,503
Alabama and Tennessee River.	Ala.	55	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Memphis and Charleston.....	"	93	776,259	400,000	.....	.....	.....
Mobile and Ohio.....	"	33	879,868	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Montgomery and West Point.....	"	88	638,611	.....	1,386,960	173,542	76,079
Southern.....	Miss.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Tennessee and Georgia.....	Tenn.	80	835,000	541,000	In progr.	.....	.....
Nashville and Chattanooga.....	"	125	2,068,814	850,000	In progr.	.....	.....
Covington and Lexington.....	Ky.	38	1,430,150	1,100,000	In progr.	.....	.....
Frankfort and Lexington.....	"	29	357,218	.....	584,902	87,421	44,250
Louisville and Frankfort.....	"	65	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Maysville and Lexington.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	Ohio.	100	1,239,450	1,371,000	2,963,756	194,429	130,306
Cleveland, Painesv. and Ash.....	"	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland and Columbus.....	"	135	3,027,000	408,200	3,855,000	777,703	483,494
Columbus, Piqua and Indiana.....	"	46	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....
Columbus and Lake Erie.....	"	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton.....	"	60	1,694,000	906,000	2,600,000	321,793	200,967
Cincinnati and Marietta.....	"	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Dayton and Western.....	"	40	210,000	550,000	925,000	recently	opened.
Dayton and Michigan.....	"	20	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Exton and Hamilton.....	"	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville and Miami.....	"	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsboro.....	"	37	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Little Miami.....	"	84	2,370,784	.....	2,634,157	526,746	314,670
Manassas and Sandusky.....	"	.....	900,000	1,000,000	1,855,000	.....	.....
Mad River and Lake Erie.....	"	167	2,387,200	1,767,000	4,110,148	540,518	113,401
Ohio Central.....	"	57	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi.....	"	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Ohio and Pennsylvania.....	"	187	1,750,700	2,450,000	.....	recently	opened.
Scioto and Hocking Valley.....	"	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland	"	87	552,000	800,000	1,317,140	recently	opened.
Xenia and Columbus.....	"	54	1,092,137	119,500	1,257,714	237,506	135,363
Evansville and Illinois.....	Ind.	31	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Indiana Central.....	"	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Indiana Northern.....	"	131	.....	.....	In progr.	recently	opened.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine.	"	83	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Lawrenceburg and Indiana.....	"	.....	.....	.....	In progr.	.....	.....
Lafayette and Indianapolis.....	"	62	.....	.....	.....	recently	opened.
Madison and Indianapolis.....	"	88	1,650,000	750,000	2,400,000	516,314	268,075
Peru and Indianapolis.....	"	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute and Indianapolis.....	"	72	632,387	663,100	1,355,019	105,944	71,446
Rock Island and Chicago.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Mississippi.....	"	113	2,400,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	.....	.....
Illinois Central.....	Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galena and Chicago.....	"	92	1,932,361	500,000	In progr.	473,548	286,152
Michigan Southern.....	Mich.	315	2,439,410	2,629,000	6,430,248	592,187	253,046
Michigan Central.....	"	282	4,000,400	4,067,396	8,614,193	.....	.....
Pacific.....	Mo.	33	1,004,000	none.	In progr.	recently	opened.

The above statistics were prepared in October, 1883.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

The Japanese Expedition, sent out by the U. S. Government, under the command of Commodore Perry, with a view to opening commercial relations with that hitherto sealed Empire, sailed from the harbor of Min-Kiang, in Loochoo, on the 2d of July, 1853. The squadron consisted of the steam-frigates *Susquehanna* and *Mississippi*, and the sloops of war *Plymouth* and *Saratoga*. On the morning of the 8th they made Cape Idzu, near the southern entrance of the Bay of Jeddo, and, sailing directly up the bay, anchored in the afternoon off the town of Uraga, more than a mile beyond the former anchorage of the *Morrison* and *Columbus*. The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of their way.

As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, and several government boats immediately came off and endeavored to put on board the vessel the usual notification to foreigners warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the Deputy-Governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board, was notified that, if the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences. A few boats, nevertheless, lingered around the *Susquehanna*, but the sight of some warlike preparations satisfied them that Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired. During the stay of the squadron in the bay it was never afterward visited by any boats, except those containing the officials through whom the negotiations were carried on. The next morning, Yezaimon, the Governor of Uraga, and a nobleman of the third rank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to dispatch an express to Jeddo, in order to obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the *Mississippi* made a trip of about ten miles further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings. Beyond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no foreign vessel had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight, which was perfectly land-locked, and offered the most secure and commodious anchorage. The presence of the squadron appeared to cause no interruption to the inland commerce, for the bay was at all times studded with large junks and hundreds of small craft, passing up and down.

On the 12th, an answer came from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga and receive the letter of the President of the United States, and it was arranged the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th.

The Japanese selected the small town of Gori-

hama, about three miles south of Uraga, for the interview. On the morning of the 14th, the *Susquehanna* and the *Mississippi* took up a position off the town, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The Governor and Deputy-Governor of Uraga, with the Commandant of the Military Forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing-place. Three houses had been erected by the Japanese, one of which was prepared for the interview, while the other two were apparently intended for the accommodation of the Princes who had come from Jeddo to receive the letter. The officers and men detained to accompany Commodore Perry, amounted to about 400, while the force of the Japanese was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000, and, with their scarlet pennons, and banners of various devices, presented a novel and beautiful show. The Commodore was escorted, with the American colors flying, and the bands playing the national "Hail Columbia" to the house of reception. Here he was received by the Prince of Idzu, first Councillor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami. The letter of the President and Commodore Perry's letter of credence were formally delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two Princes. The interview then terminated, as the latter were not empowered to enter into any negotiations. The Commodore stated, however, that in order to give the Japanese government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days, and return in a few months to receive the reply.

The Governor of Uraga and attendants, after the interview, were treated to a trip in the *Susquehanna*, where they witnessed, for the first time, the performance of the steam-engine. After leaving them at Uraga, the squadron proceeded to the point reached by the *Mississippi*, about ten miles above Uraga. On the following day, Commodore Perry, in the *Mississippi*, went about ten miles beyond this, making a total of twenty miles beyond the limit of previous exploration. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen seven or eight miles to the northward, supposed to be the anchorage in front of the capital. The officers of the squadron speak with admiration of the beauty of the shores, and the rich cultivation and luxuriant vegetation which they everywhere witnessed. The natives, with whom they came in contact, were friendly in their demeanor, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding.

Presently were exchanged between the Governor of Uraga and the officers of the squadron. The Japanese appeared to be quite friendly, and parted with the Americans with a show of real regret. The squadron sailed from the Bay of Jeddo on the 17th, and, after encountering a severe gale during the 21st and 22d, arrived at Loo-Choo on the 25th of July, and the two steam-frigates returned to Hong-Kong, on the evening of the 7th of August.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE relations between Russia and Turkey began to grow threatening some time before the final outbreak of 1853. Misunderstandings arose between the two governments at the end of the Hungarian war, in 1849, principally on account of certain Poles, who, after having fought in the ranks of the Hungarians, sought refuge in Turkey. Next came the question of the Holy Places in Jerusalem, where, by the influence of France, certain privileges had been granted to Roman Catholics at the cost, as the court of St. Petersburg believed, of the Eastern or the Orthodox Greek Church. Thus the northern cabinet, which for years had been accustomed to have its will obeyed at Constantinople, saw twice in rapid succession another influence prevail there. A conflict between the Montenegrins and the Turks in the beginning of 1853 increased the difficulty, as the hardy mountaineers of Montenegro had for some time enjoyed the special protection of the Czar. Several other events of inferior importance thickened the cloud, and finally it was decided by the Czar to make an imposing demonstration at Constantinople without, however,—as it was announced officially to other cabinets—any ulterior idea of war or conquest.

In the first days of February, 1853, Prince Menchikoff, the Minister of the Marine—one of the most eminent men at the court and in the councils of Russia, as well as a fervent follower of the Greek Church and an enemy of the Moslems—left St. Petersburg on a mission to Stamboul.

After having reviewed the Russian fleets at Sebastopol and Odessa, the Prince reached his destination on the 23th of February, and on the 2d of March communicated to the Porte his credentials. The first act of diplomatic hostility began with the refusal by the Prince to call on Fuad Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the most decided adversary of Russia in the councils of the Sultan. The Porte yielded and the minister resigned his office.

The other courts of Europe, and, above all, France, became uneasy at these Russian demonstrations, and a French fleet appeared at about the end of the month in the waters of Greece. England showed herself less touchy at the start, and refused to move her naval forces in the Mediterranean, keeping them anchored at Malta.

The first point debated between the ambassador and the Porte was that of the Holy Places in Palestine. After some manœuvring on the part

of the Prince, who originally wished to discuss the matter exclusively with the Porte, the French minister came in and shared in the deliberations. The whole seemed to take a satisfactory turn. The Porte published a new Firman, conceding what Menchikoff desired, and putting Russia on the same footing as before the recent grant to France.

But Russia was not satisfied. After many circumlocutions, Prince Menchikoff in a note sent to the Divan, on the 5th of May, laid down his *ultimatum*. This contained sturdy claims never before preferred by Russia, so that the Porte should bind itself for the future never to lessen or encroach upon any immunities enjoyed *ab antiquo* by the Greek Church in Turkey, nor ever to allow any other Christian creed to predominate over it. A convention to this effect would have been an acknowledgment by the Porte of a religious protectorate to be exercised by the Czar over its own subjects. Menchikoff demanded an answer to these propositions in the course of five days. The Porte in a friendly but firm tone refused to make such a treaty, as destroying the Sultan's rights of sovereignty. To this Menchikoff made an answer, and thus negotiations became protracted to the 14th of May. In this crisis Reshid-Pacha, one of the most enlightened statesmen of Turkey, was recalled to the Divan. But this change did not prove propitious to the interests of Russia, and on the 18th of May, the Russian Envoy broke off all further communications with the Porte, and retired to a steamer waiting for him in the harbor. From there he exchanged several notes with Reshid, but as they could not come to any understanding, Menchikoff left Constantinople on the 21st of May.

Russia, at the same time that she sent her envoy, began to gather bodies of troops about Odessa and in Bessarabia. After the departure of Menchikoff from Constantinople, Turkey set on legan to arm. Count Nesselrode, the Czar's Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a courier to Constantinople with a letter to the Grand Vizier, announcing that the Czar fully approved the proceedings of his envoy, and that if the Porte should still refuse to subscribe to the treaty he had proposed, Russian troops would receive orders to enter the Turkish principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, not with the object of making war against the Sultan, but to obtain material guaran-

ties until moral ones should be conceded to Russia by the Porte. To this the Vizier answered with calmness and dignity, maintaining the grounds of the first refusal.

The cabinets of Paris and London, seeing the gravity of the case, decided to send forward their fleets as a demonstration of their friendly feelings toward Turkey, and the united naval forces anchored, in the first part of June, in Besika Bay at the entrance of the Dardanelles. On the 11th of the same month, the cabinet of St. Petersburg published a circular addressed to its diplomatic agents abroad, explanatory of the views of Russia, and of the measures already taken to carry them out. On the 25th of June the Czar issued a manifesto to his people announcing his purpose to sustain the religious rights of the Eastern Church, which he said were endangered in Turkey. The Russian troops crossed the river Pruth and entered the Danubian Principalities. France and England seemed more united, and a certain irritation prevailed in the notes now exchanged between Paris and St. Petersburg. Austria and Prussia remained neutral, and the first offered her friendly mediation. Conferences were opened at Constantinople and at Vienna between the ministers of the four courts, and on the 1st of August a note was sent from Vienna to St. Petersburg and Constantinople offering terms of pacification. The Czar accepted them, but the Sultan introduced some changes and modifications, which were disapproved at St. Petersburg, and destroyed the first conciliatory attempts at diplomacy. New drafts, notes, suggestions were exchanged, all of them without result. Russia having taken possession of Jassy and Bucharest, the capitals of the Principalities, Prince Gorchakoff, the Russian commander, suspended all legal relations between the two vassals of the Porte and their sovereign. Turkey concentrated her army along the Danube in Europe, and along the frontiers of Georgia in Asia. All efforts of diplomacy proved unsuccessful, and finally, in the beginning of October, the Sultan issued a declaration of war against the aggressor. Omer Pacha, commanding the Turkish forces in Europe, addressed a letter to Prince Gorchakoff, requiring him to evacuate the Principalities in the course of a fortnight, or otherwise he would proceed to execute the orders of his sovereign, and attack the Russian army. Omer kept his word. In the latter part of October, he crossed the Danube at several points. The Turks seized the island of Kalesat, expelling the Russians from it, as well as the strong point of Oltenitza on the left side of the river, where they repulsed with great loss several attacks of the enemy. At

Guirgievo, a point on the Danube between Kalesat and Oltenitza, the Turks were less fortunate. But not so in Asia, where they seized Nikoloeff, and several other fortified places, and fought a battle at Batrum against Prince Baryatinsky, in which both the parties claim the victory.

At the latest advices, the Russian forces in Georgia were in a very critical position. The Circassian mountaineers had risen and cut off their communications in the rear, leaving them no retreat in case of a rout, while the Turks were vigorously pressing them in front. Abdi Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, following up the advantages he had gained, had crossed the frontier of Georgia, and was marching with the main body of his army directly upon the city of Tiflis, its capital.

At sea, however, the same good fortune has not attended the Turkish arms. On Nov. 30, a squadron of three Turkish frigates and two small steamers, convoying several transports, was attacked off the port of Sinope, in Asia Minor, by the Russian admiral, Nachinoff, with some twenty powerful ships. After a gallant contest of about an hour, the Turkish vessels were destroyed, with the exception of one, which, as we are told, succeeded in making her escape. One of the frigates, that of the commander, Osman Pasha, was captured by the Russians, but sunk at sea as they were towing her on the way toward their harbor of Sebastopol. We must add, that, though the fact of this battle and its general result are well ascertained, its details are, at the time we write, still involved in uncertainty.

The united fleets of England and France finally entered the Dardanelles, and are at present anchored opposite the Golden Horn. In Europe, the rainy season swelling the Danube, as well as a powerful concentration of Russian forces around Bucharest, obliged Omer Pacha to recross the river and retire to his former encampments opposite Oltenitza. At Kalesat, however, he still maintains his ground, and has thrown up strong fortifications. From this point he threatens Bucharest, at the same time that he cuts off the Russians from all communication with Servia. But at any rate the advancing winter season is likely to interrupt military operations for several months, and it is to be seen whether the diplomacy of Austria, England, France, and Prussia—all of which powers have undertaken to mediate—will succeed during this time in devising terms satisfactory to the belligerent parties, or if the spring will witness a continuation of hostilities, which will then probably be carried on upon such a scale, as to envelop in their bloody folds the whole of Europe.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE first general Exhibition of Industrial Machinery and Products, to which all Nations were invited to contribute, was given in London, in the year 1851—the idea having been suggested at an exposition of the products of French Art and Labor held in Paris two years before. The London show was patronized from its original inception to its close by the Queen, whose active personal interest doubtless contributed largely to the abundance and richness of its collections of diamonds, jewelry, and rare works of Art, the contributions of royal and noble houses, which, while they added little to the practical value, yet did much to enhance the popularity of the Exhibition. The edifice which contained it was erected for the purpose in the famous Hyde Park, at the west end of the great Metropolis, was mainly constructed of iron and glass, and was notable as the first great public building ever composed of those materials. It was over one-third of a mile in length, perhaps one-fourth as wide, with a transept or cross at the middle of the main building, under which two stately and graceful elms flourished in all their natural luxuriance and beauty. The height of the roof from the ground was one hundred and seven feet, and the entire area of the edifice about twenty-two acres. The Exhibition was opened on the first day of May, and closed late in November, having meantime been visited repeatedly by more than fifty thousand persons in a day, and in one day by more than one hundred thousand.

The success of the London Exhibition naturally incited emulation, and France resolved to hold one in Paris, for which, however, it was decided that ample time should be taken, so that it will not open till 1855. In our own country, less con-

siderate, or more adventurous, a World's Exhibition Company was formed toward the close of 1851, which obtained from the Common Council of New York city the lease, for five years, of Reservoir Square, Jan. 3d, 1852, and a charter from the Legislature on the 11th of March ensuing. On the 17th the Board of Directors met and chose THEODORE SEDGWICK, President. The original capital of the Company was fixed at \$200,000, to which sum the cost of the building was restricted, but it was soon found necessary to increase both those sums; and it is understood that the entire cost of the building alone is very nearly \$800,000, which incidental expenses of opening the Exhibition have swelled to about \$900,000. The receipts, large as they have been and will be, can hardly be expected to reach this amount, so that the stockholders can hardly expect the return of all their investment. The stock is now (Dec. 15th) selling at, about fifty cents on the dollar.

The construction and fitting of the edifice were pushed forward with energy, and at no time delayed for lack of means; but some miscalculations were made, some disappointments encountered, and the magnitude and difficulties of the enterprise so far outran the expectations of the projector that the Exhibition, which was to have commenced by May 1st, 1853, did not actually open till the 14th July, and then in such a state of unreadiness that hardly half the goods were in place and visible. But the waste places were steadily and rapidly filled up and beautified; so that, by the middle of September, the New York Crystal Palace enclosed the most comprehensive and magnificent collection of the trophies of Art and Industry ever (save once) seen on the face of the globe.

And, while the London Exhibition undoubtedly embraced a far larger range and variety of products, good, bad and indifferent, and was incomparably superior in Precious Stones, Plate, Jewelry, Porcelain, Tapestries, and other ministrants to luxury and ostentation, yet it is certain that the proportion of indifferent and worthless articles was greater in that than in this, and it is not improbable that in recent inventions of decided utility and value, the World's Exhibition in New York is fully equal to that in London.

The Crystal Palace of 1853-4 is probably, at least, as rich in Statuary as its predecessor, for it has nearly all the masterpieces of Powers, with Christ and his Apostles by Thorwaldsen, the Amazon by Kiss, the Veiled Muiden, and other remarkable works of Monti, and many other admirable productions of the modern chisel. Of Paintings, there is a very large collection, mainly German; but these do not add materially to the interest of the Exhibition. The Porcelain, Cut Glass, &c., of France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, are fairly, though not profusely represented. Of Textile Fabrics there is an extensive display, much of it excellent; the most notable feature, perhaps, being the show of American Brocettes or figured silks woven by steam—the first instance of raised figures (for hangings, sofa-covers, &c.) being woven in power-looms.

But the department most deserving of study, and that wherein American genius and energy best vindicate themselves, is that of Machinery. Here are exhibited all the practicable Sewing Machines ever patented; Pumps that lift hundreds of gallons of water per minute; Stave-Cutters by the help of which four or five men can make a hundred barrels per day from the log—barrels better finished and more serviceable than if made by hand; an improved Cotton Gin at work, which the

heart of Whitney must have rejoiced to see—for the central idea is his, though very great improvements have been made upon it; a Stone-Dresser whereby mouldings, cornices, &c., are fashioned of marble or granite as easily and rapidly as they could be turned out of wood, and far more smooth and perfect than they could be made by hand; a Shoe-Pegging Machine; a pair of Flax-Dressers whereby all the line or fibre may be separated from the woody stalk of a ton of Flax in a day—its increased value as compared with the results of hand-breaking and heckling, being sufficient to pay the expense of the process; an extension of the Typographic Art, whereby Engraving will be largely and cheaply superseded, and movable types, aided by some plastic material, made to render important service to cloth-printing, die-sinking, inscribing on metals, &c., &c. In short, the Crystal Palace is the People's University, whither the young should repair to study and plan, and the old to admire and enjoy. We trust it will continue open at least through 1854.

But this Exhibition suggests even more than it embodies. Rich and vast as it is, it is susceptible of improvement. It ought to be renovated next season and supplied with many products not now found in it—with ample and carefully-arranged specimens of the various Ores or Minerals known to Man—with specimens of the various Woods found in America, with the Shrubs and Herbs or Grasses of decided value—with working models of all the great inventions of the age, including those which the inventors do not choose to bear the expense of exhibiting—so as to render this the most useful and instructive display ever assembled under one roof. Thus revised and perfected, we believe the Crystal Palace might forcibly illustrate the Poet's observation that

“A thing of beauty is a joy forever.”

THE ADMINISTRATION.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE having been elected President of the United States by an immense majority of the Electoral College, took the oath of office on the 4th of March, 1853, on which occasion he delivered the following Inaugural Address:—

MY COUNTRYMEN: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness: you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-four years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the Revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the Revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion

of their energies upon idle and delusive speculation, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the Revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of: it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressor throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this, our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its high duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the unexampled pliancy and endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly three-fold their original number; your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans; and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and Federal Government in their respective con-

stitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guaranty of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have everything to look on us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which can not challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations through the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they can not affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under

all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that emsign, without worth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he can not, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprises may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable canopy for the security of American rights. And in this connection it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this confederacy, reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militia—may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self-devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the attention of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for

the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor important desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions, which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and perjury, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy as vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the state and federal authorities; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the states, and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the states, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers hardly could have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice

which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bond of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different states of this confederacy, is recognized by the constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the states where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could re-unite its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, were

From Customs	\$58,931,865 52
From Lands	1,667,084 99
From Miscellaneous Sources	738,623 89
Total Receipts	\$61,337,574 40
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1852	14,632,136 37
Total Sum for the Service of 1853	\$75,969,710 77

The Expenditures for the year were as follow:

Civil List	\$4,784,386 93
Foreign Intercourse	589,030 14
Miscellaneous	11,782,349 70
Department of the Interior	5,529,545 59
Department of War	9,947,290 87
Department of the Navy	10,891,639 59
Public Debt	10,482,555 39
Total	\$54,026,818 21
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1853	\$31,942,892 56

Estimated receipts for year ending June 30, '54:

From Customs	\$19,000,000 00
From Lands	2,000,000 00
From Miscellaneous Sources	200,000 00
Add Estimated Balance, July 1, 1853	5,372,079 51

Total estimated sum for 1854. \$56,572,079 51

Estimated expenditures were:

Bal. former ap.	\$6,876,883 28
Permanent and indefinite app'ns.	9,172,829 68
Specific ap. asked for 30,151,040 64	
Total	\$46,203,753 60

Estimated unexpended bal. in the Treasury, July 1, 1854. \$10,368,325 91

The actual receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1854, ending September 30, 1853, were

From Customs	\$19,718,822 00
From Lands	1,489,562 05
From Miscellaneous Sources	147,994 87

Making total receipts \$21,356,378 92
Actual bal. in Treasury, July 1, '53 21,942,892 56

Making the total sum of. \$46,299,271 48

Actual expenditures for same 1st quarter were:

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous, &c.	\$4,381,091 62
Interior Dept., Indians, and Pensions	846,213 01
War Department	2,935,861 40
Navy Department	3,140,135 35
Redemption of Public Debt	3,778,083 39

Total \$15,081,383 70
Bal. in Treasury, Sept. 30, 1853 \$28,217,887 78
Estimated receipts for 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters of fiscal year, ending June 30, 1854, are

From Customs	\$7,000,000 00
From Land	3,000,000 00
From Miscellaneous Sources	300,000 00

Total \$40,300,000 00
Add bal. in Treasury, Sept. 30, '53 28,217,887 78

Making a total sum of. \$68,517,887 78
The ex. estimated by the Depts for the 2d, 3d, & 4th quarters of fiscal yr. ending June 30, '54, are

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, &c.	\$13,570,233 54
Deficiencies in the P. O. Dept.	1,895,445 63
Interior Department	2,629,360 10
War Department	12,874,817 22
Navy Department	8,135,280 67
Public Debt (Interest)	3,145,566 00
Public Debt (Redemption)	15,000,000 00

Total estimated expenditures \$57,251,283 16
Esti. bal. in Treasury July 1, 1854. \$11,266,604 62

The balance of the appropriations unexpended June 30, 1853, liable to be expended in the year ending June 30, 1854, is. \$17,630,758 75

The specific appropriations for the year are. 34,051,269 58

The indefinite appropriations for the year are, by actual payment, to Oct. 1, 1853. \$5,100,425 75
Esti. receipts for the residue of the year 6,363,526 95
11,463,952 70

Making the amount of appropriations liable to be expended in the year 1854. \$63,147,981 03

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, are as follow:

From Customs	\$51,000,000 00
From Lands	3,500,000 00
From Miscellaneous Sources	500,000 00

Making the sum of. \$55,000,000 00
Add the estimated balance in the Treasury on 1st July, 1854. 11,266,604 62

Making total estimated resources for year ending June 30, 1854. \$66,266,604 62

The estimated expenditures for same year are:

Balance of former appropriations which will be expended this year	\$6,865,126 44
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	8,285,716 14
Specific appropriations asked for	35,999,434 54

Total \$51,060,277 12

LIBERTY IN EUROPE.—BY VICTOR HUGO.

NEVER since 1788 has the prospect for Liberty and Progress in Europe been darker than during the first half of 1833. Hungary, crushed out of life beneath the desolating boofs of the Cossack and the Croat; Italy, a state-prison, guarded and thronged by Austrian, French, and Neapolitan soldiery; Switzerland, overawed and humbled; Spain, sinking deeper and deeper through measureless corruption into limitless despotism; France, gagged, fettered, and guarded, ever while seeming to glory in her debasement and shame; Russia, swaying Austria and Prussia by a nod, and apparently on the point of advancing decisively to the realization of her long-cherished scheme of aggression on the Danube and the Bosphorus—such were the aspects presented by Europe through the former half of 1833.

It was in full view of this state of things that VICTOR HUGO spoke as follows at the funeral of a French exile in Jersey, English channel, in April last:—

CITIZENS: The man to whom we have come to say the last farewell, JEAN BOSQUET, of Tarn et Garonne, was a noble soldier of democracy. We have seen him, an inflexible exile, waste away sorrowfully among us. A yearning for home was gnawing at his heart; he felt that the recollection of all he had left behind him was slowly poisoning him; he might have seen again his absent friends, the beloved places—his native city, his house; he had but to say a word. That execrable humiliation which M. Baudart calls amnesty, or pardon, was offered to him; he honestly rejected it—and he is dead. He was only thirty-four years of age. And now—there he lies.

I will not add praises to this simple life, to this grand death. Let him repose in peace in this obscure grave, where the earth will soon cover him, and whence his soul has gone to seek the eternal hopes of the tomb.

Let him sleep here, this republican; and let the people know that there are still proud and pure hearts devoted to its cause. Let the republic know that men will perish rather than forsake her. Let France know that men die because they can see her no more.

Let him sleep, this patriot, in the land of the stranger! And we, his companions in conflict and in adversity, we, who closed his eyes; if his native city, his family, his friends, ask us: "Where is he?" we will answer: "Dead in exile!" as the soldiery, when the name of L'astour d'Auvergne was called, answered; "Dead on the field of honor!"

Citizens! To-day in France, apostacy is joyous. The old land of the 14th of July and of the 10th of August, assists at the hideous spread of treason, and at the triumphant march of traitors. Not one unworthy action which is not immediately rewarded. A mayor breaks the law—he is made a prefect; a soldier dishonors his flag—he

is made a general; a priest sells his religion—he is made a bishop; a judge prostitutes justice—he is made a senator; a prince, an adventurer, commits every crime, from the base trick which would shame a pickpocket, to the cruelty which would make an assassin shudder—and he becomes an emperor. Around and about these men are the sounds of triumphal music, bouquets, and dancing, addresses, applause, and genuflections. Servility comes to congratulate ignominy.

Citizens! these men have their festivals; well—we, too, have ours. When one of the companions of our banishment, wasted by home-sickness, exhausted by the slow fever of old habits broken up, and affections lacerated, gives way at last, and dies, after having drunk to the dregs all the agonies of proscription, we follow his bier covered with a black cloth; we come to the side of his grave; we, too, kneel, not to success, but to the tomb; we bend over our buried brother, and we say to him: "Friend, we congratulate thee because thou hast been valiant; we congratulate thee because thou hast been generous and intrepid; we congratulate thee because thou hast been faithful; we congratulate thee because thou hast offered up to thy republican faith the last breath of thy body, the last pulsation of thy heart; we congratulate thee because thou hast suffered; we congratulate thee that thou art dead!" Then we raise our heads again, and we move away, our hearts full of a sombre joy. Such are the festivals of exile. This is the austere and serene thought which is at the bottom of our souls; and in the presence of this sepulchre, of this grief which seems to swallow up a man, in the presence of this appearance of annihilation, we feel ourselves strengthened in our principles and in our convictions. The man whose mind is made up, never treads more firmly than on the shifting soil of the tomb. And our eyes fixed upon this dead body, upon this being who has faded away, upon this shadow which has vanished, we, unshaken believers, glorify that which is immortal, and that which is eternal; Liberty and God. Yes—God! Never should a tomb be closed, until this great, this living word has fallen into it! The dead claim it, and we are not the men to refuse it. Let the free and religious people among whom we live, understand well, that the men of progress, the men of democracy, the men of revolution, know that the destiny of the soul is two-fold; and that the abnegation they show in this life proves how profoundly they rely upon another.

Their faith in this grand and mysterious future resists even the repulsive spectacle which the enslaved Catholic clergy has presented since the second of December. At this moment, Roman Papism starts the human conscience. Yes, I say it, and my heart is full of bitterness when I think of so much abjectness and shame; these priests, who, for money, for places, for crosses, and mitres, for the love of temporal goods, bless and glorify perjury, murder and treason; these churches, where *Te Deums* are sung in honor of crowned crime; yes, these churches and these priests would be enough to shake the strongest

convictions in the firmest souls, if beyond the church we did not see a heaven; and above the priest, a God. And here, citizens, on the threshold of this open tomb, in the midst of this thoughtful throng which surrounds this grave, the moment has come to sound a solemn word, that may take root and spring up in every conscience.

Citizens! at this present hour, this fatal hour which will be marked in time to come, the principle of absolutism, the old principle of the past, triumphs all over Europe. It triumphs as it should triumph, by the sword, the ax, and the cord; by massacres and musketry; by tortures and the scaffold. Despotism, that Moloch surrounded by human bones, celebrates her fearful mysteries in open sunlight, under the pontificate of a Haynau, a Bonaparte, and a Kadetzsky. In Hungary, the gallows; in Lombardy, the gallows; in Sicily, the gallows; in France, the guillotine, transportation, and exile. In the Papal States alone, I cite the Pope, who calls himself *le roi de doucour*; in the Papal states alone, in the last three years sixteen hundred and forty patriots (the figures are authentic) have perished by shooting or hanging, without counting the innumerable many who are buried alive in dungeons. At this moment, the continent, as in the worst periods of history, is encumbered with scaffolds and corpses; and if, when the day comes, Revolution should seek to march for herself a flag of the winding-sheets of the victims, the shadow of that black flag would cover all Europe. This blood, which is flowing in streams and in torrents, all this blood, democracy, is yours.

And yet, citizens, in the presence of this *satur-nalia* of murder, in the presence of these infamous tribunals, where assassins sit in the robes of the judge, in the presence of all these dead and sacred corpses, in the presence of this diabolical and ferocious victory of reaction; I declare solemnly in the name of the exiles of Jersey who have given me the authority to do so; and I say it, too, in the name of all republican exiles—and not one true republican voice will contradict me—I declare before this coffin of an exile, the second one we have lowered into the grave within ten days, we the exiles, we the victims, we abjure; for the great and inevitable day of revolutionary triumph, all feeling, all desire, all idea of bloody retribution.

The guilty will be chastised; certainly—they will be; all of them, and severely! this must be; but not one head shall fall; not one drop of blood, not one splash from the scaffold, shall stain the spotless robe of the republic of February. The head even of the brigand of December shall be respected with honor by the progressive. The revolution will make a grander example of that man by changing his imperial purple for the jacket of the galley-slave. No, we will not retort on the scaffold by the scaffold. We repudiate the old, senseless law of retaliation. The law of retaliation, like the monarchy, is a part of the past; we repudiate the past.

The death penalty, gloriously abolished by the Republic of 1848, re-established odiously by Louis Bonaparte, is abolished by us, and forever. We have taken with us into exile the sacred doctrine of progress; we will faithfully bring it back to France. What we ask and wish of the future is justice, and not vengeance. And beside, the sight of slaves drunk with wine sufficed to give

the Spartans a disgust for intemperance; so it is enough for us, as republicans, to see kings intoxicated with blood, to have forever a horror of scaffolds.

Yes, we declare it, and we call to witness this era which binds Jersey to France, these fields, this quiet nature around us, this England which is listening to us. The men of the revolution—whatever the Bonapartist calculators may say—wish to re-enter France; not as exterminators, but as brothers. We call to witness our words, this holy heaven which glitters above us, shedding thoughts of peace and concord upon our hearts; we call to witness our dead brother, who lies in that grave, and who, while I speak, murmurs in his shroud. "Yes, my brothers, reject death! I have accepted it for myself; I would not have it for others."

Citizens! these thoughts are in every man's mind—I am only the interpreter of them. The day of bloody revolutions has passed; for what remains to be done, the indomitable law of progress will suffice. And moreover, let us be tranquil; everything combats for us in the great battles we have still to fight—battles, whose evident necessity does not disturb the serenity of the thinker; battles, in which the revolutionary energy will equal the desperation of monarchy; battles in which might, joined with right, will overthrow violence allied to usurpation; superb, glorious, enthusiastic, decisive battles, the event of which can not be doubtful, and which will be the Tolbiacs, the Hastingses, and the Austerlitzes of democracy. Citizens! the epoch of the dissolution of the old world has arrived. The law of Providence has condemned the old despotisms. Time, the shadowy grave-digger, is burying them. Each declining day plunges them deeper into nothingness. God is throwing years upon thrones as we throw spades-full of earth upon a coffin.

And now, brothers, as we separate, let us shout the cry of triumph; let us shout the cry of awakening! It is near the grave that one should speak of the resurrection. Yes, indeed, the future, an impending future, I repeat it, promises to us the victory of the democratic idea in France; the future promises to us the victory of the social idea. It promises more: it promises that in every climate, under every sun, upon every continent, in America as well as in Europe, an end shall come to oppression and to slavery. After the hard trials we are experiencing, what we want is not only the emancipation of this or that class of men which has suffered long—the abolition of this or that right; all this we shall have but this is not enough. What we must have and what we shall get—never doubt it—what I, for my part, from the depths of this darkness of exile, contemplate with rapture, is the deliverance of every nation, the enfranchisement of all mankind! Friends, our sufferings give us a claim upon Providence. God owes us a reward. He is a faithful debtor; we shall receive it. Let us then cherish a manly faith, and make our sacrifice with gladness. Oppressed of all nations, offer up your wounds; Poles, offer your misery; Hungarians, offer your gibbet; Italians, offer your cross; heroic transported brothers of Cayenne, offer your chains; exiles, offer your proscription; and thou, O martyr! offer thy death to the liberty of the human race! VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROPOSED TRIPARTITE TREATY.

The following Diplomatic Correspondence, in which England and France propose to enter into a Treaty with the United States, stipulating that neither of the high contracting parties will steal the Island of Cuba, nor allow any other Nation to commit such robbery, was communicated to the United States Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, in January, 1853:—

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1852.

SIR: I beg leave to inclose the copy of the dispatch and of the project for a convention which formed the subject of the conversation which Mons. de Sartiges and myself had the honor of holding with you this morning. The sentiments and opinions which you addressed to us with so much frankness and precision in regard to this matter, were so entirely in accordance with those entertained by Her Majesty's Government, and so well embody the principles which have been laid down by the President of the United States on several occasions, and more especially in his last annual Message to Congress, that it would be a great satisfaction to me to be enabled to convey them to Lord Malmsbury in your words—if, therefore, you were to think it expedient in acknowledging the receipt of my present communication, to make such a succinct statement of them as you may deem proper, it would afford me an opportunity of communicating your remarks, confidentially, to his Lordship, in a manner which would, I am convinced, be extremely gratifying to Her Majesty's Government.

[Signed] JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

The Earl of Malmsbury to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 8, 1852.

SIR: The attacks which have lately been made on the Island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of that Island, have engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government, the more especially as they are most anxious that the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States should not be endangered as they might be by a repetition of such attacks. The Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it would not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European power than Spain. Her Majesty's Government shares in the most unqualified manner, in the views thus put forth by the Government of the United States, and would never see with indifference the Island of Cuba in the possession of any power whatever but Spain. The Government of France, with which Her Majesty's Government have been in communication on this important matter, cordially adopt the same view,

and concur with Her Majesty's Government in thinking that an effort ought to be made in concert with the Government of the United States, to place this matter on such a footing as shall preclude all hazard of collision between either of the three powers in the event of the aggression on Cuba being repeated. The British Government can have no hesitation in explicitly declaring that they have no wish or intention to appropriate Cuba to themselves. The French Government have signified to Her Majesty's Government their entire concurrence in these sentiments, and their readiness to make a formal declaration to the same effect. The Government of the United States having also, at various times, pronounced themselves in the same sense, and having, moreover, in these later times exerted themselves so far as their legal competence permitted to arrest and defeat the attempts made by United States citizens and others against the Island of Cuba, all these parties appear to be fully agreed to repudiate, each for itself, all thoughts of appropriating Cuba, and it would, therefore, seem as if all that remained to be done now, was to give practical effect to the views entertained in common by the three other powers. It appears to Her Majesty's Government (and in this view the Government of France have expressed their concurrence) that this result would be best attained by the three parties entering into a tripartite arrangement, whether by convention or by the interchange of formal notes, by which they bind themselves, severally and collectively, to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of others. I inclose herewith a project of such a Convention as Her Majesty's Government think will answer the purpose intended, and I have to instruct you to submit this project to the Government of the United States for its favorable consideration, accompanying the proposal with such observations and arguments as you may consider best suited to corroborate the good will of that Government, and to induce them to view with favor the arrangement thus submitted to them. You will read this dispatch to the United States Secretary of State, and leave a copy of it with him. I am, &c.

[Signed]

MALMSBURY.

Draft of Convention.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Prince President of the French Republic, and the United States of America, having judged it expedient with a view to strengthen the friendly relations which happily subsist between them, to set forth, and fix, by a Convention, their views and intentions with regard to the Island of Cuba, have named, as their respective Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say,—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., the Prince President of the French Re-

public, &c., and the President of the United States of America, &c., &c.—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I. The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim, both now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all such attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. The high contracting parties declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said Island, nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same.

ARTICLE II. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at _____, as soon as possible, within _____ months from the date hereof. In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Washington, the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord 1852.

Mr. Webster to the Count de Sartiges.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1852. }

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of M. de Sartiges's note of the 23d inst., together with the copy of the instructions from M. de Turgot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. de Sartiges, bearing date the 31st ult. There is no doubt that M. de Turgot has justly described the course of policy which has influenced the Government of the United States heretofore in regard to the Island of Cuba. It has been stated and often repeated to the Government of Spain by this Government, under various administrations, not only that the United States have no design upon Cuba themselves, but that if Spain should refrain from a voluntary cession of the Island to any other European power, she might rely upon the countenance and friendship of the United States to assist her in the defense and preservation of that Island. At the same time, it has always been declared to Spain that the Government of the United States could not be expected to acquiesce in the cession of Cuba to a European power. The undersigned is happy in being able to say that the present Executive of the United States entirely approves of this past policy of the Government, and fully concurs in the general sentiments expressed by M. de Turgot, and understood to be identified with those entertained by the Government of Great Britain. The President will take M. de Sartiges's communication into consideration, and give it his best reflections. But the undersigned deems it his duty, at the same time, to remind M. de Sartiges, and through him his Government, that the policy of that of the United States has uniformly been to avoid, as far as possible, alliances or agreements with other States, and to keep itself free from national obligations, except such as affect directly the interests of the United States themselves. This sentiment has been strongly felt and uniformly entertained in the Councils of this Government from its earliest history. How far, therefore, it may be necessary

to make this case of Cuba an exception, and especially how far any motive may be found for entering into any treaty stipulations or exchange of official declarations with the Governments of France and Great Britain in the existing state of things upon the subject of M. de Sartiges's communication, are questions which, as the undersigned has already intimated, will be maturely considered.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to M. de Sartiges the assurance of his high consideration.

{Signed} DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Mr. Crampton again addresses Mr. Webster, under date of July 8th, on the subject of his note of the 23d April, 1852, but there does not appear in the documents any reply by Mr. Webster.]

Mr. Everett to Mr. Crampton (a similar despatch having been addressed to M. de Sartiges).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1852. }

SIR: You are well acquainted with the melancholy circumstances which have hitherto prevented a reply to the note which you addressed to my predecessor on the 8th of July. That note and the instruction of Lord Malmsbury of the 8th of April, accompanying it, with a similar communication from the French Minister, and the project of a Convention between the three powers relative to Cuba, have been among the first subjects to which my attention has been called by the President. The substantial portion of the proposed Convention is expressed in a single article in the following terms: "The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim both now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. The high contracting parties declare severally and collectively that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said Island, nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same." The President has given the most serious attention to this proposal; to the notes of the British and French Ministers accompanying it, and to the instructions of the Earl of Malmsbury and M. de Turgot, transmitted with the project of the Convention, and he directs me to make known to you the view which he takes of this important and delicate subject. The President fully concurs with his predecessors, who have, on more than one occasion, authorized the declaration referred to by Lord Malmsbury and M. de Turgot, that the United States could not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European Government than Spain, not, however, because we should be dissatisfied with any natural increase of territory and power on the part of England or France. France has, within twenty years, acquired a vast domain on the Northern Coast of Africa, with a fair prospect of indefinite extension. England, within half a century, has added very extensively to her empire. These acquisitions have created no un-

business on the part of the United States. In like manner the United States have, within the same period greatly increased their territory. The largest addition was that of Louisiana, which was purchased from France. These occasions of territory have probably excited no uneasiness to the great European powers, as they have been brought about by the operation of natural causes, and without any disturbance of the international relations of the principal states. They have been followed also by a great increase of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse between the United States and Europe. But the case would be different in reference to the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other European power. That event could not take place without a serious derangement of the international system now existing, and it would indicate designs in reference to this hemisphere which could not but awaken alarm in the United States. We should view it in somewhat the same light in which France and England would view the acquisition of some important island in the Mediterranean by the United States, with this difference: It is true that the attempt of the United States to establish themselves in Europe would be a novelty, while the appearance of a European power in this part of the world is a familiar fact. But this difference in the two cases is merely historical, and would not diminish the anxiety which, on political grounds, would be caused by any great demonstration of European power in a new direction in America. Lord Malinsbury states that Great Britain could never see with indifference the possession of Cuba by any power but Spain, and explicitly declares that she has no wish or intention of appropriating the island to herself; and the French Minister makes the same avowal on behalf of his Government. Lord Malinsbury and M. de Turgot do the Government of the United States no more than justice in remarking that they have often pronounced themselves substantially in the same sense. The President does not covet the acquisition of Cuba for the United States. At the same time he considers the condition of Cuba as mainly an American question, and to a limited extent only a European question. The proposed Convention, proceeds on a different principle. It assumes that the United States have no other or greater interest in the question than England or France; whereas it is necessary only to cast one's eye upon the map to see how remote are the relations of Europe and how intimate those of the United States with this Island.

The President, doing full justice to the friendly spirit in which his concurrence is invited by England and France, and not insensible to the advantages of a good understanding between the three powers in reference to Cuba, feels himself nevertheless unable to become a party to the proposed compact for the following reasons: It is in the first place in his judgment clear, as far as the respect due from the Executive to a co-ordinate branch of the Government will permit him to anticipate its decision, that no such convention would be viewed with favor by the Senate. Its certain rejection by that body would leave the question of Cuba in a more unsettled position than it is now. This objection would not require the President to withhold his concurrence from the Convention if no other objection existed, and if a strong sense of the utility of the measure ren-

dered it his duty, as far as the Executive action is concerned, to give his consent to the arrangement. Such, however, is not the case.

The Convention would be of no value unless it were lasting. Accordingly its terms express a perpetuity of purpose and obligation. Now it may well be doubted whether the constitution of the United States would allow the treaty-making power to impose a permanent disability on the American Government for all coming time, and prevent it, under any future change of circumstances, from doing what has been so often done in times past. In 1803, the United States purchased Louisiana of France, and in 1819 they purchased Florida of Spain. It is not within the competence of the treaty-making power in 1853, effectually to bind the Government in all its branches, and for all coming time, not to make a similar purchase of Cuba. A like remark, I imagine, may be made even in reference both to England and France, where the Treaty-making Power is less subject than it is with us, to the control of other branches of the Government.

There is another strong objection to the proposed agreement. Among the oldest traditions of the Federal Government, is an aversion to political alliances with European powers. In his memorable farewell address, President Washington says: "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith; here let us stop." President Jefferson, in his inaugural address in 1801, warned the country against "entangling alliances." This expression, now become proverbial, was unquestionably used by Mr. Jefferson in reference to the alliance with France in 1778, an alliance at the time of incalculable benefit to the United States, but which in less than twenty years came near involving us in the wars of the French Revolution, and laid the foundation of heavy claims upon Congress, not extinguished to the present day. It is a significant coincidence, that the particular provision of the alliance which occasioned these evils, was that under which France called upon us to aid her in defeating her West Indian possessions against England. Nothing less than the unbounded influence of Washington rescued the Union from the perils of that crisis, and preserved our neutrality.

But the President has a graver objection to entering into the proposed convention. He has no wish to disguise the feeling that the compact, although equal in its terms, would be very unequal in substance. England and France by entering into it would disable themselves from obtaining possession of an island remote from their seats of Government, belonging to another European power, whose natural right to possess it must always be as good as their own—a distant island in another hemisphere, and one which by no ordinary or peaceful course of things could ever belong to either of them. If the present balance of power in Europe should be broken up—if Spain should become unable to maintain the island in her possession, and England and France should be engaged in a death struggle with each other, Cuba might then be the prize of the victor. Till these events all take place, the President does not see how Cuba can belong to any European power

but Spain. The United States, on the other hand, would by the proposed convention disable themselves from making an acquisition which might take place without any disturbance of existing foreign relations, and in the natural order of things.

The Island of Cuba lies at our doors; it commands the approach to the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the shores of five of our States; it bars the entrance to that great river which drains half the North American Continent, and, with its tributaries, forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world; it keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route. If an island like Cuba, belonging to the Spanish Crown, guarded the entrance to the Thames or the Seine, and the United States should propose a Convention like this to England and France, those powers would assuredly feel that the disability assumed by ourselves was far less serious than that which we asked them to assume.

The opinion of American statesmen at different times, and under varying circumstances, have differed as to the desirableness of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. Territorially and commercially, it would in our hands be an extremely valuable possession. Under certain contingencies, it might be almost essential to our safety: still, for domestic reasons on which, in a communication of this kind, it might not be proper to dwell, the President thinks that the incorporation of the Island into the Union at the present time, although effected with the consent of Spain, would be a hazardous measure, and he would consider its acquisition by force, except in a just war with Spain, should an event so greatly to be deprecated take place, as a disgrace to the civilization of the age. The President has given ample proof of the sincerity with which he holds these views. He has thrown the whole force of his constitutional power against all illegal attacks upon the Island. It would have been perfectly easy for him, without any seeming neglect of duty, to allow projects of a formidable character to gather strength by connivance. No amount of obloquy at home, no embarrassments caused by the indiscretions of the Colonial Government of Cuba, have moved him from the path of duty. In this respect the Captain-General of that Island, an officer apparently of upright and conciliatory character, but probably more used to military command than the management of civil affairs, has, on a Puncillo, in reference to the Purser of a private steamship, who seems to have been entirely innocent of the matters laid to his charge, refused to allow passengers and the mails of the United States to be landed from a vessel having him on board. This certainly is a very extraordinary mode of animadverting upon a supposed abuse of the liberty of the press by the subject of a foreign Government in his native country. The Captain-General is not permitted by his Government, 3,000 miles off, to hold any diplomatic intercourse with the United States. He is subject in no degree to the direction of the Spanish Minister at Washington; and the President has to choose between a resort to force to compel the abandonment of this gratuitous interruption of Commercial intercourse, which would result in a war—and a delay of weeks and months, necessary for a negotiation with Madrid,

with all the chances of the most deplorable occurrences in the interval, and all for a tride, that ought to have admitted of a settlement by an exchange of notes between Washington and the Havana. The President has, however, patiently submitted to these evils, and has continued faithfully to give to Cuba the advantage of those principles of the public law under the shadow of which she has departed in this case from the comity of nations. But the incidents to which I allude, and which are still in train, are among many others which point decisively to the expediency of some change in the relations of Cuba, and the President thinks that the influence of England and France with Spain, would be well employed in inducing her so to modify the administration of the Government of Cuba as to afford the means of some prompt remedy for evils of the kind alluded to, which have done much to increase the spirit of unlawful enterprise against the Island. That a convention, such as is proposed, would be a transitory arrangement, sure to be swept away by the irresistible tide of affairs in a new country, is to the apprehension of the President too obvious to require a labored argument. The project rests on principles, applicable, if at all, to Europe, where international relations are in their basis of great antiquity, slowly modified for the most part in the progress of time and events, and not applicable to America, which, but lately a waste, is filling up with intense rapidity and adjusting on natural principles, those territorial relations which on the first discovery of the Continent were in a good degree fortuitous. The comparative history of Europe and America, even for a single century, shows this.

In 1752, England, France, and Spain, were not materially different in their political position in Europe from what they now are. They were ancient, mature, consolidated States, established in their relations with each other and the rest of the world—the leading powers of Western and Southern Europe. Totally different was the state of things in America. The United States had no existence as a people—a line of English Colonies not numbering much over a million of inhabitants, stretched along the Coast. France extended from the Bay of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, beyond which westward the continent was a wilderness, occupied by wandering savages, and subject to a conflicting and nominal claim on the part of France and Spain. Everything in Europe was comparatively fixed—everything in America provisional, incipient, and temporary, except the law of progress, which is as organic and vital in the youth of States, as of individual men. A struggle between the provincial authorities of England and France, for the possession of a petty stockade at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Alleghany, kindled the seven years' war, at the close of which, the great European powers, not materially affected in their relations at home, had undergone astonishing changes on this Continent. France had disappeared from the map of America, whose inmost recesses had been penetrated by her zealous missionaries, and her resolute and gallant adventurers. England had added the Canadas to her transatlantic dominions. Spain had become the mistress of Louisiana, so that, in the language of the Archbishop of Mexico, in

1770, she claimed Siberia as the northern boundary of N.-w. Spain.

Twelve years only, from the treaty of Paris, elapsed, and another great change took place, fruitful of still greater changes to come. The American Revolution broke out. It involved England, France, and Spain, in a tremendous struggle, and at its close the United States of America had taken their place in the family of nations. In Europe, the ancient States were restored substantially to their former equilibrium, but a new element, of incalculable importance in reference to territorial arrangements, is henceforth to be recognized in America. Just twenty years from the close of the war of the American Revolution, France, by a treaty with Spain, of which the provisions have never been disclosed, possessed herself of Louisiana, but did so only to cede it to the United States, and in the same year Lewis and Clark started on their expedition to plant the flag of the United States on the shores of the Pacific. In 1819 Florida was sold by Spain to the United States, whose territorial possessions, in this way, had been increased threefold in half a century. This last acquisition was so much a matter of course that it had been distinctly foreseen by the Count Aranda, then Prime Minister of Spain, as long ago as 1783. But even these momentous events are but the forerunners of new territorial revolutions still more stupendous.

A dynamic struggle, between the Emperor Napoleon and Spain, commencing in 1808, culminated the Peninsula, the vast possessions of the Spanish Crown on this continent, Viceroyships and Captain-Generalships filling the space between California and Cape Horn. One after another asserted their independence; no friendly power in Europe, at that time, was able, or if able, was willing, to succor Spain or aid her to prop the crumbling buttresses of her colonial Empire. So far from it, when France, in 1823, threw an army of one hundred thousand men into Spain, to control her domestic politics, England thought it necessary to counteract the movement by recognizing the independence of the Spanish Provinces in America; in the remarkable language of the distinguished Minister of the day, in order to redress the balance of power in Europe, he called into existence a new world in the West, somewhat overrating perhaps the extent of the derangement in the Old World, and not doing full justice to the position of the United States in America, or their influence on the fortunes of their sister Republics on this continent.

Thus, in sixty years from the close of the seven years' war, Spain, like France, had lost the last remains of her once imperial possession in this hemisphere. The United States meanwhile were, by the arts of peace and the peaceful progress of things, rapidly enlarging their dimensions, and consolidating their power. The great marvellous events still went on. Some of the new Republics, from the effect of a mixture of races, or the want of training in liberal institutions, showed themselves incapable of self-government. The province of Texas revolted from Mexico by the same right by which Mexico revolted from Spain; at the memorable battle of San Jacinto, in 1836, she passed the great ordeal of nascent States, and her independence was recognized by this Government, by England, by France, and other European powers.

Mainly peopled from the United States, she sought naturally to be incorporated into the Union. The offer was repeatedly rejected by Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, to avoid a collision with Mexico. At last the annexation took place. As a domestic question, it is no fit subject for comment in a communication to a foreign Minister; as a question of public law, there never was an extension of territory more naturally or justifiably made; it produced a disturbed relation with the Government of Mexico; war ensued, and in its results other extensive territories were, for a large pecuniary compensation on the part of the United States, added to the Union.

Without adverting to the divisions of opinion which arose in reference to this war—as must always happen in free countries in reference to great measures—no person surveying these events with the eye of comprehensive statesmanship, can fail to trace in the main result the undoubted operation of the law of our political existence. The consequences are before the world; vast provinces, which had languished for three centuries under the leaden sway of a stationary system, are coming under the influences of an active civilization, freedom of speech and the press—the trial by jury, religious equality, and representative government, have been carried by the Constitution of the United States into extensive regions in which they were unknown before. By the settlement of California the great circuit of intelligence round the globe is completed. The discovery of the gold of that region, leading as it did to the same discovery in Australia, has touched the nerves of industry throughout the world. Every addition to the territory of the American Union has given homes to European destitution, and gardens to European want. From every part of the United Kingdom, from France, from Switzerland, and Germany, and from the extremest north of Europe, the march of emigration has been taken up, such as the world has never seen before. Into the United States, grown to their present extent in the manner described, but little less than half a million of the population of the Old World is annually pouring, to be immediately incorporated into an industrious and prosperous community, in the bosom of which they find political and religious liberty, social position, employment, and bread. It is a fact which would defy belief, were it not the result of official inquiry, that the emigrants to the United States, from Ireland alone, besides having subsisted themselves, have sent back to their kindred, for the last three years, nearly six millions of dollars annually, thus doubling, in three years, the purchase money of Louisiana.

Such is the territorial development of the United States in the past century. Is it possible that Europe can contemplate it with an unfriendly or jealous eye? What would have been her condition in these trying years, but for the outlet we have furnished to her starving millions?

Spain, meantime, has retained, of her extensive dominions in this hemisphere, but the two Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; a respectful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and a gallant people, with whom the United States have ever maintained the most friendly relations, would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave

her in the undisturbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty transatlantic Empire. The President desires to do so. No word or deed of his will ever question her title or shake her possession. But can it be expected to last very long? Can it resist this mighty current in the fortunes of the world? Is it desirable that it should do so? Can it be for the interest of Spain to cling to a possession that can only be maintained by a garrison of 25,000 or 30,000 troops, a powerful naval force, and an annual expenditure for both arms of the service, of at least \$12,000,000? Cuba, at this moment, costs more to Spain than the entire naval and military establishments of the United States cost the Federal Government. So far from being really injured by the loss of this island, there is no doubt that were it peacefully transferred to the United States, a prosperous commerce between Cuba and Spain, resulting from ancient associations and common language and tastes, would be far more productive than the best-contrived system of colonial taxation. Such notoriously has been the result to Great Britain of the establishment of the Independence of the United States. The decline of Spain from the position which she held in the time of Charles V., is coeval with the foundation of her colonial system, while within twenty-five years, and since the loss of most of her colonies, she has entered upon a course of rapid improvement unknown since the abdication of that Emperor.

I will but allude to an evil of the first magnitude. I mean the African Slave Trade, in the suppression of which England and France take a lively interest; an evil which still forms a great reproach upon the civilization of Christendom, and perpetuates the barbarism of Africa, but for which it is to be feared there is no hope of a complete remedy while Cuba remains a Spanish Colony. But whatever may be thought of these last suggestions, it would seem impossible for any one who reflects upon the events glanced at in this note, to mistake the law of American growth and progress, or think it can be ultimately arrested by a Convention like that proposed. In the judgment of the President, it would be as easy to throw a dam from Cape Florida to Cuba, in the hope of stopping the flow of the Gulf stream, as to attempt by a compact like this to fix the fortunes of Cuba "now and hereafter"—or as expressed in the French text of the Convention "for the present as for the future" (*pour le present comme pour l'avenir*); that is, for all coming time.

The history of the past—of the recent past—affords no assurance that twenty years hence France or England will even wish that Spain should retain Cuba; and a century hence—judging of what will be from what has been—the pages which record this proposition will, like the record of the family compact between France and Spain, have no interest but for the antiquary. Even now the President can not doubt that both France and England would prefer any change in the condition of Cuba, to that which is most to be apprehended, viz.: an internal convulsion which should renew the horrors and the fate of San Domingo. I will intimate a final objection to the proposed Convention.

Lord Malinsbury and M. de Turgot put forward as the reason for entering into such a compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the

Island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of that Island." The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them. It would strike a death blow to the conservative policy hitherto pursued in this country toward Cuba.

No administration of this Government, however strong in the public confidence in other respects, could stand a day under the odium of having stipulated with the great powers of Europe that in no future time, under no change of circumstances, by no amicable arrangement with Spain, by no act of lawful war, should that calamity unfortunately occur, by no consent of the inhabitants of the Island, should they, like the possessions of Spain on the American continent, succeed in rendering themselves independent; in fine, by no overruling necessity of self-preservation, should the United States ever make the acquisition of Cuba.

For these reasons, which the President has thought it advisable, considering the importance of the subject, to direct me to unfold at some length, he feels constrained to decline respectfully the invitation of England and France to become parties to the proposed Convention. He is persuaded that these friendly powers will not attribute this refusal to any insensibility on his part to the advantages of the utmost harmony between the great maritime States on a subject of such importance. As little will Spain draw any unfavorable inference from this refusal—the rather as the emphatic disclaimer of any designs against Cuba on the part of this Government contained in the present note, affords all the assurance which the President can constitutionally or to any useful purpose, give of a practical concurrence with England and France in the wish not to disturb the possession of that Island by Spain.

I avail myself, Sir, of this opportunity to assure you of my distinguished consideration.

[Signed] EDWARD EVERETT.

The following reply to Mr. Everett, was published in the English journals in July last:—

Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 16, 1853.

SIR: Lord Malinsbury received, just before leaving office, the note addressed to you by Mr. Everett, and left it for the consideration of his successor.

The absence from London of the ambassador of France, has hitherto prevented that communication between the two governments which the circumstances of the proposal made jointly required.

I have now to inform you of the view which her Majesty's government take of Mr. Everett's reply to our overture.

It is doubtless perfectly within the competence of the American government to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malinsbury and M. Turgot in reference to Cuba. Each government will then remain as free as it was before to take that course which its sense of duty and a

regard for the interests of its people may prescribe.

I should have satisfied my obligations as Secretary of State by this obvious remark, had not Mr. Everett entered at large into arguments which the simple nature of the question before him had hardly seemed to require.

The governments of Great Britain and France, when they made this proposal to that of the United States, were fully aware of the growth of power and extension of territory which have marked the progress of the United States since the period of their independence. The absorption or annexation of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, of Texas in 1845, and of California in 1848, had not escaped them; still less did they require to be reminded of the events of the seven years' war, or of the American war.

It occurs to her Majesty's Government, therefore, to ask for what purpose are these arguments introduced with so much preparation, and urged with so much ability?

It would appear that the purpose, not fully avowed, but hardly concealed, is to procure the admission of a doctrine that the United States have an interest in Cuba, to which Great Britain and France can not pretend. In order to meet this pretension, it is necessary to set forth the character of the two powers who made the offer in question, and the nature of that offer. Mr. Everett declares, in the outset of his despatch, that "the United States would not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European Government than Spain," &c.

The two powers most likely to possess themselves of Cuba, and most formidable to the United States, are Great Britain and France.

Great Britain is in possession, by treaty, of the island of Trinidad, which, in the last century, was a colony of Spain. France was in possession, at the commencement of this century, of Louisiana, by voluntary cession from Spain. These two powers, by their naval resources, are in fact the only powers who could be rivals with the United States for the possession of Cuba. Well, these two powers are ready voluntarily to "declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain, or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said island (of Cuba), nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same."

Thus, if the object of the United States were to her acquisition of Cuba by any European State, this Convention would secure that object. - But if it is intended on the part of the United States to maintain that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present status quo in Cuba, and that the United States have alone a right to a voice in that matter, her Majesty's Government at once refuses to admit such a claim. Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies stand, without insisting on the impertinence to Mexico and other friendly States, of the present distribution of power, give her Majesty no interest in this question which she can not foresee.

The possessions of France in the American sea, give a similar interest to France, which, no doubt, will be put forward by her Government. Nor is this right at all invalidated by the argument of Mr. Everett that Cuba is to the United States

as an island at the mouth of the Thames or the Seine would be to England or France.

The distance of Cuba from the nearest part of the United States, viz., from the southernmost part of Florida, is 110 miles.

An island at an equal distance from the mouth of the Thames, would be placed about ten miles north of Antwerp, in Belgium; while an island at the same distance from Jamaica, would be placed at Manzanilla, a town in Cuba.

Thus there are no grounds for saying that the possession of Cuba by Great Britain or France, would be menacing to the United States, but that its possession by the United States would not be so to Great Britain.

There is one argument of the United States Secretary of State, which appears to her Majesty's Government not only unfounded but disquieting.

Lord Malmesbury and M. de Torgot put forward, as a reason for entering into the proposed compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, and with the avowed design of taking possession of the island." To this reason Mr. Everett replies in these terms; "The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them."

The government of Great Britain acknowledges with respect the conduct of the President in disavowing and discouraging the lawless attempts here referred to. The character of those attempts, indeed, was such as to excite the reprobation of every civilized State. The spectacle of bands of men collected together, in reckless disregard of treaties, for the purpose of making from the ports of the United States a piratical attack on the territory of a power in amity with their own State; and when there, endeavoring by armed invasion to excite the obedient to revolt and the tranquil to disturbance, was a sight shocking, no doubt, to the just and honest principles of the President. But the statement made by the President, that a convention, duly signed and legally ratified, engaging to respect the present state of possession in all future time; would but excite these bands of pirates to more violent breaches of the laws of honesty and good neighborhood, is a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State. Without disputing its truth, her Majesty's Government may express a hope that this state of things will not endure, and that the citizens of the United States, while they justly boast of their institutions, will not be insensible to the value of those eternal laws of right and wrong, of peace and friendship, and of duty to our neighbors, which ought to guide every Christian nation.

Nor can a people so enlightened fail to perceive the utility of those rules for the observance of international relations which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations. Among the commentators on that law, some of the most distinguished American citizens have earned an enviable reputation; and it is difficult to suppose that the United States would set the example of abrogating its most sacred provisions.

Nor let it be said that such a Convention would have prevented the inhabitants of Cuba from asserting their independence. With regard to internal troubles, the proposed Convention was

altogether silent. But a pretended declaration of independence, with a view of immediately seeking refuge from revolts on the part of the blacks under the shelter of the United States, would be justly looked upon as the same in effect as a formal annexation.

Finally, while fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Milnesbury and M. de Turgot, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and upon any occasion that may call for its free to act, either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit.

I am, &c.,

J. RUSSELL.

Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.

(Extract.)

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1853.

In obedience to the instructions contained in Lord John Russell's despatch of the 21st February, I have read to the Secretary of State of the United States, and placed in his hands, a copy of his lordship's despatch of the 16th of that month upon the subject of Cuba.

My French colleague having also received instructions from his Government to communicate to the Government of the United States a despatch upon the same subject, and very much to the same effect, it was agreed between us that we should, as upon former occasions in regard to this matter, make our communications simultaneously; and we accordingly waited upon Mr. Marcy together for that purpose, on the 16th inst.

Mr. Marcy, after having listened attentively to what M. de Sartiges and myself read to him, said that he would submit the observations of the two Governments to the President; and remarked that several weeks might probably elapse before any reply would be addressed to us, even should the President be of opinion, which Mr. Marcy seemed to think doubtful, that any further discussion of the matter between the two governments was desirable.

It would, he added, of course be necessary for him again to read over the despatches, in order to comprehend their full import; but, as far as he could now judge, the opinion of the two governments seemed to coincide in reference to two points, viz.: the one that the right of the United States to decline the proposals made to them by the English and French Governments was admitted; the other, that some of the general positions taken by Mr. Everett in his note of the 1st of December, 1852, appeared to those Governments to render a protest against them on their part necessary, lest it might hereafter be inferred that those positions had been acquiesced in by them.

We replied that, without pretending to point out to Mr. Marcy what further step he was or was not to take in this matter, the object which our respective Governments had in view seemed to us to be, generally, such as he had stated it; and that we, for our part, considered the discussion of the subject closed by the communication which we had just made.

Mr. Marcy appeared to receive our observations in a conciliatory manner, and concluded by expressing his hope and belief that no misunderstanding would arise between the great maritime powers in regard to this matter.

On the 17th of September, 1853, Mr. Everett published in the newspapers a long letter addressed to Lord John Russell, in which he regrets that Lord John's despatch of the 16th of February was not sent before his retirement from the State Department, and regarding that despatch in reality, if not in form, as a reply to his letter of the 1st of December, 1852, he feels called upon, though a private citizen, to rejoin. He defends first the great length of his letter and the general practice of long-winded documents on the part of our Government functionaries. He then remarks that the sketch of territorial changes which had taken place on this continent, during the last century, was not introduced as matter of history, but to illustrate the point that it is chimerical to attempt, by specific measures, to bind up for all time, the discretion of a Government established in a part of the world of which so much is still lying in a state of nature. He also desired to show that we are not a nation of land-pirates; but that our growth has been natural and legitimate, and in strict conformity to the Law of Nations. Mr. Everett pleads guilty to the charge that he did and does very distinctly maintain that the United States have an interest in Cuba to which France and Great Britain can not pretend, and that the condition of Cuba is mainly an American question, in which the United States have a very deep interest, and England and France a very limited one. The chief grounds on which the United States rest this claim is geographical proximity—and Lord John's remark that Cuba is nearer to Jamaica than to the United States, would be in point, says Mr. Everett, if Jamaica bore the same relation to Great Britain which our States on and near the Mexican Gulf bear to the rest of the Union. To Mr. Russell's suggestion that it would be well enough for the United States to consider the value of the eternal laws of right and wrong, and our duty to our neighbors, also the utility of observing the laws of nations, Mr. Everett replies with spirit, contending that the United States Government have done their whole duty in regard to the suppression of unlawful expeditions organized on our territory against friendly powers, and instances the expedition of Gen. Terrillo, fitted out in the Thames, in 1831, as a parallel to that of Lopez, as far as illegitimacy is concerned. Mr. Everett intimates that the invitation to bind ourselves never to acquire Cuba under any circumstances, comes with a bad grace from France, which, during the present century, has appropriated such large portions of Europe, Africa, and the Pacific Islands; and England, which has, even since the writing of the despatch under consideration, annexed half the Burman Empire to her overgrown India possessions, on grounds compared with which, Russia's pretences for war on Turkey is respectable. In regard to the law of nations, Mr. Everett claims that we have as a nation strictly complied with that law, while during the infancy of the Republic, we were the victims of its systematic violation on the part of England and France—outrages which those nations subsequently acknowledged, and for which they made tardy and partial reparation.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE KOZTA AFFAIR AT SMYRNA.

IMMEDIATELY after the kidnapping of Martin Kozta by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna, and his rescue by Captain Ingraham of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, the Austrian Government addressed to the principal European Cabinets, in advance of any communication to the Government of the United States, a Circular Letter of Complaint and Protest against the course adopted by Captain Ingraham. This *exparte* statement of the affair having been extensively published in both Europe and America, the Government of the United States, in order that the World might judge intelligently of the merits of the question, concluded to publish the following Diplomatic Correspondence. The Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin instructed their representatives at Washington to intimate their general concurrence in the view taken by Austria.

Mr. Hulsemann to Mr. Marcy.

(Translation.)

AUSTRIAN LEGATION,

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1852.

The undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to address this official note to the honorable Secretary of State, in relation to the difficulties which have occurred between the agents of the two Governments at the port of Smyrna.

The facts which came to pass on that occasion, are of public notoriety, and the undersigned thinks he may confine himself in his comments thereon to the most prominent points. Our Consul-General, Mr. de Weckbecker, exercising the right of jurisdiction which has been guaranteed by treaties to the consular agents of Austria in the East relative to their countrymen, had caused to be arrested, and conveyed on board the Austrian brig-of-war "*Huszar*," the Hungarian refugee, Martin Kozta; who, residing at one time in the interior at Kutahia, had left Turkey in company with Kessuth, and who, after having pledged himself in writing not to set foot again on Ottoman territory, broke that pledge by returning, some months since, to Smyrna. This arrest gave cause to some reclamations which Mr. Olney, United States Consul, conjointly with the commander of the American sloop-of-war "*St. Louis*," anchored in the roads before Smyrna, deemed it incumbent upon themselves to address to Mr. de Weckbecker, basing their demands upon the fact that the aforesaid Kozta,

having, according to them, caused himself to be naturalized in the United States, was entitled to the protection of the American authorities. Upon this, the Consul-General of the Emperor, accompanied by the American Consul and the American Commander, repaired on board the "*Huszar*," and these two functionaries had it in their power to convince themselves, from the declarations of the prisoner himself, that the latter had not acquired the quality of citizen of the United States, and that he was not even provided with an American passport.

On his own part, the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, addressed a communication, on the 27th of June, to the Imperial Intermuncio (Minister) the object of which was to ask for the release of Kozta, upon the plea that he had taken some steps to be admitted as an American citizen. Baron de Bruck replied to this request on the same day, refusing to comply with it. Two days after, Mr. Brown returned again to the charge, by forwarding to Mr. de Bruck a copy of a declaration purporting to have been signed by Kozta, in New York, on the 31st of July last, and which the Chargé d'Affaires of the Union seems to regard sufficient to imply the naturalization of that refugee in America. The Intermuncio replied that it was impossible for him to alter his determination, as he could not consider the individual in question as belonging to a foreign jurisdiction so long as the ties which bound him to his country were not legally dissolved.

The undersigned thinks it proper to embody, with the very text of this note, a copy of the document above mentioned, which has served as the basis to all the extraordinary proceedings both on the part of Mr. Brown and that of the Commander of the *St. Louis*. Here it is:—

Declaration made by Martin Kozta of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

I, Martin Kozta, do declare, on oath, that it is *bona fide* my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to all and every foreign prince, potentate, State, and sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Emperor of Austria.

Sworn in open court this 31st day of July, 1852, before me, clerk of the court, &c.

[Signed]

MARTIN KOZTA.

I, ———, clerk of the court of ———, being a court of record, having common law jurisdiction, and a clerk and seal, do certify that the above is a true copy of the original declaration of Mr. Kozta to become a citizen of the United States, remaining opened in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed

[i. e.] my name and affixed the seal of the

said court this 31st day of July, 1852.

_____, Clerk.

It is difficult to conceive how the representative of the United States could have sought to found a proof of the pretended naturalization of Kozta upon a document destitute of all authentic

character, seeing that the form of legalization which is affixed to it, and which alone could have invested it with that character, leaves in blank both the name of the tribunal before which the declaration of Koszta must have been made, and the name of the clerk who is supposed to be the depository of the original document, and that, moreover, this pretended legalization has neither signature nor official seal attached to it. But even admitting the authenticity of this declaration; and supposing that Koszta could, without violating the laws of his country of his own accord, and without any other formalities, have broken asunder the ties which bind him to his native soil, the text of the document shows that the author of it has done nothing more than to declare his *intention* of becoming a citizen of the United States, and, with that object in view, of renouncing his rights of nationality in the States of the Emperor.

A few days later a new and lamentable episode occurred to aggravate the question. On the morning of the 2d of July, the commander of the American sloop-of-war "St. Louis," Mr. Ingraham, sent a message to the commanding officer of the "Huszar," to the effect that, in pursuance of instructions received from the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Constantinople, he had to call upon him to deliver the aforesaid Koszta into his hands; adding that if he did not receive a satisfactory answer by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he should cause the prisoner to be taken away by main force. As it was reasonable to expect, our commander, instead of complying with this request, prepared himself to repulse force by force; and when, at the hour designated, the American commander, getting ready to carry out his threat, ranged himself alongside our vessel, and brought his guns to bear upon the imperial brig, and was about to carry matters to the last extremity, our brave sailors, although much inferior in numbers, were determined to oppose a vigorous resistance to the act of aggression which was on the point of being consummated in the neutral port of Smyrna, and on the part of a vessel-of-war belonging to a power with which Austria was at peace. Our Consul-General only succeeded in preventing this bloody catastrophe, which would probably have ended in the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Smyrna, and of vessels of all nations in the harbor, by consenting that Koszta should temporarily, and until the settlement of the difficulties of which he was the subject, be confined to the custody of the Consul-General of France at Smyrna.

The return of Mr. Marsh to Constantinople, a few days after these events, brought on a discussion, between himself and our Intermuncio, of the question whether Martin Koszta was to be considered as an Austrian subject or as a citizen of the United States. Although still ignorant of this discussion, the Imperial Government has come to the determination not to delay any longer addressing itself to the Government of the United States through my instrumentality. There are two distinct questions involved in this discussion. One is the main question relating to the dispute about the rights of jurisdiction which has risen between the legations of Austria and of the United States at Constantinople, concerning

* *Literal*—makes no mention of either.—*Translator.*

Koszta; the other question, at least fully as important, is that which has reference to those formalities in virtue of which the agents of the United States have deemed themselves authorized in urging their pretensions.

With regard to the first of these two questions, treated in the correspondence which has taken place on the subject between the Intermuncio and the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States in Turkey, the Imperial Government adopts entirely the views of Baron de Bruck. In our opinion, Koszta has never ceased to be an Austrian subject. Everything combines to make the Imperial Government persist in this estimate of the matter. The laws of his country are opposed to Koszta's breaking asunder, of his own accord, and without having obtained permission to expatriate himself from the authorities of that country, the ties of nationality which bind him to it. The very declaration of that refugee on board the "Huszar," in the presence of the American Consul and of the commander of the "St. Louis," shows that he still considers himself as a subject of the Emperor. In short, even according to terms of the law of the Union, such a declaration, supposed to have been signed by Koszta, and from which Mr. Brown has pretended to infer his naturalization in the United States, is not sufficient to produce that effect. The undersigned thinks he may dispense entering into any further details in regard to this question, seeing that the Department of State of the United States constantly refuses to grant passports to individuals who find themselves in this category, and that official publications have been made from time to time to that effect.

As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified, when, in virtue of those treaties, which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction.

Such being the case, the Imperial Government trusts that the Government of the United States will hasten to instruct its Consul at Smyrna not to interpose any obstacle to the extradition of the aforesaid Koszta by the Consul-General of France to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna.

But, apart from this question of jurisdiction, it is especially the mode adopted by the functionaries of the United States, in order to settle the matter, which has given the Imperial Government the most legitimate grounds of complaint.

The act of violence which the commander of the sloop-of-war "St. Louis" committed against the Austrian brig "Huszar"—that real act of war, committed in full peace, in a neutral port, the fatal effects of which were only averted by the prudence and moderation of our Consul-General at Smyrna—constitutes an outrage upon the principles of the law of nations; and the Imperial Government has no doubt but that this act, viewed in such light, will have been condemned by the Government of the United States, said Government being itself interested in preventing the repetition of similar occurrences.

The events of the 2d of July at Smyrna, present, in a two-fold point of view, a serious deviation from the rules of international law.

1st. The commander of the United States sloop-

of war "St. Louis" threatened that the brig of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the "Hazar," with a hostile attack, by bringing his gun to bear upon the latter, and by announcing, in writing, that if a certain individual detained on board, whose nationality had been discussed between the agents of the two Governments, was not delivered over to him at a stated hour, he would go and take him in force.

There can be no doubt but that the threat of attacking, by main force, a vessel of war belonging to the military marine of a sovereign State, whose flag she carries, is nothing else than a threat of an act of war. Now, the right of making war is necessarily, and from the very nature of that right, inherent in the sovereign power. "A right of so momentous a nature," says Vattel (Law of Nations, vol. 2, book 3, chap. 1, § 4), "the right of judging whether the nation has real grounds of complaint; whether she is authorized to employ force, and justifiable in taking up arms; whether prudence will admit of such a step, and whether the welfare of the State requires it—that right, I say, can belong only to the body of the nation or to the sovereign, her representative. It is doubtless one of those rights without which there can be no salutary government, and which are therefore called rights of majesty. The founders of the republic of the United States fully recognized, from the beginning of the Union, the rights reserved to the sovereign power. The articles of perpetual confederacy and union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., of 1778, contain already the following stipulation (IX., § 1):

"The right of declaring war and to make peace shall belong solely and exclusively to the Congress of the United States."

This basis of the public law of the United States was preserved and sanctioned by the constitution of the United States of 1787, which reserves the power of declaring war explicitly to Congress, (section VIII.)

Upon this point, the constitution of the United States harmonizes perfectly with the public law of Europe.

But this right, reserved to the supreme power of each country, would become illusory and null, if commanders of naval forces or others were to be explicitly or tacitly authorized to undertake, either of their own accord, or upon the order or with the consent of a diplomatic or consular agent, to commit acts of aggression and of war against the vessels or the troops of another nation, without special instructions from the supreme authority of their own country, notified in the forms prescribed by the law of nations.

It is impossible that the regular government of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge and without special authority from the sovereign power, by each or such functionary, in a foreign land.

Sadly. This act of hostility has been committed in a neutral port of a power friendly to both nations.

Certainly, if there be one point of maritime and international law which is clearly and positively defined, and which has been adopted by all the powers of the world, it is the inviolability of

neutral ports, the absolute prohibition from committing, in such ports, acts of war and of violence, even against the enemy with whom we are at open war. Modern history furnishes but few examples of cases of this kind. One of these rare instances is the attack upon the Dutch East India fleet, which had taken shelter in the port of Bergen, in Norway, by the admiral commanding the forces of the enemy; and although that attack was repulsed by the guns of the fort of that neutral port, Vattel—an authority universally recognized in matters relating to the law of nations—does nevertheless accuse the neutral power (Denmark) of having complained in too faint a voice of an undertaking so injurious to her dignity and to her rights.

In order the better to establish the concurrence of all nations, and the unanimity of all expounders of civil law on this question, we can quote the authority of an American statesman. The following is the opinion of Mr. Henry Wheaton: "The rights of war," says he (Elements of International Law, part IV., chap. III., § 7), "can be exercised only within the territory of the belligerent powers, upon the high seas, or in a territory belonging to no one. Hence it follows that hostilities can not lawfully be exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the neutral state, which is the common friend of both parties." Then, § 9: "Not only are all captures made by the belligerent cruisers within the limits of this jurisdiction absolutely illegal and void, but captures made by armed vessels stationed in a bay or river, or in the mouth of a river, or in the harbor of a neutral state, for the purpose of exercising the rights of war from this station, are also invalid. Thus, where a British privateer stationed itself within the river Mississippi, in the neutral territory of the United States, for the purpose of exercising the right of war from the river, by standing off and on, obtaining information at the Belize, and overhauling vessels in their course down the river, and made the capture in question within three English miles of the alluvial islands formed at its mouth, restitution of the captured vessel was decreed by Sir W. Scott. So, also, where a belligerent ship, lying within neutral territory, made a capture with her boats out of the neutral territory, the capture was held to be invalid; for though the hostile force employed was applied to the captured vessel lying out of the territory, yet no such use of a neutral territory for the purpose of war is to be permitted."

If all hostility against an enemy declared to be within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral state, which has friendly relations with both parties, is severely condemned by all writers on international law; if captures made by belligerent cruisers in the bays of a neutral state, or even by the boats of the vessels stationed there out of that territory, are null and illegal according to the laws of the United States and the decrees of the maritime courts of Great Britain, an attack upon a vessel belonging to a friendly power in a neutral port would deserve to be censured in still more severe terms.

The history of maritime wars at the period of the French revolution furnishes abundant proofs of the very particular jealousy with which the government of the United States maintained the rights of neutrals; and the undersigned would

cite some celebrated cases, in which the first statesmen of the Union, the most distinguished predecessors of Mr. Marcy in the high position which he fills, have defended the absolute inviolability of neutral ports, by means of most elaborate arguments. But as the undersigned is fully persuaded that the same doctrines will serve as guides to the government of the United States on the present occasion, he confines himself to this slight allusion to those principles, which were formerly maintained, and very recently supported by the government of the United States in relation to the rights of neutrals, and more especially in regard to the inviolability of neutral ports.

The imperial government entertains too high an opinion of the sense of justice and of integrity of the government of the United States to doubt for a single instant its anxiety to disavow the conduct of its agents, under the circumstances above mentioned, and that it will hasten to call them to a severe account, and tender to Austria a satisfaction proportionate to the magnitude of the outrage.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high consideration.

HULSEMANN.

The Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulsemann, *Chargé d'Affaires* of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, of the 29th ultimo, addressed to this department, and the other documents relative to the much-regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last, with a view to ascertain the nature of the complaints therein preferred against the American officers engaged in that affair, and for the purpose of giving such satisfaction as Austria might be entitled to receive in case he should find that these officers had not duly respected her rights.

Though differing very much from the views presented by Mr. Hulsemann on behalf of his government, the President still indulges the hope that the exposition of the principal reasons on which his own conclusions are founded will induce his Majesty's government to look at the transaction in a different light from that in which it is presented by that government.

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to Mr. Hulsemann, and he will fail in his intention if, in performing this duty, he does not evince a friendly spirit, and avoid, as far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulsemann or his government can take exception.

To bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the facts should be more fully and clearly stated than they are in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

Martin Koszta, by birth a Hungarian, and of course an Austrian subject at that time, took an open and active part in the political movement of 1848-49, designed to detach Hungary from the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disastrous revolutionary movement,

Koszta, with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of these fugitives, Koszta among them, was demanded and pressed with great vigor by Austria, but firmly resisted by the Turkish government. They were, however, confined at Kutahia, but at length released, with the understanding, or by express agreement of Austria that they should leave Turkey and go into foreign parts. Most of them, it is believed, before they obtained their release, indicated the United States as the country of their exile. It is alleged that Koszta left Turkey in company with Kosuth—this is believed to be a mistake; and that he engaged never to return—this is regarded as doubtful. To this sentence of banishment—for such is the true character of their expulsion from Turkey—Austria gave her consent: in truth, it was the result of her efforts to procure their extradition, and was accepted by her as a substitute for it. She had agents of commissioners at Kutahia to attend to their embarkation, and to her the legal consequences of this act are the same as if it had been done directly by herself, and not by the agency of the Ottoman Porte. Koszta came to the United States and selected this country for his future home.

On the 31st of July, 1852, he made a declaration under oath, before a proper tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounce all allegiance to any other state or sovereign.

After remaining here one year and eleven months, he returned, on account, as is alleged, of private business, of a temporary character, to Turkey in an American vessel, claimed the rights of a naturalized American citizen, and offered to place himself under the protection of the United States Consul at Smyrna. The Consul at first hesitated to recognize and receive him as such; but afterwards, and some time before his seizure, he and the American *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* at Constantinople, did extend protection to him, and furnished him with a *Teckerah*—a kind of passport or letter of safe conduct, usually given by foreign consuls in Turkey to persons to whom they extend protection, as by Turkish laws they have a right to do. It is important to observe that there is no exception taken to his conduct after his return to Turkey, and that Austria has not alleged that he was there for any political object, or for any other purpose than the transaction of private business. While waiting, as is alleged, for an opportunity to return to the United States, he was seized by a band of lawless men—freely, perhaps harshly, characterized in the despatches as "riffians," "Greek hirelings," "robbers"—who had not, nor did they pretend to have, any color of authority emanating from Turkey or Austria, treated with violence and cruelty, and thrown into the sea. Immediately thereafter he was taken up by a boat's crew, lying in wait for him, belonging to the Austrian brig-of-war, the *Hu-zar*, forced on board of that vessel, and there confined in irons. It is now avowed, as it was then suspected, that these desperadoes were instigated to this outrage by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna; but it is not pretended that he acted under the civil authority of Turkey, but, on the contrary, it is admitted that, on application to the Turkish governor at

Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the Austrian consul any authority to arrest Koszta.

The consul of the United States at Smyrna, as soon as he heard of the seizure of Koszta, and the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States *ad interim* at Constantinople, afterward interceded with the Turkish authorities, with the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna, and the commander of the Austrian brig-of-war, for his release, on the ground of his American nationality. To support this claim, Koszta's original certificate of having made, under oath, in a court in New York, a declaration of intention to become an American citizen, was produced at Smyrna, and an imperfect copy of it placed in the hands of the imperial Austrian *Interruicio* at Constantinople. The application to these officers at Smyrna for his liberation, as well as that of Mr. Brown, our *Chargé d'Affaires*, to Baron de Bruck, the Austrian minister at Constantinople, was fruitless, and it became notorious at Smyrna that there was a settled design on the part of the Austrian officials to convey him clandestinely to Trieste—a city within the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. Opportunely, the United States sloop-of-war, the *St. Louis*, under the command of Captain Ingraham, arrived in the harbor of Smyrna before this design was executed. The commander of the *St. Louis*, from the representation of the case made to him, felt it to be his duty, as it unquestionably was, to inquire into the validity of Koszta's claim to American protection. He proceeded with deliberation and prudence; and discovered what he considered just grounds for inquiring into Koszta's claim to be discharged on account of his American nationality. During the pendency of this inquiry, he received notice of the design to take Koszta clandestinely, before the question at issue was settled, into the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. As there was other evidence of bad faith besides the discovered design of evading the inquiry, Captain Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should re-ort to force if the demand was not complied with by a certain hour. Fortunately, however, no force was used. An arrangement was made by which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French Consul-General, to be kept by him until the United States and Austria should agree as to the manner of disposing of him.

This full statement of the facts is deemed important, as it will correct some errors and aid in presenting with more distinctness the questions to be discussed.

The undersigned will now proceed to present the views of the President upon this transaction, and his reply to these several demands.

His imperial majesty demands that the government of the United States shall direct Koszta to be delivered to him; that he shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair, call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage.

In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertain and clearly define Koszta's political relation with Austria and with the United States when he was first seized at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps the most important one in its bearings upon the merits of the case.

There is great diversity and much confusion

of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some it is held to be an indestructible political tie, and though resulting from the mere accident of birth, yet forever binding the subject to the sovereign; by others it is considered a political connection in the nature of a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent, but not so at the option of either party. The sounder and more prevalent doctrine, however, is, that the citizen or subject, having faithfully performed the past and present duties resulting from his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time release himself from the obligation of allegiance, freely quit the land of his birth or adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that which offers him the fairest prospect of happiness for himself and his posterity. When the sovereign power, wherever it may be placed, does not answer the ends for which it is bestowed, when it is not exerted for the general welfare of the people, or has become oppressive to individuals, this right to withdraw rests on as firm a basis, and is similar in principle to the right which legitimates resistance to tyranny.

The conflicting laws on the subject of allegiance are of a municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them. All uncertainty as well as confusion on this subject is avoided by giving due consideration to the fact that the parties to the question now under consideration are two independent nations, and that neither has the right to appeal to its own municipal laws for the rules to settle the matter in dispute, which occurred within the jurisdiction of a third independent power.

Neither Austrian decrees nor American laws can be properly invoked for aid or direction in this case, but international law furnishes the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source shed upon the transaction at Smyrna are its true features to be discerned.

Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative in his case, unless the Sultan of Turkey has consented to give them vigor within his dominions by treaty stipulations. The law of nations has rules of its own on the subject of allegiance, and disregards generally all restrictions imposed upon it by municipal codes.

This is rendered most evident by the proceedings of independent states in relation to extradition. No state can demand from any other, as a matter of right, the surrender of a native-born or naturalized citizen or subject, an emigrant, or even a fugitive from justice, unless the demand is authorized by express treaty stipulation. International law allows no such claim, though comity may sometimes yield what right withholds. To surrender political offenders (and in this class Austria places Koszta) is not a duty; but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subserviency to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind. As rendering needless all further argument on this point, the undersigned will recall to Mr. Hulsemann's recollection what took place in 1849 and 1850 in relation to the reclamation of Polish refugees in Turkey by Russia, and Hungarian refugees (of whom Koszta was one) by Austria. This de-

mand was made in concert, as it were, by two powerful sovereigns while their triumphant armies, which had just put an end to the revolutionary movement of Hungary, stood upon the borders of Turkey, with power to erase her name from the list of nations. She might well apprehend for herself, as the nations of Western Europe apprehended for her, that a refusal in her critical condition would put in jeopardy her existence as an independent power; but she did refuse, and the civilized world justified and commended the act. Both Austria and Russia placed their respective demands on higher grounds than a right of extradition under the law of nations; they attempted to strengthen their claim by founding it upon the obligations of existing treaties—the same, undoubtedly, that are now urged upon the consideration of the United States. Russia and Austria, however, both submitted to the refusal, and never presumed to impute to Turkey the act of refusal as a breach of her duty or a violation of their rights.

To show that the very same claims to rights now set up in this case were overruled and repudiated in 1849 and 1850, the undersigned will refer to the contemporaneous views of eminent statesmen in regard to the conduct of the Sultan in refusing to surrender, on the demand of Austria and Russia, the Hungarian and Polish refugees, who were claimed by these powers as rebels and traitors.

Sir Stratford Canning, the British ambassador at Constantinople, entirely approved of the Sultan's course on that occasion—indeed, he advised it. In a letter to his Government, dated the 3d of September, 1849, he says: "On grounds of humanity, not unmingled with considerations as affecting the Porte's character and future policy, I have not hesitated to advise a decided resistance to the demand of extradition." From another letter of this ambassador, dated the 17th of December, commenting on and commending the courageous firmness of the Sultan in refusing the demand of these powerful Emperors for the surrender of these fugitives, on the same pretence as now set up by one of them to justify the seizure of *Kosztz*, this extract is taken:—

"Allow me to add, my lord, that in proportion as I admire the courageous firmness with which the Sultan and his Government have determined to make this stand in the cause of humanity and of the rights of honor and dignity, against a demand alike objectionable in substance and in form, I feel a deepening anxiety for the result of their resistance, and for the degree of support which her Majesty's Government and that of France, may find themselves at liberty to afford, not only in the first instance, but in still graver circumstances, should the present partial rupture unfortunately assume a more serious and menacing character."

In these views, the French Minister resident at Constantinople fully concurred, and so did the British and French Governments; and both were prepared to espouse the cause of Turkey, if her humane and honorable course in refusing these unwarrantable demands, had provoked the resentment and brought down upon her the hostilities of these mighty potentates. The opinions of other distinguished men, approving of the decision of the Emperor of Turkey in refusing to surrender the Polish and Hungarian refugees, both on the ground of humanity and right, have fallen under

the notice of the undersigned, but he has forborne to quote them on account of the unworthy motive ascribed therein to the powers making the demand, and the harsh epithets by which their conduct is characterized.

It is an incident of great significance, and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of *Kosztz* (for he was one of the Hungarian refugees then demanded) was fully discussed in 1849, not only by the parties, but throughout Europe, and decided against the right of Austria to require his extradition, either under the law of nations or by existing treaty stipulations. This decision deeply interested not only rulers and statesmen, but the great body of the people of every country. They investigated its merits, admitted its justice, and commended the firmness and humanity of the Sultan for his course.

It is to be regretted that this claim for the surrender of *Kosztz* and his companions, so fully considered then and so signally overruled, should be again revived by Austria under circumstances which make the United States a reluctant party in the controversy. The claim has been repudiated by the general judgment of Europe, and this Government is unable to discover any sufficient reason for dissenting from that decision.

Austria appears to have been aware that her right to seize *Kosztz* could not be sustained by international law, and she has attempted to derive it from certain treaties, or "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." The very slight and inexplicit manner in which this authority is adverted to in Mr. Hulsemann's note, apparently indicates, if not a want of confidence in it, at least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If there really was such an authority, and it was of such an extraordinary character as it is assumed to be, it would have constituted, as Austria must have clearly seen, the main strength of her case, and she would not have referred to it in such a manner as to leave the very existence of it open to doubt or question. The paragraph referring to it is the following:—

"As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified when, in virtue of those treaties which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of *Kosztz* within the pale of his jurisdiction."

If there be such treaties conferring such a power, with such extraordinary means of enforcing it, strange indeed it is that more prominence is not given to the fact in Mr. Hulsemann's communication. Why are the dates of these treaties withheld? What is still more important, why is not the language conveying this authority quoted? The undersigned is constrained, for reasons he will briefly assign, to question the accuracy of the interpretation which derives the right claimed in the above paragraph from any existing treaty between Austria and the Ottoman Porte.

The Austrian Intermuncio at Constantinople, in a conference with Mr. Marsh, the American Minister Resident, spoke of such a right as derived from "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." It is not shown or alleged that new treaty stipulations since 1849 have been entered into by Turkey and Austria. The "ancient ca-

pitulations" were relied on to support the demand in that year for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees; they were sanctified, and no such authority as is now claimed was found in them. The French and English Ministers at Constantinople, who advised and sustained the Sultan in resisting the demand of Austria for their extradition, would not have given such advice if they could have found in existing treaties any authority for that demand, or any obligation on the part of the Sultan to yield to it. Lord Palmerston, then her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, carefully examined these treaties, and expressed his conclusions thereon in a letter to Sir Stratford Canning, dated 24th September, 1849. In this letter, which contained an extract from one of these treaties—that of Belgrade—and referred to the claims of Austria founded on them, for the surrender of these refugees, he says: "The utmost that could be demanded would be that they [the refugees] should not be allowed to reside permanently in the Turkish empire."

Coming down to a later period—to the very transaction at Smyrna—abundant reasons are found for denying that Turkey was then under any treaty obligation to deliver Koszta to Austria, or that her Consul-General had authority to seize him. On this subject it is allowable to resort to the declarations of the public men of the Porte, as evidence in regard to an issue of this kind. Their explicit denial may be fairly considered as equivalent to Austria's affirmation without proof, where proof, if it existed, could be so easily adduced.

In a despatch to this Government of the 4th of August, 1853, Mr. Marsh, the American Minister Resident at Constantinople, says:—

"I have had several conversations on this subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and with Aali Pacha, Governor of Smyrna at the time the affair took place. These distinguished persons are very far from expressing any dissatisfaction with the course pursued by us. They sustain the view the Legation has taken of the legal character of the question, and Aali Pacha informs me that a few years since the Austrian Government refused to surrender to the Porte Turkish rebels who had fled into Austria, on the very ground now taken by the Porte—namely, that the treaties did not provide for the extradition of political offenders."

Mr. Brown, the *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, writes that in an interview with Cehih Effendi, also a Turkish officer of high rank and great experience, in which the affair at Smyrna was discussed, he observed that "the Austrian Government does not possess the power by treaty to arrest any one on Ottoman soil for political offences." There is now, however, something more decisive from Turkey than the opinion of her public men in opposition to this treaty-claim of Austria. The Government of the Porte has pronounced a judgment in relation to the seizure of Koszta, which Austria herself is bound to respect. It has protested against the conduct of the Austrian agents in that affair as unlawful and a violation of its sovereignty; but not one word of complaint, not a murmur of dissatisfaction, from Turkey against the conduct of the functionaries of the United States at Smyrna, has yet reached this Government. This is certainly an anomalous

case: Austria arraigns the United States for violating the rights of Turkey in the Koszta affair; Turkey, the offended party, exonerates the United States, and protests against Austria, our accuser, for the very same offence.

These considerations have led the undersigned, as he believes they will lead all others who duly reflect on them, to the confident conclusion that there exist no treaties between Austria and Turkey which could justify, or in any way countenance, the seizure or imprisonment of Koszta by the Austrian functionaries.

But if Austria really has such authority by treaties as she now claims, it confessedly extends only to "Austrian subjects." It could not, therefore, be applied to Koszta unless he was such a subject at the time he was seized. If the question of his nationality is to be settled by international law, the only code which furnishes the rules by which this question is to be determined, there is no good reason for adjudging him to have been, when seized at Smyrna, an Austrian subject. But settle this question, as Austria would have it settled, by an appeal to her own civil code, the result will be the same.

By the consent and procurement of the Emperor of Austria, Koszta had been sent into perpetual banishment. The Emperor was a party to the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey. The sovereign by such an act deprives his subjects to whom it is applied of all their rights under his Government. He places them where he can not, if he would, afford them protection. By such an act he releases the subjects thus banished from the bond of allegiance. Any other result would make the political connection between the subject and the sovereign a state of unmitigated vassalage, in which all the duties and no rights would be on one side, and all the rights and no duties would be on the other. Koszta must be regarded as having been banished by Austria; for he was one of the Hungarian refugees whom she procured to be expelled from Turkey in 1851. They were released from confinement at Kutahia, on condition of submitting to perpetual banishment, and she had two persons present at their departure "who claimed and obtained there an active share in the arrangements." Koszta could never thereafter be rightfully demanded as an Austrian subject.

The proposition that Koszta at Smyrna was not an "Austrian subject" can be sustained on another ground. By a decree of the Emperor of Austria of the 24th of March, 1832, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without permission of the magistrate and a release of Austrian citizenship, and with an intention never to return, become "*wahrsch. emigranten*," and lose all their civil and political rights at home.—(Ency. Amer. Tit. Emigration, 2 Kent's Com., 50, 51.)

Koszta had left Austria without permission, and with the obvious and avowed intention never to return; he was, therefore, within the strict meaning of the imperial decree, "an unlawful emigrant." He had incurred and paid the penalty of that offence by the loss of all his civil and political rights. If he had property, it had been forfeited, and he was reduced to a state worse than absolute allegiance; for aliens have, by right, the benefit of the civil laws for protection, in whatever country they may be. Stripped by this

Imperial decree of civil and political rights, Koszta had, in Austria, no redress for personal wrongs, and abroad he had no claim to protection from the government that would still hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to Austria, an outlaw. What right can a sovereign have to the allegiance of a person reduced by him to such a miserable condition? It seems to have been the very object of the Austrian decree to dissolve the previous political connection between the "unlawful emigrant" and the Emperor. In Koszta's case it was dissolved.

Some importance seems to be attached to Koszta's own opinion of his citizenship. The note of Mr. Hulsemann conveys the impression, though it does not contain the express avowal, that he acknowledged himself to be a subject of the Emperor of Austria. The passage, when closely examined, shows that the alleged acknowledgment is only an inference from undisclosed premises. The language of the note on this subject is the following: "The very declaration of that refugee on board of the *Huszar*, in the presence of the American Consul and the commander of the *St. Louis*, shows that he still considered himself as a subject of the Emperor." The declaration referred to in support of this inference is not given, but it is undoubtedly the response Koszta is reported to have made when interrogated as to his being an American citizen: "I am a Hungarian, and will live and die a Hungarian."

Mr. Brown, the *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, who was not at Smyrna at any time during the transaction in relation to Koszta, stated in a letter to Baron de Bruck something like the foregoing declaration; but Captain Ingraham, who was present, as Mr. Hulsemann states, when Koszta was examined, and made the declaration imputed to him, says, in writing to the Minister Resident of the United States: "I am astonished to see by Mr. Brown's letter that Koszta declared himself on our first interview a Hungarian, I did not hear him say so." It may well be doubted whether Koszta ever used any such language. Should it, however, be admitted that he did make that or a similar declaration, it can not be fairly understood to imply an acknowledgment that he was then a subject of the Emperor of Austria. To apprehend rightly what he meant by such a declaration, it is proper to consider his situation, his known sentiments, and his antecedents. In his mind no two things could probably be more distinct from each other than Austria and Hungary. One was an object of his aversion—the other an object of his love. His affections clustered around the land of his birth, and were the more intense because he thought that country had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a clement government emanating from the will of the people, and dedicating its constitutional authority to their general welfare. In the fallen condition of Hungary he thought it base to disown her, and glorious to claim her for the land of his birth. His situation, when this declaration is supposed to have been made, is also to be regarded in interpreting his words. He was in the hands of Austrian agents, loaded with fetters, and warned

of his own doom by the knowledge of the sad fate of so many of his unfortunate companions. In this forlorn condition he could not have intended, by the language ascribed to him, to acknowledge any unbroken tie which then bound him to the Emperor of Austria.

The undersigned is brought, by a fair application of sound principles of law, and by a careful consideration of the facts, to this important conclusion—that those who acted in behalf of Austria had no right whatever to seize and imprison Martin Koszta.

It will be conceded that the civil authority of Turkey during the whole period of the occurrences at Smyrna was dormant, and in no way called into action. Under these circumstances—Austria without any authority—Turkey exercising none—and the American functionaries, as Austria asserts, having no right in behalf of their government to interfere in the affair—(a proposition which will be hereafter contested)—what, then, was the condition of the parties at the commencement of the outrage, and through its whole progress? They were all, in this view of the case, without the immediate presence and controlling direction of civil or international law in regard to the treatment of Koszta. The Greek hirelings, Koszta their victim, and the Austrian and American agents, were, upon this supposition, all in the same condition at Smyrna in respect to rights and duties, so far as regards that transaction, as they would have been in if it had occurred in their presence in some unappropriated regions lying far beyond the confines of any sovereign state whatever; they were the liege subjects of the law of nature, moral agents, bound each and all alike to observe the precepts of that law; and especially that which is confirmed by Divine sanction, and enjoins upon all men everywhere, when not acting under legal restraints, to do unto others whatsoever they would that others should do unto them; they were bound to do no wrong, and to the extent of their means to prevent wrong from being done; to protect the weak from being oppressed by the strong, and to relieve the distressed. In the case supposed, Koszta was seized without any rightful authority. He was suffering grievous wrong—any one that could might relieve him. To do so was a duty imposed under the peculiar circumstances of the case by the laws of humanity. Captain Ingraham, in doing what he did for the release of Koszta, would, in this view of the case, be fully justified upon this principle. Who, in such a case, can fairly take offence? Who have a right to complain? Not the wrongdoers surely, for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct. They can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called into action; nor from the law of nature, for that they have violated.

To place the justification of the American agents still further beyond controversy, the undersigned will now proceed to show that Koszta, when he was seized and imprisoned at Smyrna, had the national character of an American, and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him.

The genuineness of the certificate which he produced when he claimed protection as an American citizen has been questioned, in consequence of the imperfect copy given by Mr. Brown

to the Austrian Intercambio; but that which he produced to the American consul at Smyrna, and to Captain Ingraham, to the commander of the Austrian brig *Huszar*, and to the Austrian Consul-General, was genuine. A correct copy of it has been sent to this department, and verified by a comparison with the record of the court in New York in which Koszta made his declaration in due form of law. To remove all doubt on this subject, a certified copy of that record is annexed to this communication.

It is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen; but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with an American nationality; and in virtue thereof, the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection, at home and abroad. Mr. Hulsemann, as the undersigned believes, falls into a great error—an error fatal to some of the most important conclusions—by assuming that a nation can properly extend its protection only to native-born or naturalized citizens. This is not the doctrine of international law, nor is the practice of nations circumscribed within such narrow limits. This law does not, as has been before remarked, complicate questions of this nature by respect for municipal codes. In relation to this subject, it has clear and distinct rules of its own. It gives the national character of the country not only to native-born and naturalized citizens, but to all residents in it who are there with, or even without an intention to become citizens, provided they have a domicile therein. Foreigners may, and often do, acquire a domicile in a country, even though they have entered it with the avowed intention not to become naturalized citizens, but to return to their native land at some remote and uncertain period; and whenever they acquire a domicile, international law at once impresses upon them the national character of the country of that domicile. It is a maxim of international law that domicile confers a national character; it does not allow any one who has a domicile to decline the national character thus conferred; it forces it upon him often very much against his will, and to his great detriment. International law looks only to the national character in determining what country has the right to protect. If a person goes from this country abroad, with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality. These are important principles in their bearings upon the questions presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as they are opposed to some of the positions taken by Austria, the undersigned deems it respectful in such a case to sustain them by reference to authorities.

"The position is a clear one, that if a person goes into a foreign country and engages in trade there, he is, by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country, and a subject for all civil purposes, whether that country be hostile or neutral." (1 Kent Com. 75.)

Again: the same authority says, that "in the law of nations, as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside." (Ibid, 78.)

If Koszta ever had a domicile in the United States, he was in virtue thereof invested with the nationality of this country, and in this character continued as long as that domicile was retained. There are cases in which it is difficult to settle the question of domicile; but that of Koszta is not one of them. The most approved definitions of a domicile are the following:

"A residence at a particular place, accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of continuing there for an unlimited time." (1 Binney's Reports, 349.) "If it sufficiently appear that the intention of removing was to make a permanent settlement, or for an indefinite time, the right of domicile is acquired by a residence of a few days." (The *Venus*, 8 Cranch, 279.) "Vattel has defined domicile to be a fixed residence in any place, with an intention of always staying there. But this is not an accurate statement. It would be more correct to say that place is properly the domicile of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom." (Story's Com. of Laws, § 43.) "A person who removes to a foreign country, settles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts such evidence of an intention permanently to reside there as to stamp him with the national character of the state where he resides." (The *Venus*, 8 Cranch, 279.)

Apply these principles to the case under consideration, and the inevitable result is that Koszta had a domicile in the United States. He came to and resided in this country one year and eleven months. He came here with the intention of making it his future abode. This intention was manifested in several ways, but most significantly by his solemn declaration upon oath. There can be no better evidence of his design of making the United States his future home than such a declaration; and to this kind of evidence of the intention, the indispensable element of the domicile, civilians have always attached importance. (Phillimore, § 188.) In the case of Koszta, we have all that is required to prove he had a domicile in the United States—the concurrence of an actual residence with the intention to make this country his future home. The establishment of his domicile here invested him with the national character of this country, and with that character he acquired the right to claim protection from the United States, and they had the right to extend it to him as long as that character continued.

The next question is, was Koszta clothed with that character when he was kidnapped in the streets of Smyrna, and imprisoned on board of the Austrian brig-of-war *Huszar*? The national character acquired by residence remains as long as the domicile continues, and that continues not only as long as the domiciled person continues in the country of his residence, but until he acquires a new domicile. The law as to the continuance and change of a domicile is clearly stated in the following quotation from an eminent jurist:

"However, in many cases actual residence is not indispensable to retain a domicile after it is once acquired; but it is retained, *animus solo*, by the mere intention not to change it, or to adopt another. If, therefore, a person leaves his home for temporary purposes, but with an intention to return to it, this change of place is not in law a change of domicile. Thus, if a person should go on

a voyage to sea, or to a foreign country, for health or for pleasure, or for business of a temporary nature, with an intention to return, such a transitory residence would not constitute a new domicile, or amount to an abandonment of the old one; for it is not the mere act of inhabiting in a place which makes it the domicile, but it is the fact, coupled with the intention of remaining there, *animo mandandi*." (Story's Con. of Laws, § 44.)

At the very last session of the Supreme Court of the United States, a case came up for adjudication, presenting a question as to the domicile of General Koszta at the time of his death. The decision, which was concurred in by all the judges on the bench, fully sustains the correctness of the foregoing propositions in regard to domicile, particularly the two most important in Koszta's case: first, that he acquired a domicile in the United States; and, second, that he did not lose it by his absence in Turkey. (14 Howard's Reports S. C. U. S., 400.)

As the national character, according to the law of nations, depends upon the domicile, it remains as long as the domicile is retained, and is changed with it. Koszta was, therefore, vested with the nationality of an American citizen at Smyrna, if he, in contemplation of law, had a domicile in the United States. The authorities already referred to show that, to lose a domicile when once obtained, the domiciled person must leave the country of his residence with the intention to abandon that residence, and must acquire a domicile in another. Both of these facts are necessary to effect a change of domicile, but neither of them exists in Koszta's case. The facts show that he was only temporarily absent from this country on private business, with no intention of remaining permanently in Turkey, but, on the contrary, was at the time of his seizure awaiting an opportunity to return to the United States.

Whenever, by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native-born or naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe.

This right to protect persons having a domicile, though not native-born or naturalized citizens, rests on the firm foundation of justice, and the claim to be protected is earned by considerations which the protecting power is not at liberty to disregard. Such domiciled citizen pays the same price for his protection as native-born or naturalized citizens pay for theirs. He is under the bonds of allegiance to the country of his residence, and if he breaks them incurs the same penalties; he owes the same obedience to the civil laws, and must discharge the duties they impose on him; his property is in the same way, and to the same extent as theirs, liable to contribute to the support of the government. In war he shares equally with them in the calamities which may befall the country; his services may be required for its defence; his life may be perilled and sacrificed in maintaining its rights and vindicating its hon-

or. In nearly all respects his and their condition as to the duties and burdens of government are undistinguishable; and what reasons can be given why, so far at least as regards protection to person and property abroad as well as at home, his rights should not be co-extensive with the rights of native-born or naturalized citizens? By the law of nations they have the same nationality; and what right has any foreign power, for the purpose of making distinction between them, to look behind the character given them by that code which regulates national intercourse? When the law of nations determines the nationality of any man, foreign governments are bound to respect its decision.

They would have no cause to complain if the protecting power should stand upon its extreme rights in all cases; but that power, in discharging its duties of protecting, may, for sufficient reasons, have some regard for the civil distinctions which its own laws make between the different classes of persons to whom it has the right, under international law, to extend its protection. It will naturally watch with more care, and may act with more vigor, in behalf of native-born and naturalized citizens, than in behalf of those who, though clothed with its nationality, have not been so permanently incorporated into its political community.

Giving effect to these well-established principles, and applying them to the facts in the case, the result is, that Koszta acquired while in the United States their national character; that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna, and that he had a right to be respected as such while there by Austria and every other foreign power. The right of a nation to protect, and require others to respect, at home and abroad, all who are clothed with its nationality, is no new doctrine now for the first time brought into operation by the United States. It is common to all nations, and has had the sanction of their practice for ages; but it is new that at this late period, when the United States assert a claim to it as a common inheritance, it should at once be discovered that it is a doctrine fraught with danger, and likely to compromise the peace of the world. The United States see no cause for alarm; no reason for renouncing for themselves what others have so long and so harmlessly enjoyed.

There may be a reluctance in some quarters to adopt the views herein presented relative to the doctrine of domicile and consequent nationality, lest the practical assertion of it might in some instances give a right of protection to those who do not deserve it. Fears are entertained that this doctrine offers a facility for acquiring a national character which will lead to alarming abuses; that under the shadow of it political agitators, intent upon disturbing the repose of their own or other countries, might come to the United States with a view to acquire a claim to their protection, and then to return to their former scenes of action to carry on, under a changed national character, their ulterior designs with greater security and better success. This apprehension is believed to be wholly unfounded. The first distinct act done by them toward the accomplishment of these designs would disclose their fraudulent purpose in coming to and seeking a domicile in this country. Such a development would effectually disprove the fact that they acquired a domicile here,

and with it our nationality. Without that nationality they could not be considered as standing under the protecting arm of the United States, and consequently could have no right to claim, and no reason to expect, it would be exerted in their defence. Their fraudulent intent would defeat all they could hope to gain by a residence in this country, and by insincerely professing to make it their home. The intention entertained in good faith to make it such a home would be wanting, and without such an intention neither domicile nor nationality can be acquired. This consideration should dispel all suspicions that this doctrine as to nationality and protection will not be as safely used and as well guarded from abuse by the United States as it has been in times past, or may be in the future, by any other sovereign power. There is nothing in the doctrine herein maintained, or in the history of this government, to awaken the slightest apprehension that it is in any way inclined to extend the shield of its protection over adventurers or seditious propagandists, who may go from this to other countries to engage in enterprises designed to interfere with their political institutions, or disturb their internal quiet. The liberal policy of the United States in regard to receiving immigrants from all nations, and extending to them the advantages of their free institutions, makes it an act of justice on their part to maintain the right of national protection to the full extent authorized by the law of nations, and to resist with firmness any attempt to impose new restrictions upon it.

There is another view of this case which places the conduct of the agents of this government at Smyrna upon equally defensible grounds. The American consul there, and the American legation at Constantinople, acted with great caution in relation to Koszta's claim to be regarded as entitled to the protection of this government. As his naturalization had not been perfected, they hesitated at first to receive him under their protection; but the facts show that they ultimately yielded to his application. He received from each a *Teskereh*—in effect a certificate—that the person to whom it is given is cared for, and received under the protection of the government whose agent has granted it.

By the laws of Turkey and other eastern nations, the consulates therein may receive under their protection strangers and sojourners whose religion and social manners do not assimilate with the religion and manners of those countries. The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting consulate. These consulates, and other European establishments in the East, are in the constant habit of opening their doors for the reception of such inmates, who are received irrespective of the country of their birth or allegiance. It is not uncommon for them to have a large number of such *protégés*. International law recognizes and sanctions the rights acquired by this connection.

"In the law of nations as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside; and this rule applies equally to America. But in Asia and Africa an immiscible character is kept up, and Europeans trading under the protection of a factory take their national character from the establishment under which they live and trade.

This rule applies to those parts of the world from obvious reasons of policy, because foreigners are not admitted there, as in Europe, and the western part of the world, into the general body and mass of the society of the nation, but they continue strangers and sojourners, not acquiring any national character under the general sovereignty of the country." (1 Kent's Com., 78-9.)

The Lords of Appeal in the High Court of Admiralty in England decided in 1781, that a merchant carrying on trade at Smyrna, under the protection of a Dutch consul, was to be considered a Dutchman as to his national character. (Wheaton's Int. Law, 384, 3 Rob. Adm. Reports, 12.)

This decision has been examined and approved by the eminent jurists who have since written treatises on international law.

According to the principle established in this case, Koszta was invested with the nationality of the United States, if he had it not before, the moment he was under the protection of the American consul at Smyrna and the American legation at Constantinople. That he was so received is established by the *Teskereh* they gave him, and the efforts they made for his release. The *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, in a letter of the 29th of June, addressed to the imperial Intermuncio, states:

"It was on presenting this declaration of allegiance to the consulate of the United States of America at Smyrna, and to this legation, that the said Koszta was furnished with a *Teskereh* to come to Constantinople and to return to Smyrna, whence he was to start for New York. Since his arrival in Turkey he has resided under the protection of my government, and it is a pleasure to me to be able to state that his conduct has always been irreprouchable."

Having been received under the protection of these American establishments, he had thereby acquired, according to the law of nations, their nationality, and when wronged and outraged as he was, they might interpose for his liberation, and Captain Ingraham had a right to co-operate with them for the accomplishment of that object. The exceptions taken to the manner of that cooperation remain to be considered.

In relation to the deportment of the American agents toward Mr. Weckbecker, the Austrian Consul-General, the undersigned can not conceive that there can be any ground of complaint. Nothing done to or with him by Mr. Oflley, our Consul at Smyrna, can possibly imply disrespect to the Emperor of Austria. Neither in his private character, nor as a functionary of the Austrian government, did Mr. Weckbecker take an open or an avowed part in the opening scene of the outrage. His agency in that affair at its commencement was clandestine. This course implied a consciousness on his part that the act was indefensible. The fact that he sought the aid of the civil authority of Turkey to get Koszta into his possession proves that he knew the mode he resorted to for the purpose was illegal. The appointment of Mr. Oflley to him to assist in, and consent to, Koszta's release was certainly no offence, and implied no disrespect either to him or his government.

The appeal of Mr. Brown to Captain Ingraham to interpose for the liberation of Koszta, and his advice to effect it in the way it was done, must

be regarded not only as proper, but praiseworthy acts, provid Captain Ingraham's conduct can be vindicated. The justification of Captain Ingraham will consequently exonerate Mr. Brown from all censure. If Captain Ingraham's course was right, Mr. Brown's can not be wrong. The commander of the St. Louis was placed in a truly embarrassing position. Charged with the protection of the persons and property of those who had a right to the protection of his government, it was at the same time no less his imperative duty to respect the authorities of all countries in friendly relations with his own. After anxiously considering the case presented to him at Smyrna, he determined that he ought to effect the release of Koszta, and if unavoidable, resort to force to accomplish it.

It has excited some surprise here that after a consideration of the circumstances, an impression should be entertained in any quarter that Captain Ingraham either committed or meditated hostility toward Austria on that occasion. In passing upon his conduct, it is necessary to keep in view the conclusions established, as the undersigned believes, in the preceding remarks; for he, without doubt, acted upon precisely the same conclusions. He believed that Koszta had been seized without authority, that he was illegally imprisoned, and that he ought at once to be set at liberty.

The first aggressive act in this case was the seizure of Koszta at Smyrna, committed by the procurement of the Austrian functionaries—the first improper use of a national ship, the imprisonment of Koszta therein, was made by the commander of the Austrian brig Huszar. That ship was converted into a prison for the illegal detention of a person clothed with the nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds, as it appears she does, the conduct of the commander of the Huszar, she is in fact the first aggressor. This act of the commander of the Huszar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States. The alleged authority of Austria under treaties being set aside, no one would have questioned Captain Ingraham's right, had he been present, to arrest the proceedings of the kidnappers in the streets of Smyrna, and rescue Koszta from their hands. They were acting without, and against, the civil authority of the place; they were committing an atrocious outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same; they were all wrong-doers; and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated, was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to chain, and the power to release, the prisoner illegally confined therein, might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignominious purpose might forget, and be excused for forgetting, that it was a national ship.

There is a consideration probably not brought to the notice of Austria, and not sufficiently re-

garded by others, which places the acts of Captain Ingraham in a true light, and repels the inference of intended hostile demonstrations toward Austria. It was the understanding of the parties that Koszta should be retained at Smyrna while the question of his nationality was pending. Captain Ingraham received satisfactory evidence of a design, on the part of the Austrian functionaries at Smyrna and Constantinople, to disregard this arrangement, and remove him clandestinely from the Huszar on board of a steamer, for the purpose of taking him to Trieste. The information was such as did not permit Captain Ingraham to doubt that the commander of the Huszar concurred in this design, and intended to aid in carrying it into effect. By this evidence of the want of good faith on the part of the Austrian functionaries, in which the captain of the Huszar was implicated, the captain of the St. Louis was placed in the perplexing alternative of surrendering the captive, without further efforts, to the sad fate which awaited him, or to demand his immediate release, and in case of refusal, to enforce it. The government of the United States exceedingly regrets that he was reduced to this painful alternative; but it can not find after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good reasons for disapproving the course he pursued. It is not just to Captain Ingraham to look at the affair as it was at the precise point of time when the demand for the release of Koszta was made. The antecedent events qualify and legalize that act. The Austrian functionaries had obtained the possession of the person of Koszta, not in a fair or allowable way, but by violating the civil laws of Turkey and the rights of humanity. Under these circumstances, their custody of him was entitled to no respect from the agent of the government which, by virtue of his nationality, had a right to protect him. Had all the circumstances been as they were, except a change of place—instead of being taken from the territory of the Ottoman Porte, had he been taken from that of the United States—could a question have been raised as to the propriety of Captain Ingraham's conduct? If the conclusions heretofore arrived at are correct, the Austrian agents had no more right to take Koszta from the soil of the Turkish dominions than from the territory of the United States, and Captain Ingraham had the same right to demand and enforce his release as he would have had if Koszta had been taken from American soil, and incarcerated in a national vessel of the Austrian Emperor. In this question, confined as it is to the United States and Austria, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal laws extended over it.

The undersigned yield a ready assent to that part of Mr. Hulsemann's note relative to the war-making power. The doctrine contained in it is sound and well sustained by most approved authorities; but the undersigned has not been able to discover its applicability to the case under consideration. The people of the United States, in organizing their government, have been careful to impose more restrictions upon that power than any of the nations of Europe, and it can not be admitted that these nations have had any occasion to reprove this government for its abuse. It has as deep an interest and as anxious a desire to maintain international relations of friend-ship

and peace as any of the European powers, and will do as much as any of them for public tranquillity. The rules for its own guidance, and for the conduct of its agents abroad, have that end specially in view.

On entering upon the duties of his office, the President announced the policy which would be observed by this government in its foreign intercourse:

"We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs."

There need be no apprehensions of a departure from this course.

In pursuance of this policy, the public agents of this government abroad are under instructions to respect the rights of all nations; and any deviation from that course would be promptly disavowed, and proper reparation made for any injury or insult which they might offer to a friendly power.

The application made by Austria to the principal powers of Europe to warn and admonish the United States in regard to the conduct of their agents on the occasion before-mentioned, implies that this government has adopted and is acting upon some principle hitherto unknown to the law of nations, and dangerous to public tranquillity. The communications to the government in compliance with this appeal, though respectfully made and doubtless well intended, imply a distrust of its good faith and fair intentions.

The undersigned is confident that, after due consideration of the views here taken of the affair at Smyrna, those powers which have been so prompt to censure will be equally prompt to correct any precipitate judgment they may have formed in regard to it. He indulges the belief that after a full and fair examination—not merely of a detached fact, but of a whole series of facts—they will be abundantly satisfied that the agents of this government in that transaction have respected international law, and in no particular transgressed the restrictions it imposes.

The vindication of these agents is not placed upon any principle new to the international code, or unknown in the practice of enlightened nations. These nations do not hesitate, in the exercise of the right of protection, to extend it to persons (not always subjects according to their municipal laws) who are clothed with their nationality; and in some instances they have carried this right of protection to limits which this government would not venture, because it would not feel justified, to approach; nor have any of these nations been disposed to abandon the exercise of this right from a timid apprehension that it might possibly bring them into an occasional collision with other powers.

Is there anything in the character or condition of this government which restricts it in the use of this right—a common inheritance to all—with narrower limits than are allowed to others? In relation to international rights, the United States ask no more than has been conceded to others, and will not be content with less. They put forth no new principles, but claim the full benefit of those which are established.

Before closing this communication, the under-

signed will briefly notice the complaint of Austria against Captain Ingraham for violating the neutral soil of the Ottoman empire. The right of Austria to call the United States to an account for the acts of their agents affecting the sovereign territorial rights of Turkey is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation.

If anything was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, this government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its Minister Resident to make this known to him. He is the judge, and the only rightful judge, in this affair, and the injured party, too. He has investigated its merits, pronounced judgment against Austria, and acquitted the United States; yet, strange as it is, Austria has called the United States to an account for violating the sovereign territorial rights of the Emperor of Turkey.

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June last.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

By general consent of all the parties concerned, Koszta was released, and sailed from Smyrna for the United States on board the American barque *Mimosa*, on the 21st of Sept. 1853, and thus the matter, so far as Koszta's personal liberty is involved, has been settled.

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.

1. All lands on which the clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them naturally, or the mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement in land must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in cultivation will be benefited by the application of the phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency is supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composed of fish, ashes, or that of oyster-shell lime, or marl, if the land need liming also.

4. No land can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mold is indispensable to every soil; and a healthy supply can also be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of compost rich in the elements of mold.

6. All the highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged by their admixture with salt, or plaster, or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every kind of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, eminently conduces to increase production:

9. All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom, or before fully ripe.

12. Sandy lands can be effectually improved by clay. When such land requires liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain, or steaming of roots to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. To manure or lime lands which need draining, is to throw manure, lime, and labor away.

15. Shallow plowing will impoverish the soil while it decreases production, and eventually become quite exhausted. One inch deeper plowing will increase the product one per cent. Think what a sum that would be on corn alone.

16. By stabling or sheltering stock through the winter, a saving of one fourth the food may be effected—that is, one fourth less food will answer than when such stock is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

The importance of facts is misunderstood. They teach others what improvements are taking place in the world. High farming is not ornamental farming—it is deep plowing and increased manuring. This is what pays the greatest profit. The analysis of soils and crops teaches us what the land needs. Who ever heard of a crop suffering from drouth in a field well-drained and sub-soiled, say two feet deep? The atmosphere gives

out its moisture in sub-soiled land, and keeps the crops growing. Look at such land and see the results, compared with shallow plowing. Many men have a better farm under the one they plough than that on the surface. Oats never lodge on land where they can get soluble siliceous matter to make strong straw. They can not get it in shallow-ploughed land that has been long in use. Two dollars an acre will give him plenty of soluble siliceous matter. No matter what the sub-soil is, it will be benefited if it is dry by sub-soiling. Hill-tops are benefited by sub-soiling and draining, for it lets in the air. It makes crops earlier, and thus they escape the frost. Sandy soil, though not benefited as much as hard-pan land, is still susceptible of great improvement.

PRUNING.—An error is often committed by those who have the care of fruit-trees, in lopping off large limbs which appear unsightly, or unfruitful. It is supposed that the sap which now flows into these limbs, after they have been removed, will nourish others. Such, however is not the fact. Sap does not more readily turn out of its accustomed channel than the blood in the veins. Cutting off one leg does not increase the size of the other.

MOSS ON TREES.—Every species of parasitic plant should be plucked from a tree, at whatever period of its growth. These plants bear the same relation to vegetables that beasts of prey do to other animals.

ONIONS are good for fowls; they are a preventive of gapes—inflammation. Chop them fine and mix with meal and water.

SWEET APPLES are excellent food for milch-cows. They increase the suction and add to the richness of milk.

THE JERSEY BREED OF COWS is one of the best we have in this country for milk. The cost of importing one, for freight and expenses, is about \$150.

MORGAN HORSES.—This is the name of a valuable breed of work horses, originating in Vermont. The Black-Hawk Morgans are of a branch of the old Morgan stock.

TO CLEANSE FINE WOOL.—For 100 pounds of wool, take four gallons of urine and eight gallons of rain-water; mix and heat a little above blood-heat, until the scum rises, which skim off. Keep it at the same heat in a kettle on coals or a little fire out of doors. Put in what wool the kettle will conveniently hold, and let it remain about five minutes—take it out on a board that will drain the liquid back into the kettle, or else put it in a basket over a tub, so as not to waste the liquid, for it will be equally good for the last batch as the first. When it is drained, put the basket under a stream of water running on it if convenient, or in a running stream if you can, or else with plenty of clear water in a large tub. It will wash very easy, and be as "white as wool."

Don't forget to sprinkle the dirty liquid upon the poorest spot in the garden, for it is a powerful manure. The same kind of liquid is the best thing known to take the dirt and grease out of any kind of foul woollen cloths or yarn.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

GOVERNOR, 1853.		PRESIDENT, '52.	
Whig.	Dem.	Wildecat.	F. S. Whig.
Dem.	F. S.	Whig.	Dem.
<i>Congress. Crosby, Pills'y, Morr't, Hol't, Sct. P'nce, Hale</i>			
Aroostook.....	635	765	158
Cumberland.....	3552	4832	2166
Franklin.....	813	1548	449
Hancock.....	1562	1519	569
Kennebec.....	3759	2706	763
Lincoln.....	4515	4010	774
Oxford.....	1161	3845	1811
Penobscot.....	2650	4117	1678
Piscataquis.....	550	1150	143
Summerset.....	2220	2257	470
Waldo.....	1439	2663	1028
Washington.....	1950	2467	205
York.....	2534	4228	629
Total.....	27259	36127	11012
Pillsbury over Crosby, 9,868; Pierce over Scott, 9,068.			

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, and Coalitionists, 7; Democrats, 7. HOUSE—Whigs, 65; Democrats, 56; Wildecats, 13; Free Soilers, 9.
There being no election of Governor by the people, the choice will devolve on the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR, 1853.		PRESIDENT, '52.	
Whig.	Dem.	F. S. Hus'r.	Whig.
Dem.	F. S.	Whig.	Dem.
<i>Congress. Washburn, Bish'p, Wil'n, Wales, Sct. P'nce, Hale</i>			
Barnstable.....	1550	928	397
Berkshire.....	3162	2846	754
Bristol.....	4600	2462	2217
Dukes.....	222	131	23
Essex.....	7869	4499	4014
Franklin.....	2565	1830	1226
Hampden.....	2997	3127	595
Hampshire.....	3683	1409	1209
Middlesex.....	10113	6416	4610
Nantucket.....	349	169	129
Norfolk.....	4814	1432	2709
Plymouth.....	3684	1610	2640
Suffolk.....	8213	2746	1598
Worcester.....	7301	5599	7444
Total.....	60472	32524	29545
For the amended Constitution, 62,183; against do. 67,105.			

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 11; Democrats, &c..... 10
HOUSE—Whigs..... 193; All others..... 108
Vacancies..... 123.

RHODE ISLAND.

GOVERNOR, MAINE LAW, PRESID'T.		MINE LAW, PRESID'T.	
Whig.	Dem.	Repeat of Whig.	Dem.
<i>Districts.</i>			
I. Hoppin, Allen, Yes. No. Scot. P'nce			
Bristol.....	617	430	342
N'port (part).....	1185	949	1145
Prov. (part).....	3185	4519	3520
Total.....	4967	5907	5067
Congress.—King, W., 4942; Davis, D., 5523.			
II. Hoppin, Allen, Yes. No. Scot. P'nce			
Kent.....	956	925	824
N'port (part).....	37	226	19
Prov. (part).....	967	1911	1506
Washington.....	1259	1408	832
Total.....	3261	4464	3281
Congress.—Aldrich, W., 452; Thurston, D., 4438.			

VERMONT.

GOVERNOR, 1853.		PRESIDENT, 1852.	
Whig.	Dem.	F. S.	Whig.
Dem.	F. S.	Whig.	Dem.
<i>Congress. Fairbanks, Robin's, Brain's, Scott, P'nce, Hale.</i>			
Addison.....	1895	460	800
Bennington.....	1356	1616	101
Caledonia.....	1691	1676	803
Chittenden.....	1611	1040	969
Essex.....	417	417	11
Franklin.....	1544	1402	609
Grand Isle.....	284	233	17
Lamoille.....	399	780	799
Orange.....	1897	2335	818
Orleans.....	1284	1219	327
Rutland.....	2323	1827	706
Washington.....	1572	1977	1030
Windham.....	2065	1573	775
Windsor.....	2790	2434	902
Total.....	21118	15289	8370
There being no election of Governor by the people, Robinson was chosen by the Legislature.			

MAINE LAW.—Yes, 22,315; No, 21,194.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, 15; Democrats, 12; Free Soil, 1
HOUSE—Whigs, 93; Democrats, 62; Free Soil, 37

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONGRESS, 1853.		GOV. 1853.		PRES. 1852.	
Districts.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F. S.
<i>Tuck, Kittre, Bell, Martin, Sct. P'nce, Hale.</i>					
Belknap.....	1034	1561	1118	2057	737
Carroll.....	1026	1724	691	2205	491
Rockingham.....	4570	4826	3900	463	2506
Straford.....	2532	2055	2220	2983	2003
Total.....	8962	10168	7329	11426	5737
II. Hughes, Morr'n, Bell, Martin, Sct. P'nce, Hale.					
Hillsboro'.....	2909	4725	3009	4798	2985
Merrimac.....	1544	4825	1644	4625	1627
Total.....	4353	9550	4653	9418	4612
Preston, F. S., received 2822 votes for Congress.					
III. Perkins, Hib'd, Bell, Martin, Sct. P'nce, Hale.					
Cheshire.....	2627	2144	2072	2206	2063
Cook.....	439	1320	355	1363	576
Grafton.....	2873	4248	2019	4499	2043
Sullivan.....	1617	1923	1163	1512	1316
Total.....	7356	8635	5699	10090	5798
GRAND TOTALS—Bell, 17,501; Martin, 30,934; Scott, 16,147; Pierce, 29,997; Hale, 6,895. White, F. S., received 7,797 votes for Governor.					

LEGISLATURE.—Largely Democratic.

CONNECTICUT.

GOVERNOR, 1853.		PRESIDENT, 1852.	
Whig.	Dem.	F. S.	Whig.
Dem.	F. S.	Whig.	Dem.
<i>Congress. Dutton, Seymour, Gil't, Scott, Pierce, Hale.</i>			
Fairfield.....	3095	4375	966
Hartford.....	4456	6497	1204
Litchfield.....	3296	3969	673
Middletown.....	1348	2474	557
N. Haven.....	4425	5678	1315
N. London.....	1847	3355	2049
Tolland.....	982	1939	768
Windham.....	1250	2327	1016
Total.....	20671	30814	6926
LEGISLATURE.—			
SENATE—Whigs..... 5; Demos..... 15; F. S..... 1			
HOUSE—Whigs..... 58; Demos..... 145; Ind. & F. S. 1			
Congressional Delegation entirely Democratic.			

NEW YORK.

Co's.	SECRETARY OF STATE.			CANAL COMMISSIONER.			ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			PRESIDENT, 1852.		
	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
Albany.....	6328	5462	2865	6210	3649	2868	6130	3379	2957	7246	8363	1383
Albany.....	2649	811	2150	2511	852	2447	2519	794	2170	3670	4049	678
Brooming.....	2091	2229	109	1844	2407	108	2060	2214	100	2874	3064	347
Cattaraugus.....	2909	1945	577	2324	1939	580	2537	1929	587	3587	3193	581
Cayuga.....	3864	789	2498	3329	808	2498	3536	778	2523	4638	4550	916
Chautauque.....	3408	997	1152	3008	987	1153	3018	984	1153	3612	3768	1146
Chemung.....	1611	338	3038	1586	365	3033	1648	288	2683	3236	3189	389
Chemung.....	2707	2683	1302	2580	2186	1302	2714	2066	1198	3880	4481	303
Columbia.....	2756	1829	1411	2709	1878	1415	2774	1814	1415	4142	4155	7
Corland.....	1631	848	965	1633	871	962	1668	836	964	2328	2161	635
Clinton.....	1530	837	1212	1478	843	1219	1581	832	1204	2280	2812	245
Delaware.....	1927	525	2653	1296	978	2235	1461	522	2649	3289	4052	339
Dutchess.....	3320	1800	1931	3215	1913	1924	3248	1867	1928	5485	5600	33
Erie.....	3631	2585	3409	6036	2122	3446	6071	2131	3471	8023	7043	510
Essex.....	1597	829	612	1585	869	511	1593	828	512	2756	1073	174
Franklin.....	1227	575	1428	1281	577	1427	1288	572	1428	1747	2074	130
Fulton & Ham 2139	546	1544	2100	534	1448	2152	537	1504	2287	2412	115	
Genesee.....	2437	1029	437	2073	1012	414	2080	1009	414	3358	2166	313
Greene.....	2186	743	1848	2175	754	1842	2197	732	1845	2903	3142	16
Herkimer.....	1701	482	2571	1621	628	2473	1711	475	2575	2670	4220	535
Jefferson.....	3842	1940	2666	3671	2171	2389	3830	1919	2652	5636	6279	757
Kings.....	6929	7804	1291	7021	7682	1363	7313	7248	1270	8487	10621	66
Lewis.....	1046	416	1431	1043	495	1396	1098	414	1443	1727	2583	263
Livingston.....	2750	1250	1090	2750	1210	1030	2755	1193	1058	4098	3055	308
Montgomery.....	2491	1139	1154	2520	1136	1124	2498	1135	1155	2995	3673	40
Madison.....	1928	1424	1005	1885	1482	1009	1838	1414	1006	3579	3435	1684
Monroe.....	4510	2775	1912	4561	2782	1914	4573	2896	1909	7467	6314	775
N. York City 16,233	18,148	11,005	20,650	13,856	11,067	21,265	15,431	10,728	23,115	34,236	206	
Niagara.....	1343	1437	611	1969	1391	625	1935	1381	631	3413	2882	1656
Onondaga.....	4643	1424	3122	4099	1425	3173	4130	1403	3164	6097	6415	1701
Ontario.....	2938	1306	908	2930	1280	918	3042	1187	918	4402	3347	547
Orange.....	2958	2282	1584	2948	2238	1584	2998	2230	1576	4221	5171	16
Oswego.....	5729	1895	4779	5580	2159	4416	5756	1856	4503	7831	8636	1083
Oswego.....	2642	850	2632	2625	909	2665	2673	824	2684	4375	4073	248
Otsego.....	1782	942	738	1800	962	727	1798	892	733	2586	2367	905
Otsego.....	2795	1695	3029	2721	1130	3005	2796	1034	3028	4454	5046	943
Putnam.....	461	679	237	484	671	239	489	675	237	828	1521	—
Queens.....	1409	1697	591	1586	1432	586	1736	1298	584	2208	2899	12
Rensselaer.....	4106	2827	2079	3791	2914	2085	4156	2564	2083	6185	6363	218
Richmond.....	684	571	249	631	551	250	683	532	250	1147	1324	30
Rockland.....	510	1090	324	510	1019	324	520	1004	325	738	1785	—
S. Lawrence.....	2567	611	3004	2588	635	2995	2589	615	3000	4570	5563	986
Saratoga.....	3585	2365	1114	3598	2290	1108	3591	2242	1015	4498	4291	71
Schenectady.....	128	1024	300	1189	1029	338	1206	1052	301	1654	1900	—
Suffolk.....	1513	838	1554	1343	813	1550	1349	807	1556	1917	3076	—
Seneca.....	1444	516	1008	1179	587	998	1199	500	1271	2213	2511	200
Seneca.....	1918	2738	351	1832	2917	348	1922	2734	350	2958	3846	18
Sullivan.....	1278	928	836	1436	917	1016	1134	918	1130	2054	2681	44
Steuben.....	4011	1682	3382	3935	1736	3590	3991	1641	3907	5226	6880	345
Tioga.....	1385	714	1306	847	1235	1817	1394	708	1311	2234	2818	44
Tompkins.....	2372	1300	1487	2092	1554	1510	2391	1278	1489	3410	3472	862
Ulster.....	3099	1585	2054	3106	1600	2083	3126	1575	2131	5153	3016	26
Washington.....	2991	1229	1084	2910	1527	1073	2938	1220	1082	4280	3174	451
Warren.....	976	1139	440	942	1175	438	978	1139	440	1174	1713	119
Wayne.....	2677	1274	1350	2691	1266	1332	2656	1262	1335	4083	4050	941
Wyoming.....	1711	1058	400	1698	1029	400	1707	1013	414	3005	2471	727
Weitchester.....	2556	2641	1427	2798	2623	1433	2809	2567	1420	4638	5279	53
Yates.....	863	559	956	1341	583	980	1373	536	981	1974	2153	324

Total 160,833 99,835 96,137... 162,090 97,907 96,273... 166,163 92,512 97,156... 231,882 262,083 25,329
 FREE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.—Secretary of State—Sodgwick, 14,983. Canal Commissioner—Case, 12,928.
 Attorney-General—Jay, 16,221.

Average Whig vote, 181,983; average Hard vote, 95,529; average Soft vote, 96,898. Vote for Appeal Judges not included in calculating Hard or Soft average.

	Whigs.	Hard.	Softs.	Free Dem.			
Controller.—Cook.....	161,626	Cooley.....	92,888	Kelley.....	97,130	Gates.....	16,463
Treasurer.—Spaulding.....	160,301	Watson.....	96,831	Seeger.....	97,054	Soule.....	14,937
Prison Inspector.—Kirkpatrick.....	159,667	Bennett.....	98,489	Dryer.....	96,434	Boardman.....	16,598
State Engineer.—Clark.....	164,949	Fry.....	98,172	Bristol.....	97,101	Cornell.....	14,214
Judge of Appeals.—Wood.....	163,920	Ruggles.....	182,615	Ruggles.....	—	Gibbs.....	12,988
—Mullin.....	158,981	Denio.....	187,137	Denio.....	—	Chase.....	12,386
Clerk of Appeals.—Harwood.....	158,156	Bowne.....	92,412	Edgerton.....	96,297	Frost.....	14,286

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs.....	23	Hard Shells.....	7	Soft Shells.....	2
ASSEMBLY.—Whigs.....	78	Hard Shells.....	34	Soft Shells.....	26
Free Democrats.....	2				

PENNSYLVANIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Counties.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	P. S.
	Fownall.	Forsyth.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adams.....	1727	1496	2725	2018	31
Allegheny.....	5768	4849	9613	7136	142
Armstrong.....	1367	2467	2338	2430	965
Beaver.....	1563	1445	1805	1943	361
Bedford.....	1722	1810	2273	2319	0
Berks.....	3244	7345	4913	9563	5
Blair.....	1865	1514	2550	1981	281
Bradford.....	2203	2834	3526	3930	54
Bucks.....	3483	5664	4528	8706	166
Butler.....	1962	1811	2835	2583	15
Cambridg.....	1492	1632	2461	2038	165
Carbon.....	370	1025	749	1311	0
Centre.....	1213	2445	1916	2408	336
Chester.....	4821	4738	5709	5820	28
Clinton.....	621	1860	1218	2642	24
Clearfield.....	295	1029	977	1743	2
Clinton.....	735	1111	963	1918	2
Columbia.....	712	3068	1165	2102	0
Crawford.....	1490	2230	2775	3427	996
Cumberland.....	2168	3001	2573	3188	0
Dauphin.....	2749	2437	2673	2675	29
Delaware.....	1705	1464	2083	1737	107
Eik.....	94	514	463	425	14
Erie.....	2028	1345	4015	2738	611
Fayette.....	1618	2746	3430	3867	0
Forest.....	no return	no return	new county		
Franklin.....	2269	2736	3004	3336	3
Fulton.....	573	728	729	831	1
Greene.....	708	1510	1559	2602	30
Huntingdon.....	1817	1569	2311	2041	2
Indiana.....	1569	1020	2537	1837	279
Jeffe son.....	485	748	1115	1424	22
Juniata.....	858	870	550	823	0
Lancaster.....	8528	5688	11386	6378	53
Lawrence.....	1431	1243	1984	1064	514
Lebanon.....	1962	1243	3165	2118	1
Letcher.....	968	1925	2093	3493	2
Luzerne.....	1773	4146	3839	5340	79
Lycoming.....	1611	2437	3025	2790	5
M'Keen.....	179	329	405	507	78
M'Kean.....	1470	2210	2211	2693	769
Mifflin.....	1022	1532	1592	1620	0
Monroe.....	181	1851	1491	2098	0
Montgomery.....	3221	4178	4791	5767	160
Monroe.....	434	1041	686	1455	0
Northampton.....	1365	2961	2978	4408	16
Northumberland.....	894	1881	1619	2451	4
Perry.....	868	1622	1419	2159	0
Phil. city & Co. 19, 145		22,264	24,566	26,022	626
Pike.....	83	568	262	834	0
Potter.....	80	539	263	681	325
Schuylkill.....	1936	4028	4123	4738	10
Somerset.....	1834	715	2986	1503	28
Susquehanna.....	764	2007	2035	3046	215
Sullivan.....	120	314	177	328	59
Tioga.....	637	1925	1564	2614	79
Union.....	2257	1537	3081	1994	0
Venango.....	469	1184	1164	1889	204
Warren.....	398	908	1138	1438	243
Washington.....	2759	6454	5810	4984	870
Wayne.....	442	1627	1232	2362	21
Westmoreland.....	1939	8230	8293	5509	119
Wyoming.....	362	878	807	1258	19
York.....	3029	4279	4700	5585	11
Total.....	116,112	153,063	179,174	194,568	8524
Maj. for Forsyth, 34,891; do. for Pierce, 19,394.					

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.
SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Whigs.	Democrats.	Natives.
Buld... 116,117	Knox... 153,849	Broom... 7,851
CANAL COMMISSIONER.		
Fownall 118,112	Forsyth 153,063	Morgan... 7,764
AUDITOR-GENERAL.		
M'Clure 117,041	Banka... 132,459	Reigle... 7,536

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Myers... 119,581 | Brawley 145,905 | Cleaver... 3,159
Average Free Dem. vote for State officers, 3,575.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Democrats, 18; Whigs, 14; Native... 1
HOUSE.—Democrats... 70; Whigs, 26; Natives... 4

NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, '52. Gov. 51.

Co's.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F. S.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
	Haywood.	Price.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale.	Runk.	Ferr.		
Atlantic.....	461	575	319	761	0	339	656		
Bergen.....	649	1090	966	1414	0	746	1262		
Burlington.....	5611	3345	3820	3796	114	3237	3114		
Canden.....	2075	1521	1568	1696	27	1450	1583		
Cape May.....	451	438	604	352	0	566	341		
Cumberland.....	1453	1423	1371	1612	2	1412	1339		
Essex.....	5577	5823	6242	5631	35	4806	4235		
Gloucester.....	1570	834	1221	1083	55	1219	1637		
Hudson.....	1436	1548	1546	1645	29	1244	1174		
Hunterdon.....	1796	3051	2290	3378	6	2380	3277		
Mercer.....	2171	2355	2658	2569	13	2257	2279		
Middlesex.....	1825	1884	2495	2401	0	2194	1971		
Moumouth.....	2760	2811	1806	3179	5	1853	3163		
Norris.....	1949	2668	3519	2800	25	2616	2700		
Ocean.....	1020	404	1102	567	0	969	740		
Passaic.....	1344	1478	1670	1825	0	1369	1630		
Salem.....	1718	1608	1724	1783	31	1489	1808		
Somerset.....	1324	1387	1814	1680	1	1690	1598		
Sussex.....	966	2550	1177	3184	3	1057	3325		
Warren.....	1124	2238	1574	2759	10	1411	2503		
Total.....	34580	38312	38556	44305	350	34054	39723		
Maj. Price, 3,782; Pierce, 5,749; Fort, 5,669.									

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs..... 6; Democrats..... 14
HOUSE.—Whigs..... 20; Democrats..... 40

MARYLAND.

CONGRESS, 1853. Gov. 1853. Pres. 1852.

Districts.	Whig.	Ind.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
	Franklin.	Stev'n.	Bowie.	Ligon.	Sc't.	P'ce.
Caroline.....	617	622	761	611	555	606
Dorchester.....	972	858	1082	875	1289	933
Queen Anne.....	770	747	773	747	723	735
Somerset.....	1407	961	1410	1093	1445	1115
Talbot.....	750	748	751	706	740	796
Worcester.....	1289	1191	1246	1251	1253	1182
Total.....	5615	5127	5968	5373	5953	5261
Majorities—Franklin, 688; Bowie, 350; Scat, 692.						
II. Wetmored. Sho'r. Bowie. Ligon. Sc't. P'ce						
Carroll.....	1654	2053	1702	2046	1702	1920
Cecil.....	1534	1688	1528	1683	1494	1550
Harford.....	1489	1419	1400	1431	1353	1378
Kent.....	681	538	677	544	662	565
Balt. Co. in part.	972	1568	934	1000	923	1614
Total.....	6330	7246	6241	7315	6134	7013
Maj.—Swover, 915; Ligon, 1072; Pierce, 879.						
III. Preston. Vans't. Bowie. Ligon. Sc't. P'ce						
Balt. Co. in part.	940	1096	820	1236	1623	1387
Part Balt. city.	4121	4840	3739	5382	3679	5830
Total.....	5061	5876	4559	6738	4702	7377
Maj.—Vansant, 815; Ligon, 2199; Pierce, 2635.						
IV. Walsh. May. Bowie. Ligon. Sc't. P'ce						
Part Balt. city.	6440	6782	6107	7364	5879	8036
Maj.—May, 332; Ligon, 1257; Pierce, 2206.						
V. Thomas. Ham'n. B'wie. Ligon. Sc't. P'ce						
Alleghany.....	1507	1850	1291	2286	1454	1976
Frederick.....	2971	2772	3114	3142	3204	3342
Washington.....	1911	2914	2514	2588	2609	2735
Total.....	6429	7545	6919	7948	7327	8041
Maj.—Hamilton, 1116; Ligon, 1023; Pierce, 714.						

MARYLAND—Continued.

CONGRESS, 1853. Gov. 1853. Pres. 1852.				
Whig.		Ind. Whig.		Dem. Whig.
VI. Sollers, Jen ^r .		Bowie, Ligon.		Sci ^r . Pierc
Anne Arundel...	918	487	877	916
Calvert.....	no returns.	—	na. 2.	353
Charles.....	558	277	719	448.
Howard.....	596	202.	584	672.
Montgomery.....	1018	685.	1099	725.
Prince George's.	730	857.	867	783.
St. Mary's.....	no returns.	673	455.	681
Total.....	3815	2438.	4726	4011.

Majority for Sollers, 1377; do. for Bowie, 715; Scott, 788.

Grand Total of the State—Bowie, 34,465; Ligon, 38,767; Scott, 95,077; Pierce, 40,020.

Majority for Ligon, 4302; do. for Pierce, 4,943. W. Pinckney Whyte was chosen Controller, Lemuel Roberts, Lottery Commissioner, and Joshua R. Nelson, Commissioner of Public Works—all Democrats.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 14; Democrats..... 8
House—Whigs..... 41; Democrats..... 38

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESS, 1852. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Districts.	Whig.		Dem.	
	Scott.	Pierce.	Scott.	Pierce.
Accomac.....	576	564		
Elizabeth City.....	156	211		
Essex.....	273	233		
Gloucester.....	267	372		
James City.....	97	45		
King & Queen.....	169	349		
Lancaster.....	136	122		
Mathews.....	177	255		
Middlesex.....	95	157		
New Kent.....	174	148		
Northampton.....	236	144		
Northumberland.....	208	279		
Richmond Co.....	234	181		
Warwick.....	66	14		
Westmoreland.....	280	83		
Williamsburg.....	37	68		
York.....	129	90		
Total.....	3372	3315		

No opposition of any account to Thomas H. Bayly, Democrat, in this District.

Whig. Dem. Ind. Chambliss, Millson, Roberts.

II. Chambliss, Millson, Roberts.				
Whig.	Dem.	Ind.		
Charles City.....	6	72	0	176
Greensville.....	64	104	0	67
Isle of Wight.....	128	484	0	171
Nansemond.....	487	408	0	500
Norfolk City.....	239	311	340	787
Do. County.....	448	646	18	921
Prince George.....	89	346	0	91
Princess Anne.....	145	319	13	409
Southampton.....	361	192	8	498
Surry.....	46	88	0	137
Sussex.....	58	252	0	107
Total.....	2071	3206	379	3854

Majority for Millson, 1135; do. for Pierce, 1129.

III. Coleman, W. Caskie, D.

III. Coleman, W. Caskie, D.				
Whig.	Dem.	Ind.		
Caroline.....	316	485		443
Chesterfield.....	261	704		854
Goodland.....	109	320		185
Hanover.....	336	826		450
Henrico.....	530	588		646
King William.....	92	222		99
Louisa.....	427	461		336
Richmond City.....	1430	928		1854
Total.....	3561	4333		4152

Majority for Caskie, 772; do. for Pierce, 562.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

IV.		Scott.		Pierce.	
Amelia.....		145		437	
Brunswick.....		187		557	
Charlotte.....		337		369	
Cumberland.....		256		232	
Dinwiddie.....		319		304	
Lunenburg.....		159		374	
Mecklenburg.....		304		680	
Nottoway.....		122		185	
Petersburg.....		517		759	
Powhatan.....		243		242	
Prince Edward.....		227		303	
Total.....		2693		4167	

William O. Goode, Democrat, was elected in this District with slight opposition.

Total..... 2693 4167

V. Wootton, Bocock, Arnett.

V. Wootton, Bocock, Arnett.				
Whig.	Dem.	Ind.		
Appomattox.....	146	444	0	192
Campbell.....	923	806	2	1101
Franklin.....	463	778	24	620
Halifax.....	378	633	172	405
Henry.....	294	369	126	330
Patrick.....	456	523	60	489
Pittsylvania.....	926	751	44	804
Total.....	3366	4364	428	3418

Majority for Bocock, 718; do. for Pierce, 826.

VI. Mosely, W. Powell, D.

VI. Mosely, W. Powell, D.				
Whig.	Dem.	Ind.		
Albemarle.....	1132	1094		1163
Amherst.....	0	250		450
Bedford.....	1173	962		1189
Buckingham.....	521	509		438
Flovanna.....	398	371		440
Greene.....	0	303		57
Madison.....	95	694		107
Nelson.....	593	428		591
Total.....	3912	4751		4465

Majority for Powell, 839; do. for Pierce, 579.

VII. Snowden, W. Smith, D.

VII. Snowden, W. Smith, D.				
Whig.	Dem.	Ind.		
Alexandria.....	645	341		784
Culpeper.....	505	476		447
Fairfax.....	494	481		609
Fauquier.....	909	862		928
King George.....	126	136		132
Orange.....	256	350		299
Prince William.....	171	425		190
Rappahannock.....	358	474		331
Spotsylvania.....	315	385		440
Stafford.....	154	343		260
Total.....	3931	4223		4419

Majority for Smith, 292; do. for Pierce, 761.

VIII. Boteler, W. Faulkner, D.

VIII. Boteler, W. Faulkner, D.				
Whig.	Dem.	Ind.		
Berkeley.....	682	866		751
Clarke.....	391	332		393
Frederick.....	974	969		1024
Hampshire.....	693	889		649
Jefferson.....	818	822		958
Loudoun.....	1558	523		1813
Morgan.....	219	394		270
Page.....	124	871		110
Warren.....	191	411		169
Total.....	5560	6106		6107

Majority for Faulkner, 546; do. for Pierce, 1075.

IX.

IX.				
Whig.	Dem.	Ind.		
Augusta.....				1674
Bath.....				157
Hardy.....				858
Highland.....				170
Pendleton.....				375
Rockbridge.....				1031
Rockingham.....				575
Shenandoah.....				291
Total.....				5131

No opposition to John Leitch, Democrat, in this District.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

X.		Scott.	Pierce.
Brooke		281	450
Hancock		241	349
Marion		569	1197
Marshall		745	721
Monongahela		683	1502
Ohio		1452	1186
Pleasants		152	237
Preston		617	921
Taylor		351	383
Tyler		310	383
Wetzel		102	488
Total		5537	7635

No opposition to Z. Kidwell, Democrat, in this District.

Whig. Dem. Dem.

XI.	Stretter.	Snodgrass.	Lewis.	Scott.	Pierce.
Barbour	42	378	439	321	592
Braxton	67	423	62	387	290
Cabell	329	241	157	451	424
Doddridge	29	64	266	96	285
Gilmer	19	189	315	114	324
Harrison	62	310	661	601	932
Jackson	150	735	124	459	459
Kanawha	576	179	713	1226	776
Lewis	13	307	520	224	566
Mason	324	216	236	536	476
Putnam	133	318	94	318	570
Randolph	168	220	197	301	337
Ritchie	76	389	85	188	391
Upshur	22	215	438	324	439
Wirt	87	181	30	222	288
Wood	449	431	91	645	607
Total	2506	4712	4488	6446	7606

Snodgrass over Lewis, 224; Pierce over Scott, 1190.

XII.		Scott.	Pierce.
Allegheny		93	206
Boone		117	212
Botetourt		421	738
Craig		92	238
Fayette		265	243
Floyd		394	501
Giles		237	350
Greenbrier		614	498
Logan		173	308
Mercer		268	279
Monroe		497	499
Montgomery		501	491
Nicholas		252	167
Pocahontas		116	240
Roanoke		128	68
Roanoke		208	384
Wayne		225	206
Wyoming		42	29
Total		4713	5456

No opposition to Henry A. Edmouson, Democrat, in this District.

XIII.		Scott.	Pierce.
Carroll		213	483
Grayson		222	267
Lee		473	743
Pulaski		173	233
Russell		301	275
Scott		531	577
Smyth		434	479
Tazewell		243	612
Washington		715	921
Wythe		333	615
Total		3362	5233

Fayette McMullen, Democrat, was elected in this District without opposition.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
 1st District—Thos. H. Daniel, Democrat, 14,726;
 Thos. J. Boyd, Independent, 14,942.
 2d District—Archibald Graham, Democrat, 19,008;
 Samuel Price, Whig, 17,231.
 3d District—No opposition to Edward J. Armstrong, Democrat.
 The LEGISLATURE is Democratic in both branches by a reduced majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Districts.		Outlaw.	W. Shaw.	D. Scott.	Pierce.
Bertie		471	404	498	444
Canden		500	116	503	107
Chowan		217	215	225	219
Currituck		200	619	134	490
Gates		358	413	362	368
Halifax		499	550	497	424
Hertford		238	195	290	226
Martin		315	707	289	567
Northampton		385	541	455	530
Pasquotank		480	308	539	516
Perquimans		370	349	324	270
Tyrrell		337	137	286	87
Washington		337	249	302	210
Total		4738	4833	4710	4268

Majority for Suaw, 87; do. for Scott, 442.

II.	Loftin.	Ind. D.	Ruffin.	D. Scott.	Pierce.
Beaufort		540	402	910	574
Carteret		67	303	414	388
Craven		237	431	583	694
Edgecomb		80	1323	599	1454
Greene		83	343	324	386
Hyde		373	293	335	227
Jones		163	163	191	201
Lenior		291	383	282	397
Onslow		159	555	175	597
Pitt		506	661	679	602
Wayne		154	1035	286	1067
Total		2653	5812	4269	6527

Majority for Ruffin, 3159; do. for Pierce, 2258.

III.	Leake.	Ind. D.	Ashe.	D. Scott.	Pierce.
Bladen		228	454	371	562
Brunswick		142	222	352	591
Columbus		104	491	178	357
Cumberland		697	919	811	1488
Duplin		185	963	186	930
New Hanover		243	1247	383	1400
Richmond		626	46	673	146
Robeson		498	366	630	732
Sampson		628	532	604	867
Total		3331	5320	4223	6803

Majority for Ashe, 2169; do. for Pierce, 2580.

IV.	Rogers.	W. Venie.	D. Lewis.	D. Scott.	Pierce.
Franklin		233	275	436	363
Granville		833	1047	31	991
Johnston		660	258	594	708
Nash		83	572	433	88
Orange		962	767	138	1441
Wake		1249	642	643	1032
Warren		129	573	131	167
Total		4201	4134	2454	4790

Rogers over Venable, 67; Pierce over Scott, 2114.

V.	Kerr.	W. Ranchar.	D. Scott.	Pierce.
Alamance		453	246	with Orange.
Caswell		349	55	226
Chatham		1005	266	1008
Guilford		1470	93	1552
Montgomery		627	36	620
Moore		192	148	546
Person		192	61	363
Randolph		1240	58	1036
Total		6917	963	5251

Majority for Kerr, 5771; do. for Scott, 1836.

VI.	Puryear.	W. Boyd.	D. Scott.	Pierce.
Alexander		428	256	219
Ashe		581	670	558
Davidson		891	567	1019
Davis		551	300	414
Forythe		687	727	with Stokes.
Iredell		1014	350	909
Rockingham		361	1026	342
Total		5071	3663	3365

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Puryear, W. Boyd, D. Scott. Pierce			
Stokes	430	613	1001
Surry	495	731	1046
Yadkin	752	568	with Surry.
Total	6173	5788	5338
Majority for Puryear, 385; do. for Scott, 1061.			
VII. Osborne, W. Craig, D. Scott. Pierce.			
Anson	937	218	992
Subarrus	776	449	642
Catawba	274	776	with Lincoln
Cleveland	410	826	211
Gaston	150	730	with Lincoln
Lincoln	297	481	621
Mecklenburg	636	873	689
Rowan	825	879	836
Stanly	870	62	714
Union	474	705	with Meck'g
Total	5649	5099	4636
Majority for Craig, 550; do. for Scott, 199.			
VIII. Gauthier, W. Cling, W. Lad. Scott. Pierce.			
Burke	346	415	761
Buncombe	358	907	537
Caldwell	385	475	493
Cherokee	441	579	534
Haywood	263	378	314
Henderson	404	722	456
Jackson	102	466	with Hayw'd
Macon	504	325	369
Madian	252	648	with Bun' & Y'y
M Dowell	273	409	with Burke.
Rutherford	482	796	761
Watauga	235	318	with Ashe.
Wilkes	1057	436	1073
Yancey	392	672	236
Total	5214	7546	5531
Majority for Clingman, 2832; do. for Scott, 2678.			

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs	22;	Democrats	28
HOUSE—Whigs	62;	Democrats	58

ALABAMA.

Congress. 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.			
L. Lockwood, W. Phillips, D. Scott. Pierce.			
Baldwin	178	143	62
Butler	823	314	315
Clarke	240	515	98
Conecuh	455	383	216
Marzo	538	661	450
Mobile	1407	1611	1123
Monroe	603	408	261
Washington	85	154	52
Wilcox	448	650	286
Total	4777	4880	2896
Majority for Phillips, 103; do. for Pierce, 822.			
II. Abercrombie, W. Clopton, D. Scott. Pierce.			
Barbour	1128	1023	297
Coffee	532	442	113
Covington	407	102	52
Dale	775	404	162
Henry	862	401	94
Macon	850	1075	772
Montgomery	787	782	717
Pike	1195	989	379
Russell	938	620	454
Total	7474	5638	3070
Majority for Abercrombie, 1636; do. for Pierce, 675.			
III. Moore, D. Harris, D. Scott. Pierce.			
Autauga	332	646	196
Bibb	135	665	238
Cosa	168	1316	294
Dallas	132	624	386
Jefferson	198	715	114
Lowndes	224	588	126

Moore, W. Harris, D. Scott. Pierce.			
Perry	195	842	351
Shelby	118	839	517
Total	1560	6285	1032
Majority for Harris, 4725; do. for Pierce, 1237.			
IV. Hale, W. Moore, D. Smith, D. Scott. Pierce.			
Choctaw	317	492	133
Fayette	82	260	960
Greene	705	630	221
Pickens	612	675	490
Sumter	463	604	287
Tuscaloosa	559	283	930
Total	2744	2964	3021
Majority for Moore, 57; Pierce over Scott, 550.			

V. Franklin, D. Scott. Pierce.			
Franklin	462	9	993
Hancock	9	441	803
Lauderdale	512	512	588
Lawrence	227	118	662
Limestone	118	278	467
Morgan	278	54	482
Walker	54	217	217
Total	2631	2631	4277

VI. Clay, D. Cobb, D. Scott. Pierce.			
Blount	5	80	55
DeKalb	462	915	136
Jackson	314	1286	63
Madison	897	1125	354
Marshall	564	755	111
St. Clair	504	502	44
Total	3241	4673	783
Majority for Cobb, 1432; do. for Pierce, 3617.			

VII. Garrett, D. Dowdell, D. Scott. Pierce.			
Benton	403	1740	74
Chambers	819	1152	678
Cherokee	580	1220	242
Randolph	579	1035	10
Talladega	817	942	372
Tallapoosa	1023	1240	331
Total	4223	7338	1797

Majority for Dowdell, 3115; do. for Pierce, 2896. Our returns for Governor in this State are incomplete, but John A. Whiston, Democrat, has been elected by a very large majority.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs	14;	Democrats	19
HOUSE—Whigs	40;	Democrats	60

SOUTH CAROLINA.

General party politics do not enter much into the elections in this State. The election for members of Congress resulted as usual, and without serious opposition, in the choice of Southern Rights Democrats in each district, as follows:—

- 1st District, composed of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion, Williamsburg, Horry, and Georgetown. JOHN M. QUEEN.
 - 2d District, composed of Charleston, exclusive of St. John's Colleton, WILLIAM AIKEN.
 - 3d District, composed of Beaufort, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Colleton, and the Parish of St. John's Colleton, WILLIAM F. COLCOCK.
 - 4th District, composed of Abbeville, Edgefield, Lexington, Newbury, and Laurens, PRESTON S. BROOKS.
 - 5th District, composed of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Union, JAMES L. ORR.
 - 6th District, composed of York, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw, and Sumter, WILLIAM W. COCKE.
- Mr. Colcock having resigned his seat as a member from the 3d District, Col. LAWRENCE M. KEITT was chosen at a Special Election, in May last, to fill the vacancy, beating Col. A. W. OWENS.

GEORGIA.

Districts.	CONGRESS, 1853.		GOV. '1853.		PRES. 1852.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
I. Barton Seward, Jenk's, John's, Scott, P'ree						
Appling.....	111	189.	114	180.	13	77
Bryan.....	122	80.	120	84.	60	68
Bullock.....	96	336.	23	360.	0	267
Camden.....	64	244.	63	242.	31	211
Chatham.....	792	518.	614	761.	305	1175
Citchee.....	252	104.	276	75.	4	68
Effingham.....	222	117.	207	136.	18	84
Emanuel.....	201	224.	218	332.	5	174
Glynn.....	87	107.	97	58.	29	40
Irwins.....	64	384.	97	340.	12	192
Laurens.....	460	94.	518	51.	67	63
Liberty.....	143	190.	120	205.	58	133
Lowndes.....	427	465.	461	439.	22	290
M'Intosh.....	56	126.	55	127.	16	90
Montgomery.....	255	46.	276	37.	14	35
Tattnall.....	324	57.	340	49.	121	65
Telfair.....	190	178.	199	163.	47	88
Thomas.....	307	524.	333	535.	39	239
Ware.....	140	213.	145	191.	1	36
Wayne.....	45	143.	45	142.	10	65

Total.....4238 4429. 4321 4510. 922 3448
 Maj.—Seward, 191; Johnson, 189; Pierce, 2526.

II. Johnson, Colquh't, Jenk's, John'n, Scott, P'ree

Baker.....	220	620.	279	788.	101	630
Decatur.....	519	351.	507	368.	220	295
Dooly.....	329	526.	354	551.	175	174
Early.....	276	518.	253	531.	129	374
Lee.....	255	275.	366	285.	189	223
Macon.....	472	379.	596	401.	296	386
Marion.....	598	512.	664	524.	351	425
Muscogee.....	932	912.	975	907.	651	875
Pulaski.....	480	294.	304	308.	33	231
Randolph.....	768	818.	773	817.	362	677
Stewart.....	861	821.	875	829.	326	491
Sumter.....	621	563.	617	596.	325	452

Total.....6249 6705. 6533 6905. 3 5533
 Maj.—Colquh't, 546; Johnson, 372; Jenk's, 2375.

III. Trippa Bailey, Jenk's, John'n, Scott, P'ree

Bibb.....	637	710.	660	754.	318	780
Butts.....	222	472.	251	463.	11	434
Crawford.....	342	407.	344	389.	161	367
Harris.....	620	395.	642	402.	463	303
Houston.....	496	541.	509	558.	273	509
Monroe.....	671	631.	687	631.	379	631
Pike.....	471	618.	479	638.	184	509
Spaulding.....	438	396.	474	438.	356	377
Talbot.....	617	509.	616	529.	430	441
Taylor.....	132	275.	140	230.	105	261
Upson.....	591	289.	599	293.	355	338

Total.....5227 5292. 5401 5375. 3035 5037
 Majority for Bailey, 5; do for Jenkins, 26; do for Pierce, 2002.

IV. Calhoun Dent, Jenk's, John'n, Scott, P'ree

Campbell.....	364	617.	357	676.	158	539
Cobb.....	834	1146.	885	1200.	307	975
Coweta.....	708	759.	690	829.	215	650
DeKalb.....	1042	1180.	1025	1329.	565	1016
Fayette.....	725	619.	518	664.	287	582
Heard.....	423	468.	410	510.	258	410
Henry.....	811	694.	819	711.	428	526
Meriwether.....	812	743.	635	756.	323	634
Troup.....	1618	309.	1041	415.	596	422

Total.....6363 6706. 6399 7116. 3117 5739
 Majority for Dent, 398; do for Johnson, 726; do for Pierce, 2636.

V. Tumlin, Chas't'n, Jenk's, John'n, Scott, P'ree

Carroll.....	623	825.	320	985.	185	850
Cass.....	1123	635.	883	949.	263	654
Chattooga.....	471	443.	480	469.	114	316
Cherokee.....	1601	939.	1024	975.	81	660
Dade.....	173	210.	169	221.	85	126

	Dem.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Tumlin, Chas't'n, Jenk's, John'n, Scott, P'ree						
Floyd.....	738	718.	817	754.	367	494
Gilmer.....	434	983.	525	888.	116	309
Gordon.....	520	740.	658	747.	261	584
Murray.....	256	560.	301	532.	297	323
Paulding.....	540	290.	338	504.	44	327
Polk.....	440	249.	450	314.	119	147
Walker.....	903	878.	897	945.	372	786
Whitefield.....	583	648.	575	714.	293	844

Total.....7871 8118. 7627 9017. 2520 6220
 Majority for Chastain, 247; do for Johnson, 1590;
 do for Pierce, 3700.

VI. Hillier, Wolf'd, Jenk's, John'n, Scott, P'ree

Clarke.....	176	110.	551	404.	139	226
Forsyth.....	674	46.	489	717.	116	509
Franklin.....	1101	277.	328	1233.	86	435
Gwinnett.....	657	81.	797	772.	61	427
Jackson.....	619	26.	570	537.	45	113
Habersham.....	147	749.	441	751.	98	56
Hall.....	569	127.	466	645.	61	186
Lumpkin.....	394	362.	399	619.	178	235
Madison.....	261	34.	375	276.	23	64
Rabun.....	121	216.	20	289.	4	149
Union.....	105	607.	576	585.	97	223
Walton.....	672	37.	538	737.	111	329

Total.....5439 2554. 5544 7735. 992 3905
 Majority for Hillier, 2485; do for Johnson, 2191;
 do for Pierce, 2163.

Halsey received 2358, and Morton 2223 votes
 in this District for Congress.

VII. Reese Saffold, Jenk's, John'n, Scott, P'ree

Baldwin.....	345	321.	373	358.	177	272
Greene.....	754	123.	786	141.	311	172
Hancock.....	419	221.	446	236.	no return.	
Jasper.....	362	387.	378	493.	132	372
Jones.....	335	383.	359	388.	166	340
Morgan.....	359	286.	443	227.	189	286
Newton.....	933	446.	962	516.	336	386
Putnam.....	322	287.	337	307.	229	281
Twiggs.....	228	366.	235	382.	113	367
Washington.....	573	527.	665	532.	296	451
Wilkinson.....	372	536.	469	531.	94	502

Total.....5062 3883. 5305 4019. 1963 3332
 Majority for Reese, 1119; do for Jenkins, 1376;
 do for Pierce, 1349.

VIII. Stephens Jones, Jenk's, John'n, Scott, P'ree

Burke.....	518	330.	546	322.	15	177
Columbia.....	395	268.	404	261.	110	250
Elbert.....	1073	111.	1053	182.	159	107
Jefferson.....	549	88.	569	115.	91	83
Lincoln.....	no return	223	155.	18	165	
Oglethorpe.....	605	181.	602	216.	60	179
Richmond.....	881	712.	998	723.	411	625
Seriven.....	147	191.	179	265.	8	171
Taliaferro.....	359	44.	315	69.	19	76
Warren.....	605	326.	574	413.	25	306
Wilkes.....	502	193.	504	212.	12	183

Total.....5634 2444. 5017 2961. 928 2341
 Majority for Stephens, 3190; do for Jenkins,
 2956; do for Pierce, 1413.

Total Vote of the State.—Jenkins, 47,128; Johnson,
 47,638; Scott, 16,660; Pierce, 34,705.

Majority for Johnson, 510; do for Pierce, 18,045.
 The Democrats have a majority in both branches
 of the Legislature.

DELAWARE.

There was no general Election in this State last
 year. A Convention of Delegates assembled at
 Dover, on the 10th of March, 1853, to amend the
 State Constitution, but on submitting their work to
 a vote of the people, it was rejected by over 2000
 majority, being 2716 votes for, and 4777 against it.

KENTUCKY.

CONGRESS, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

District.	Ind. Dem.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem. F.S.
I.				
Ballard	381	457	268	328
Caldwell	728	861	731	874
Calloway	421	753	189	815
Crittenden	451	437	586	486
Fulton	153	341	152	293
Graves	541	966	446	971
Hickman	193	464	155	379
Hopkins	427	887	737	809
Livingston	342	510	312	267
Marshall	293	598	91	425
M'Cracken	406	484	385	416
Twigg	704	462	560	629
Union	555	562	499	612
Total	5590	7585	4913	7244

Majority for Boyd, 1985; do. for Pierce, 2331

	Whig.	Dem.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
II.					
Breckenridge	866	543	842	440	0
Butler	374	445	312	269	0
Christian	860	992	973	806	0
Davless	1084	829	1027	711	0
Edmonson	187	342	208	218	0
Grayson	574	617	433	394	0
Hancock	283	282	249	205	0
Henderson	694	614	615	635	0
Meade	851	320	847	230	0
Muhlenburg	806	643	814	553	0
Ohio	797	781	701	624	0
Total	7076	6408	6822	5085	0

Majority for Gray, 668; do. for Scott, 1737.

	Ewing.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
III.				
Allen	296	280	454	0
Barren	805	1119	967	13
Hart	434	455	578	0
Logan	1184	1294	384	3
Monroe	642	377	350	5
Simpson	451	389	380	0
Todd	842	632	422	1
Warren	884	982	600	0
Total	5318	5548	4135	22

Majority for Scott, 1413.

	Bramlette.	Chrisman.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
IV.					
Adair	490	655	437	597	0
Boyle	527	269	603	323	0
Casey	469	406	474	230	0
Clinton	278	462	276	318	0
Cumberland	561	252	501	157	0
Greene	322	605	422	487	0
Lincoln	752	435	671	386	0
Pulaski	851	1024	707	622	0
Russell	505	281	437	185	0
Taylor	287	612	284	527	0
Wayne	580	658	463	342	0
Total	5622	5637	5278	4136	0

Majority for Chrisman, 35; do. for Scott, 1142.

	Hill.	Stons.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
V.					
Anderson	339	727	292	606	1
Bullitt	439	428	408	446	0
Hardin	1082	830	1007	619	0
Larue	620	577	417	348	0
Marion	903	731	782	783	0
Mercer	644	1023	584	914	1
Nelson	1070	441	858	487	0
Spencer	374	414	331	340	0
Washington	775	889	637	680	0
Total	6156	5998	5421	5203	2

Majority for Hill, 130; do. for Scott, 218.

	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
VI.					
Clay	271	398	278	185	0
Estill	410	505	358	322	8
Floyd	96	677	765	222	0
Garrard	768	478	863	236	2
Harlan	363	214	327	65	0
Johnson	37	524	64	290	0
Knox	543	363	487	161	0
Laurel	335	357	372	187	0
Letcher	178	151	63	78	0
Madison	801	1049	976	541	155
Owley	178	476	394	336	0
Perry	121	257	130	77	0
Pike	319	325	221	194	0
Rockcastle	397	195	398	97	35
Whitley	601	277	358	143	0
Total	5376	6257	5282	3136	200

Majority for Elliott, 881; do. for Scott, 2146.

	Pierca.	English.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
VII.					
Carroll	433	393	446	473	0
Henry	793	874	744	983	0
Jefferson	3503	2105	3685	3791	1
Oldham	362	428	398	486	0
Shelby	1173	654	1184	733	0
Trimble	325	393	300	491	0
Total	6609	4947	6727	6977	1

Majority for Preston, 1762; do. for Pierce, 250.

	Letcher.	Brecken's.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale.
VIII.					
Bourbon	1071	668	978	526	0
Fayette	1391	1180	1576	890	3
Franklin	872	842	833	759	0
Jessamine	612	668	536	476	0
Owen	598	1473	505	1186	0
Scott	699	1224	729	888	0
Woodford	763	479	708	410	0
Total	6006	6332	5683	5056	3

Majority for Breckenridge, 526; do. for Scott, 627.

	Cox.	Rice.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
IX.					
Bath	774	860	587	785	0
Breathitt	223	373	96	234	0
Carter	343	671	180	407	0
Clarke	987	393	842	522	0
Fleming	1095	771	888	698	1
Greenup	779	361	637	680	0
Lawrence	554	478	385	362	0
Lewis	520	400	400	503	5
Montgomery	598	441	518	369	0
Morgan	516	798	516	509	0
Powell	172	160	111	133	0
Total	6606	5974	4966	5692	16

Majority for Cox, 632; do. for Pierce, 132.

	Hodge.	Stanton.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
X.					
Bracken	665	671	638	517	11
Boone	852	736	300	769	0
Campbell	777	735	377	1096	4
Gallatin	356	417	372	411	0
Grant	444	608	437	572	0
Harrison	750	951	902	847	1
Kenton	979	1005	975	1394	1
Mason	1226	906	1337	896	3
Nicholas	769	754	562	721	1
Pendleton	312	735	362	570	0
Total	7070	7563	6792	7885	21

Stanton's majority 513; do. for Pierce, 1063.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs	23	Democrats	15
House—Whigs	55	Democrats	45
Richard C. Wintersmith, Whig, was elected State-Treasurer without opposition.			

MISSISSIPPI.

CONGRESS, 1853. GOV. 1853. PRES. 1852.	
Districts.	Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.
De Soto.....	864 892.. 875 868.. 781 888
Lufwamba.....	1062 1184.. 1048 1204.. 402 1014
Itawamba.....	706 807.. 698 808.. 401 689
Marshall.....	1167 1809.. 1108 1362.. 1078 1304
Panola.....	581 531.. 580 538.. 427 383
Pontotoc.....	1178 1539.. 1149 1316.. 475 1030
Tippah.....	1327 1478.. 1309 1477.. 559 1292
Tiubemingo.....	1469 1285.. 1427 1355.. 780 1312
Tunica.....	32 49.. 40 50.. 20 34

Total.....8414 8984.. 8224 9100.. 4913 7896

Maj.—Wright, 570; M'Rea, 876; Pierce, 2973.

II. Wilcox. Barry. Rog's. M'Rea. Scott. P'rce.

Bolivar.....	69 41.. 78 63.. 67 38
Carroll.....	877 784.. 915 719.. 528 783
Calhoun.....	455 806.. 470 802.. 216 467
Chickasaw.....	758 819.. 809 773.. 478 418
Choctaw.....	825 894.. — 332 606
Coahoma.....	193 118.. 206 134.. 159 115
Louises.....	643 714.. 750 578.. 499 745
Monroe.....	1053 855.. 1037 825.. 467 971
Noxubee.....	605 446.. 637 389.. 377 413
Oktibbeha.....	336 519.. 415 430.. 211 344
Sunflower.....	58 68.. 72 44.. 35 43
Tallahatchie.....	271 254.. 292 231.. 143 186
Yalobusha.....	694 737.. 768 699.. 540 638

Total.....6837 7039.. 6467 5684.. 4061 6062

Maj.—Barry, 202; Rogers, 803; Pierce, 2001.

III. M'Clung. Sing'l'n. Rog's. M'Rea. Scott. P'rce

Attala.....	487 915.. 474 913.. 318 673
Hinds.....	1001 812.. 1029 810.. 975 839
Holmes.....	655 585.. 605 574.. 419 484
Issaquena.....	78 43.. 97 79.. 48 54
Kemper.....	508 634.. 514 631.. 317 511
Lauderdale.....	556 725.. 567 716.. 310 688
Leake.....	346 657.. 391 500.. 188 335
Madison.....	541 657.. 697 478.. 440 497
Neshoba.....	111 517.. 152 473.. 51 248
Newton.....	229 364.. 226 353.. 107 217
Rankin.....	352 533.. 380 516.. 274 351
Scott.....	175 397.. 192 347.. 98 247
Warren.....	647 453.. 707 449.. 723 494
Washington.....	96 99.. 118 101.. 129 90
Winston.....	359 623.. 448 503.. 218 448
Yazoo.....	528 607.. 559 595.. 453 559

Total.....6669 8367.. 7114 8128.. 5078 6735

Maj.—Singleton, 1698; M'Rea, 1014; Pierce, 1837.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—No opposition to Wiley P. Harris, Democrat, for Congress. The vote of the District for Rogers, was 4142; M'Rea, 7548; Scott, 3496; Pierce, 6193.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

	Whig.	Dem.	Maj.
Governor—Rogers.....	25,967.	M'Rea.....	30,460—4468
Congress—Bradford.....	25,183.	Barkad'le.....	29,702—4519
President—Scott.....	17,548.	Pierce.....	30,876—9828

A. H. Handy, Democrat, has been elected Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, receiving 7956 votes to 5929 for William Yerger, Whig, who recently gave a decision in favor of the payment of the Repudiated Mississippi Bonds.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs & Union, 11; Democrats..... 20

HOUSE—Whigs & Union, 40; Democrats..... 57

* Elected by general ticket.

ARKANSAS.

The only election in this State was for Members of Congress, and in the 1st District, there was no opposition to ALFRED B. GREENWOOD, Dem., who received 7,939 votes. The vote of the 2d District was: For Curran, W., 3,301; Warren, J., 3,748.

LOUISIANA.

CONGRESS, 1853. TREASURER. PRES. '52.

Districts. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem.

I.	Gayarre. Dun'r. Haw'e. Gre'x. Sc'l. P'rce
Orleans, 2d Dist. 1848	2242.. 1596 2262; 4683 4962
Do. 3d do. 734	1694.. 1538 2762;
Do. Right bank 32	158.. — 67.. 161
Plaquemines.....	576 362.. 88 616.. 151 372
St. Bernard.....	291 139.. no return 190 129

Total.....2691 4555.. 2792 5790.. 5011 5335

Majority for Dunbar, 1864; do. for Greneauz, 2596; do. for Pierce, 334.

* Independent Democrat, supported by the Whigs.

II. Hunt. Davis. Haw'e. Gre'x. Sc'l. P'rce

Ascension.....	240 331.. 299 323.. 296 360
Assumption.....	424 376.. 430 493.. 511 553
Jefferson.....	464 514.. 466 522.. 928 943
Lafourche.....	664 50.. 672 51.. 676 135
Orleans, 1st Dist. 2388	2655.. 2380 2657.. In the
Do 4th do. 519	873.. with 3d D. 1st Dist.
St. Charles.....	109 27.. 111 36.. 101 39
St. James.....	313 116.. 320 121.. 321 158
St. John Bap.....	157 6.. 150 144.. 202 180
St. Martin.....	508 226.. 516 361.. 479 298
St. Mary.....	447 172.. 440 175.. 390 243
Terrebonne.....	345 200.. 341 271.. 197 97

Total.....6535 6445.. 6125 5144.. 4101 2966

Majority for Hunt, 1110; do. for Hawthorne, 961; do. for Scott, 1115.

III. Pond. Perk's. Haw'e. Gre'x. Sc'l. P'rce

Avoyelles.....	333 439.. 337 428.. 300 387
Catahoula.....	296 407.. 299 416.. 290 318
Carroll.....	241 349.. 294 294.. 219 261
Concordia.....	104 123.. 115 90.. 121 86
East Feliciana.....	370 381.. 328 421.. 342 443
E. Baton Rouge.....	478 458.. 465 460.. 484 485
Iberville.....	278 428.. 278 428.. 318 426
Livingston.....	168 379.. 159 263.. 159 337
Madison.....	147 231.. 179 211.. 171 147
Point Coupee.....	226 381.. 212 386.. 242 364
St. Helena.....	215 284.. 210 291.. 209 246
St. Tammany.....	307 177.. 296 208.. 254 208
Tensas.....	104 200.. 134 164.. 120 107
Washington.....	174 310.. 127 343.. 125 256
W. Baton Rouge 201	143.. 263 158.. 220 118
West Feliciana. 140	257.. 141 215.. 190 302

Total.....3787 4965.. 3637 4796.. 3754 4485

Majority for Perkins, 1178; do. for Greneauz, 901; do. Pierce, 731.

IV. Smith. Jones. Haw'e. Gre'x. Sc'l. P'rce

Bienville.....	182 596.. 191 564.. 172 313
Bossier.....	194 321.. 183 336.. 130 248
Caddo.....	420 422.. 430 413.. 344 342
Caldwell.....	238 74.. 77 230.. 54 158
Calaheou.....	15 251.. 15 379.. 34 221
Clatsone.....	386 848.. 506 707.. 320 508
De Soto.....	349 464.. 339 444.. 241 288
Franklin.....	137 228.. 137 227.. 110 192
Jackson.....	522 522.. 327 367.. 174 341
Lafayette.....	96 330.. 96 330.. 117 277
LaFourche.....	300 310.. 285 306.. 186 137
Natchitoches.....	389 407.. 420 398.. 289 407
Ousatchia.....	315 232.. 240 305.. 180 240
Rapides.....	369 662.. 277 668.. 401 623
Sabine.....	305 365.. 291 369.. 237 251
St. Landry.....	334 505.. 346 522.. 682 588
Union.....	575 573.. 519 571.. 435 463
Vermilion.....	135 158.. 134 154.. 136 153
Winn.....	94 202.. 84 215.. 57 136

Total.....5605 7494.. 5505 7725.. 4389 5841

Maj.—Jones, 1799; Greneauz, 2220; Pierce, 1482.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs..... 12; Democrats..... 20

HOUSE—Whigs..... 57; Democrats..... 60

TENNESSEE.

CONGRESS, 1853. GOVERNOR. PRES., 1852.

District	Whig	Dem.	Whig	Dem.	Whig	Dem.
I. Taylor Camp'l. Henry John'n. Scott P'nce						
Carter.....	809	119.	721	234.	565	140
Cooke.....	720	240.	867	383.	743	196
Greene.....	853	149.	902	1915.	780	1307
Hancock.....	197	308.	221	532.	241	336
Hawkins.....	781	705.	825	1180.	778	831
Jefferson.....	441	218.	1396	630.	1170	312
Johnson.....	446	85.	392	184.	365	98
Sevier.....	209	54.	824	153.	621	80
Sullivan.....	357	1174.	361	1407.	260	1114
Washington.....	594	1179.	987	1069.	565	853

Total.....5387 5530. 7456 7736. 6108 5262
 Maj.—Campbell, 143; Johnson, 291; Scott, 846.
 A. G. Watkins. Whig, received 3968 votes for Congress in this district.

II. Maynard Church'l. Henry John'n. Sc't. P'nce.						
Anderson.....	500	499.	648	379.	602	267
Campbell.....	277	530.	350	445.	313	252
Chalburne.....	489	841.	630	707.	503	519
Foutress.....	166	814.	168	504.	153	411
Grainger.....	870	843.	998	767.	852	477
Knox.....	1769	1213.	2278	770.	1863	563
Morgan.....	180	236.	229	260.	240	222
Overtan.....	394	1393.	431	1282.	345	1039
Scott.....	152	235.	186	182.	304	100

Total.....4797 6286. 5913 5236. 5175 3952
 Maj.—Churchwell, 1469; Johnson, 617; Scott, 1325

III. Van Dyke. Smith. Henry John'n. Scott P'nce.						
Bledsoe.....	425	343.	469	363.	464	219
Blount.....	1088	763.	1146	734.	827	566
Bradley.....	546	1079.	562	1085.	547	778
Hamilton.....	750	932.	786	972.	774	648
Marion.....	438	402.	476	357.	433	292
Meigs.....	122	558.	118	561.	141	442
Monroe.....	699	924.	739	900.	805	847
M'Minn.....	753	968.	799	965.	796	866
Polk.....	246	519.	249	527.	272	470
Rhea.....	251	381.	270	358.	300	307
Roane.....	862	702.	912	755.	820	678

Total.....6180 7703. 6526 7517. 6199 6103
 Maj. Smith, 1523; Johnson, 991; Scott, 96.

IV. Cullom. Gard'e. Henry John'n. Scott P'nce						
Coffee.....	274	816.	274	824.	205	722
De Kalk.....	612	621.	632	610.	539	588
DuRoi.....	67	980.	58	574.	44	327
Jackson.....	1652	988.	1154	965.	1118	703
Macon.....	515	329.	593	341.	616	374
Smith.....	1636	553.	1735	546.	1742	520
Vau Buren.....	100	205.	110	205.	107	165
Warren.....	411	1063.	402	1083.	344	922
White.....	913	658.	974	634.	949	518

Total.....5930 5663. 5892 5622. 5684 4839
 Maj.—Cullom, 57; Henry, 270; Scott, 845.

V. Ready. Barry. Henry John'n. Scott P'nce.						
Canon.....	455	781.	445	803.	453	727
Rutherford.....	1275	1141.	1407	1243.	1485	1313
Sumner.....	774	1030.	806	1425.	825	1563
Williamson.....	1467	630.	1562	710.	1763	763
Wilson.....	2192	935.	2241	995.	2248	923

Total.....6143 4577. 6401 5176. 6604 5289
 Maj.—Ready, 1566; Henry, 1225; Scott, 915.

VI. Henry John'n. Scott P'nce.						
Bedford.....		1359.	1257.	1390	1366	
Franklin.....		356	1224.	350	1193	
Lincoln.....		617	2322.	606	2297	
Marshall.....		671	1282.	606	1340	
Murray.....		1289	1731.	1324	1799	

Total.....4241 7816. 4316 7925
 Majority for Johnson, 3675; do. for Pierce, 3609.

VII. Bugg. Pavott. Henry John'n. Scott P'nce.

Benton.....	472	345.	306	465.	340	485
Decatur.....	452	277.	408	285.	400	315
Giles.....	1272	1191.	1301	1468.	1303	1447
Hardin.....	638	762.	671	827.	645	808
Hickman.....	315	651.	263	812.	241	839
Humphreys.....	418	206.	341	501.	263	471
Lawrence.....	649	571.	523	731.	549	583
Lewis.....	71	136.	6	182.	43	186
M'Nairy.....	993	972.	1016	984.	936	907
Perry.....	409	291.	387	329.	325	314
Wayne.....	732	373.	709	430.	606	380

Total.....6421 5863. 6081 7014. 5729 6735
 Maj.—Bugg, 556; Johnson, 941; Pierce, 1006.

VIII. Zollic' Allison. Henry John'n. Scott P'nce.

Davidson.....	2545	1951.	2397	1983.	2623	2059
Dickson.....	561	723.	357	743.	1013	769
Mospigomery.....	1274	1021.	1309	1004.	1280	983
Robertson.....	1161	744.	1183	763.	583	725
Stewart.....	467	718.	479	718.	326	607

Total.....5808 5157. 5925 5191. 5752 5153
 Maj.—Zollicoff, 651; Henry, 734; Scott, 599.

NINTH DISTRICT.—No opposition to Emerson Etheridge Whig, for Congress. The vote for Henry, was 7534; Johnson, 6990; Scott, 7569; Pierce, 6623.

X. Yerger. Stanton. Henry John'n. Scott P'nce.

Fayette.....	975	1039.	1011	1006.	1006	1034
Harlemun.....	656	1029.	651	1025.	716	1024
Hoywood.....	697	828.	726	785.	790	793
Madison.....	1249	808.	1261	795.	1428	819
Shelby.....	1543	1422.	1545	1435.	1824	1628

Total.....5120 5126. 5191 5046. 5762 5337
 Maj.—Stanton, 6; Henry, 148; Scott, 525.

Total Vote of the State.—Henry, 61,163; Johnson, 63,413; Scott, 58,906; Pierce, 57,018.
 Majority for Johnson, 2258; do. for Scott, 1880.
 The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature.

OHIO.

GOVERNOR, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Co's	Whig	Dem.	F.S.	Dem.	Whig	F.S.
Barrere. Medill. Lewis. Scott. Pierce. Hale.						
Adams.....	861	1314	304.	1213	1736	263
Allen.....	633	1460	110.	858	1536	23
Ashland.....	630	1863	422.	1568	2434	297
Ashubula.....	1186	844	2103.	2174	1075	2502
Athens.....	849	1272	735.	1751	1383	364
Auglaize.....	136	690	32.	588	1490	24
Belmont.....	1478	1964	1288.	2786	2634	454
Brown.....	1008	1925	593.	1702	2460	693
Butler.....	1152	2939	271.	2210	3579	122
Carroll.....	1360	1236	260.	1543	1335	242
Champaign.....	1256	1361.	382.	1894	1687	206
Clark.....	1793	1121	361.	2662	1374	183
Clermont.....	1345	2345	586.	2213	2765	409
Cinton.....	784	688	839.	1424	1063	702
Columbiana.....	681	2361	1503.	2237	2911	963
Coshocton.....	448	1756	679.	1896	2318	78
Crawford.....	525	1778	306.	1074	2106	58
Cuyahoga.....	1208	3631	2345.	2944	3571	2197
Darke.....	1568	1669	154.	1719	1707	92
Defiance.....	232	690	118.	551	896	43
Delaware.....	1184	1787	639.	2083	1584	275
Eric.....	673	1197	408.	1589	1441	275
Fairfield.....	1069	2803	170.	2117	3011	10
Fayette.....	727	632	317.	1221	888	196
Franklin.....	2414	3678	567.	3496	3632	262
Fulton.....	374	611	82.	587	727	71
Gallia.....	1019	969	295.	1567	1103	136
Geauga.....	562	503	1322.	1147	664	1489
Greene.....	1562	1234	846.	2430	1450	500
Guernsey.....	1414	1506	633.	1941	1808	504
Hamilton.....	4363	13062	2816.	9252	13435	684
Hancock.....	378	1664	55.	1076	1617	35
Hardin.....	71	798	109.	682	847	74

OHIO.—Continued

GOVERNOR, 1853.		PRESIDENT, 1852	
Whig.	Dem.	F.S.	Whig.
Cox's. Barrie McMill Lewis Scott Pierce Hale.			
Harrison	1,273	1,186	494
Henry	222	564	26
Higblund	1,591	1,708	514
Hocking	493	1,526	81
Holmes	154	1,198	670
Huron	1,163	1,705	1,277
Jackson	806	836	500
Jefferson	1,436	2,124	653
Knox	889	2,159	1,668
Luke	393	487	1,016
Lawrence	920	871	59
Licking	1,136	3,452	1,072
Logan	1,359	1,007	400
Lorain	648	1,224	1,918
Lucas	879	1,570	247
Madison	746	494	1,095
Maduoning	581	1,360	104
Marion	594	1,041	254
Medina	907	1,440	1,468
Meigs	485	1,288	908
Mercer	219	609	58
Miami	1,686	1,601	388
Monroe	393	1,999	347
Montgomery	2,815	3,466	524
Morgan	930	1,345	618
Morrow	486	1,567	965
Muskingum	2,546	2,987	855
Noble	413	1,281	691
Ottawa	126	375	67
Paulding	34	302	40
Perry	1,781	4,516	78
Pickaway	446	1,896	115
Pike	617	1,002	47
Portage	692	2,160	1,222
Preble	1,353	1,113	591
Putnam	120	674	162
Richland	987	2,627	839
Ross	2,381	2,220	400
Sandusky	467	1,417	154
Scioto	1,092	1,244	129
Seneca	873	1,876	248
Shelby	619	1,104	335
Stark	1,198	2,935	975
Summit	709	1,152	1,446
Trumbull	1,185	2,028	1,947
Tuscarawas	482	2,249	603
Union	910	852	370
Van Wert	260	610	19
Vinton	535	747	90
Warren	1,612	1,473	442
Washington	1,311	1,936	731
Wayne	919	2,227	210
Williams	140	534	332
Wood	714	882	27
Wyandot	774	1,218	58

Total... 858,20 1,476,683 50,346. 1,525,266 169,220 31,682
Majorities—Medill, 61,843; Pierce, 16,694.

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.
Whigs. Democrats. Free Soilers.

OFFICER	Whigs	Democrats	Free Soilers
LEUTENANT GOVERNOR.			
Allen	127,272	Myers	148,981
SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Van Vor's	97,323	Trevitt	151,232
Graham	73,566		
SUPREME JUDGE.			
Backus	96,689	Bartley	149,582
Hitchcock	35,383		
LEGISLATURE.			
SENATE—Whigs... 7; Democrats 26; Free Soil 2			
HOUSE—Whigs... 17; Democrats 70; Free Soil 9			

IOWA.

In this State, David C. Clound was chosen Attorney-General, Josiah H. Bonney, Commissioner of Public Works, and George Gillasp Register of the Des Moines Improvement. All Democrats, and elected without serious opposition.

WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR, 1853.		LIQUOR LAW. PRPS., 1852	
Ind.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Counties. Holton Barstow. Yes. No. Scott Pierce			
Adams	38	122	143
Brown	33	254	143
Bud Ax	7	206	120
Calumet	60	250	172
Crawford	24	118	76
Columbia	76	816	1,113
Dane	1234	1620	1,666
Dodge	1418	1992	1,581
Fond du Lac	1217	1498	1,409
Grant	1026	988	1,169
Green	748	769	920
Jefferson	1591	1490	1,516
Jackson	14	113	56
Iowa	464	492	517
Kenosha	812	590	897
La Crosse	50	276	240
Lafayette	420	1026	796
La Pointe	—	39	38
Marathon	4	245	250
Manitowoc	46	854	919
Marquette	852	641	921
Milwaukee	1,394	4184	1,243
Outagamie	206	267	250
Oconto	—	90	113
Ozaukee	179	1135	248
Portage	56	376	334
Pierce	34	71	—
Racine	1,211	1,239	1,456
Richland	127	185	134
Rock	1,872	1,373	2,044
Sauk	472	611	695
Sheboygan	676	1,389	799
Walworth	1,564	1,662	1,996
Washington	310	1,462	342
Waukesha	1,616	1,594	1,843
Waupaca	152	217	279
Waushara	232	135	197
Winnebago	1,008	710	1,244

Total... 21,886 30,405 27,519 24,109 22,240 33,638

Barstow over Holton, 8,519; majority for Maine Law, 3,410; Pierce over Scott, 11,418.

Baird, Whig, received 3,304 votes for Governor. The Democratic candidates for other offices were chosen by about the same majority as Barstow. The LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic.

INDIANA.

An Election was held in this State for Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Horace E. Carter. The candidates were J. W. Gordon, Whig, and Albert G. Porter, Democrat. The vote was high, and Porter was elected by a large majority. No other State officers were chosen at this Election.

ILLINOIS.

There was no Election for State officers this year. In the Southern Division, Walter B. Scates, Democrat, was elected Judge by a large majority, over Sloan, Whig, and Breeze, Democrat.

MISSOURI.

Five members of the 33d Congress were elected from this State, in 1852 (see Whig Almanac for 1853), since which the State has been divided into seven Congressional Districts, and two members, from the third and seventh districts, were chosen, in 1853, as follows:—

- THIRD DISTRICT.—Lindley, Whig, 6823; Jackson, Anti-Benton Democrat, 6674.
- SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Caruthers, Whig, 4447; English, Anti-Benton Dem., 2424; Jackson, Benton Dem., 2542; Rosier, Benton Dem., 1750. *Elected.

MICHIGAN.

MAINE LAW, 1853. PRESIDENT, 1852.

Counties.	Yes.	No.	Scott.	Pierce.
Allegan.....	623	342	547	582
Barry.....	612	348	478	652
Burien.....	1031	866	1017	1234
Branch.....	1316	904	1077	1318
Calhoun.....	2482	727	1784	1824
Cass.....	911	869	987	984
Chippewa.....	no returns.	no returns.	no returns.	no returns.
Clio.....	487	488	470	437
Eaton.....	924	528	637	786
Genesee.....	1537	437	1221	1145
Hilledale.....	1840	725	1417	1590
Houghton.....	142	71	no returns.	no returns.
Ingham.....	951	581	786	929
Ionia.....	831	694	654	664
Jackson.....	1635 mcj.	—	1727	1840
Kalamazoo.....	1263	565	1374	1257
Kent.....	1504	696	1221	1519
Lapeer.....	922	475	618	819
Leauwee.....	3118	1614	2419	2827
Livingston.....	1241	949	931	1419
Mackinac.....	21	13	38	292
Macomb.....	1730	930	1056	1634
Monroe.....	1065	841	1112	1362
Monica.....	171	101	120	156
Newargo.....	87	23	40	104
Oakland.....	3258	1251	2376	3178
Otsego.....	427	321	363	756
Ontonagaw.....	128	12	no returns.	no returns.
Saginaw.....	351	329	367	604
Shawasssee.....	538	440	519	564
St Clair.....	1449	427	852	1110
St Joseph.....	1210	880	1164	1259
Sanilac.....	285	176	166	252
Tuscola.....	95	61	80	62
Van Buren.....	715	379	613	771
Washtenaw.....	3073	1421	2274	2304
Wayne.....	3831	2980	3407	4630

Total.....42,084 23,054. 33,859 41,842
 Maj.—Maine Liquor Law, 19,630; Pierce, 7983.

CALIFORNIA.

GOVERNOR. S. JUDGE, '53. PRES. 1852.

Co's.	Waldo.	Bigler.	Rob'n.	Wells.	Scott.	Pierce
Alameda.....	418	551	229	745	—	—
Butte.....	1643	1544	1430	1766	1478	1741
Calaveras.....	2212	2545	2157	2628	2290	2848
Colusa.....	261	165	230	225	225	232
Contra Costa.....	326	324	276	388	418	590
El Dorado.....	4219	4373	4032	4602	5146	6106
Humboldt.....	243	233	—	—	—	—
Klamath.....	432	387	441	402	217	210
Los Angeles.....	223	477	225	485	498	574
Marin.....	321	218	319	231	145	137
Mariposa.....	810	845	780	925	854	1222
Monterey.....	87	265	37	312	54	273
Napa.....	383	173	318	229	208	270
Nevada.....	2179	2311	2188	2302	2318	2856
Pleacer.....	1696	1629	1646	1629	2325	2831
Sacramento.....	5332	3276	2979	3428	3644	3280
San Bernar'n 2	233	3	—	—	—	—
San Diego.....	100	74	62	77	107	105
San Francisco.....	5480	5046	3623	4167	4241	4241
San Joaquin.....	1180	1350	1151	1304	1159	1198
S. L. Obispo.....	137	9	79	62	112	11
S. Barbara.....	163	184	84	203	78	104
Santa Clara.....	1196	508	1062	841	827	789
Santa Cruz.....	429	341	384	391	186	346
Shasta.....	741	817	634	876	757	971
S.erra.....	1515	1306	1447	1862	1318	1619
Siskiyou.....	635	819	537	864	459	492
Solano.....	532	541	471	599	308	335
Sonoma.....	611	404	457	610	267	474
Stager.....	240	225	190	290	214	205
Trinity.....	581	748	550	773	683	785
Tulare.....	27	54	23	59	32	40

	Waldo.	Bigler.	Rob'n.	Wells.	Scott.	Pierce
Tuolumne.....	2358	2750	2227	2830	2541	3132
Yolo.....	472	434	364	532	400	350
Yuba.....	2285	2410	2104	2599	2077	2190

Total.....37454 38940.34302 41902.35407 40626

Maj.—Bigler, 1486; Wells, 7600; Pierce, 5219.
 Purdy, *Lieut. Governor*; Bell, *Controller*; Means, *Treasurer*; Hubbs, *Superintendent Public Instruction*; M'Connell, *Attorney-General*; Marlette, *Surveyor-General*; were elected by 6000 to 10,000 majority, all Democrats.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs..... 8; Democrats..... 33
 House.—Whigs..... 11; Democrats..... 80

FLORIDA.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.—Thomas Baltzell, * 3873; Leslie A. Thompson, 1510; Benj. D. Wright, 1765.
 Associate Justices.—*Thomas Douglas, 3860; 2802; *Chas. H. Du Pont, 3860; *Albert G. Semmes, D. P. Hogue, 1907. * Elected.

TEXAS.

In the First Congressional District, there was no opposition to *George W. Smythe, Democrat. In the Second, the vote was for Caruthers, W., 2401; *Bell, D., 7750; Scurry, D., 3011; Lewis, D., 3052; Blake, D., 1429.
 The total vote of the State was for—
 Governor.—Ochiltree, W., 9178; *Pease, D., 13,091; Wood, J., 5933; Evans, D., 4677; Chambers, D., 2149; Dancy, D., 315.
 Lieutenant Governor.—Kirby, W., 5967; *Dixon, D., 14,215; Robertson, D., 6898; Henry, D., 4823; Goode, D., 883.
 LEGISLATURE largely Democratic. * Elected.

TERRITORIES.

OREGON.—The vote for Delegate to Congress was, for Skinner, W., 2959; Lane, D., 4520.

MINNESOTA.—Wilkin, W., 738; Rice, D., 2387.

NEBRASKA.—Johnson, W., 338; Guthrie, D., 58.
 NEW MEXICO.—Father Gallegos, Ind. Dem., elected by 539 majority over Ex-Governor Lane.

UTAH.—John M. Bernhisel elected by 1232 majority over all other candidates.

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY.

Wards.	SECRETARY OF STATE.		CONTROLLER.			
	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.	Whig.	Hard.	Soft.
I.....	326	516	250	536	477	261
II.....	190	230	117	200	218	117
III.....	583	577	143	630	338	158
IV.....	237	700	636	243	639	722
V.....	733	826	328	822	746	325
VI.....	152	771	370	164	755	374
VII.....	1241	963	408	1305	679	428
VIII.....	1004	1454	367	1312	1122	367
IX.....	1468	1785	795	2368	960	792
X.....	773	571	647	902	412	640
XI.....	716	1815	632	1290	1113	643
XII.....	463	459	330	344	814	324
XIII.....	673	632	691	810	479	682
XIV.....	354	763	781	380	719	780
XV.....	1223	851	835	1469	550	268
XVI.....	1285	922	801	1682	499	618
XVII.....	1413	1497	680	1636	1194	619
XVIII.....	1067	821	538	1223	617	629
XIX.....	399	141	522	424	107	523
XX.....	807	861	1018	1248	412	1049
XXI.....	624	538	328	774	390	327
XXII.....	614	625	508	651	538	343

Total.....16283 18148 11035 20197 13435 11271

